"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers early; fair and colder late today; Sunday fair, continued cold; fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,112. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WHITMAN ASKED TO OUST M'CALL

Charged by Thompson Committee with Neglect of Duty, Misconduct, and Unfitness.

OWNED STOCK ILLEGALLY

Accused of Using Official Position to the Irreparable Injury of the City.

TAMMANY NOT BEHIND HIM

"Must Sink or Swim," Murphy Is Quoted as Saying—Charges Go to Albany at Midnight.

Charges against Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, asking that he be removed from office were filed with Governor Whitman last night by the Thompson Legislative Committee which has been investigating the commission.

The charges have to do almost entirely with the results produced by the committee in its recent sessions in this city. They say Chairman McCall held 387 shares of stock in the Kings County Electric Light & Power Company, both when he was on the Supreme Court bench and since he has been Chairman of the Public Service Commission. Mr. McCall testified that he turned over the stock to his wife immediately after he became connected with the Public Service Commission, but an examination of the records failed to show that any such transfer was made.

The Thompson Committee after holding a session yesterday morning and examining several witnesses, took an adjournment until the afternoon and until late last night worked upon the charges to be filed against Mr. McCall. At midnight the charges went to Governor Whitman at Albany by a special messenger.

Misconduct in Office.

The charges allege misconduct in office, neglect of duty, and inefficiency. The charges relating to misconduct in office in brief are as follows:

First. That at the time of his appointment to office he was the owner, and is still the owner of stock in a corporation subject to his official regulation and supervision, which act is in violation of the statutes.

Second. By officially aiding and abetting in procuring approval of the order permitting the acquisition of the outstanding Amsterdam Company's stock by the Edison Company while having a financial interest in the subject of such order as a stockholder in an allied company.

Third. In participating in meetings of the Commission where matters were under consideration affecting corporations in which he had a financial interest as a stockholder.

Fourth. That while owner of stock in such corporations, he knowingly and wilfully performed the duties and exercised the prerogative of a Public Service Commissioner.

Neglect of Duty.

The charges against Chairman McCall for neglect of duty are as follows:

First—That upon the application of the Edison Company to acquire outstanding stock of the Amsterdam Company, he failed to perform his official duties by failing to give the application proper consideration; procured the approval of the application against the interest of the City of New York and over its protests and to the irreparable injury of the City of New York and its inhabitants.

Second—In procuring the issuance by the commission of an improper and inadequate certificate of authority for the construction of the third tracks in Manhattan, whereby the City of New York and its inhabitants and the stockholders of the company suffered irreparable injury, and whereby extravagance in contracting and in construction was permitted.

Third—That he personally voted and exercised his official power and influence to defeat a resolution introduced at a meeting of the commission to procure the enforcement of an order of the commission directing the repair, improvement, and alteration of defective and inadequate construction on the Third Avenue and Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad lines.

Fourth—That he failed as a Commissioner to protect and safeguard the interest of the city, of its inhabitants, and of stockholders and corporations subject to his official regulations; that he has exercised his official power and influence for the particular advantage and benefit of certain stock interests, and that he has failed to properly or adequately supervise corporations subject to supervision by the commission of which he was a member.

Details of Inefficiency.

Follows here a fifth charge alleging inefficiency, failure to attend meetings, laxity in his duties, and using the State's time to practice law for hire. This general charge reads:

Fifth—With misconduct in office, neglect of duty and inefficiency, in failing to attend the meetings of the commission, improper official action at meetings which he did attend, that he used time required in official business in private law practice for hire; failed to give adequate service as a Commissioner in the supervision and regulation of corporations; failed to maintain a proper efficient and economical organization of the Public Service Commission, and of inefficiency in the supervision, control, and disposition of the funds intrusted to his charge as Public Service Commissioner for the purpose of creating rapid transit facilities in the City of New York; and had delayed proper action in divers and sundry matters, properly the subject of disposition by the commission.

In conclusion the committee stated that it recommended his removal from office.

Tammany Deserts McCall.

It became known last night that Tammany Hall withdrew any aid and comfort that it may have exercised in favor of Mr. McCall, taking the viewpoint that though it had stood for him in the past, the recent revelations concerning his connection with the Kings County Electric Light & Power Company put him outside the pale of Tammany protection. It was the opinion of many Tammany leaders last night that McCall could no longer rely upon any help from the Tammany organization to save him, and that he would have to stand alone in his defense.

When the charges were made against McCall last Winter he had the backing of the entire Tammany organization. The feeling then was that McCall had been

Continued on Page 5.

INSISTS ZEALANDIA WAS SEARCHED AT SEA

Britain Asserts American Vessel Was Outside Mexican Waters and Had No Papers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—An explanation of the recent search of the American steamship Zealandia by British sailors off Progreso, Mexico, was made at the State Department today by Chargé Barclay of the British Embassy, who said that the vessel was on the high seas at the time, and not in Mexican territorial waters, as had been asserted.

The Zealandia, Mr. Barclay told Counselor Polk, was anchored about three-quarters of a mile outside of the line of Mexican waters, and was boarded by a party from a British cruiser and searched for contraband, an admitted right of a belligerent.

Mr. Barclay said that because the ship was flying the American flag she was not molested, although no document was found aboard to show her nationality or registry. These facts were reported to the British Admiralty, and, it was explained, were submitted to the State Department for any action the United States Government might desire to take.

The Zealandia carries a cargo of resin, which is used in the manufacture of explosives. The vessel, it is said, is manned chiefly by Germans. There were reports that she flew the German flag during the voyage from Pensacola, Fla., to Progreso.

ANOTHER BRITISH SHIP SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Only One Survivor From the Rhineland Has Thus Far Been Landed.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The British steamship Rhineland has been sunk, according to an announcement made today. Up to the present only one survivor has been landed.

Thirty-eight Lascars and seven Europeans, part of the crew of the British steamer Clan Macalister, which was sunk last Wednesday, were landed today. The place of their landing was not revealed.

The Rhineland was of 1,501 tons and was built in 1903. She was 254 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 21 feet deep. She was owned in Liverpool by the Liverpool and Hamburg Steamship Company.

TEN FRENCHMEN TRAP A TURKISH TRANSPORT

Tiny War Craft Surprises and Captures Schooner With Men and Munitions Off Crete.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The following official statement was issued by the Ministry of Marine tonight:

"A small French war vessel, having a crew of only ten, surprised off Crete a schooner carrying arms and munitions and forty-eight Turks, among whom were eleven officers, and captured all the men and material."

REPORTS ANTI-BRITISH UPRISINGS IN ARABIA

Karl Neufeld, Once a Prisoner of the Mahdi, Arrives in Turkey from Medina.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by wireless telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"Karl Neufeld, who had been a prisoner of the Mahdi during Kitchener's operations in the Sudan, has arrived in Constantinople from the holy city of Medina, in Arabia.

"Neufeld, who is a Mohammedan, and was allowed to stay in Medina, where he remained for six weeks, says that the Arabs are furious against the British for having appointed a Sultan of Egypt, which title, they claim, is reserved for the Khalif in Constantinople. The English garrisons in Aden and in Berbera were hemmed in by Arabs on the land side.

"Neufeld says that the fame of Field Marshal von Hindenburg has reached Medina and that virtually all Arabs know of the noted German commander and his successes. When he started for Constantinople, he says, Arab friends of his gave him some Medina wonderwater, saying: 'Carry this to your General; Allah will assist him.'"

BREITUNG INTENDED TO BUY GERMAN LINERS

Dacia's Seizure Balked Plan to Put Interned Vessels Under Our Flag.

Edward N. Breitung of E. N. Breitung & Co., owners of the old Hamburg-American liner Dacia, which was seized and confiscated by the French, and was sunk by a German submarine a few days ago, had intended to purchase practically all the interned German ships in this country and place them under the American flag. The seizure of the Dacia while on a test voyage with a cotton cargo after the vessel had been transferred to American registry balked this plan.

"It is no use denying it," said Mr. Breitung to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, "for the fact of the matter is that had we been able to operate the Dacia under our flag it was our intention to purchase many, if not all, of the interned German liners now in American harbors."

"Would it have been possible to buy those ships?" Mr. Breitung was asked.

"Yes, at that time all of them might have been purchased," Mr. Breitung answered.

"Would they have been used in the German trade?" was another question.

"Certainly not during the progress of the war. And, besides, it has often puzzled me why so many people seemed to think that the export trade with which I am identified was with Germany. As a matter of fact our main trade was and is with France and Great Britain."

Mr. Breitung added at this point that there was now under consideration a trade agreement which will increase greatly the trade between this country and France. Some of the leading men in France, he said, were identified with the movement.

THRU KEY WEST (HAVANA) SLEEPER
FLORIDA EAST COAST RESORTS
on Seaboard Air Line's "FLAMINGO," 9:15 A. M.—Winter Resort Bureau, 1,184 B'way.
—Advt.

OFFICIALS TAKE UP GORICAR CHARGES

Department of Justice Wants Details of Alleged Teutonic Plots Here.

NUBER'S ACTIVITY KNOWN

Story That Archibald Papers Were Signed in His Office May Be Investigated.

PASSPORT WAS MISUSED

Consul General Accused of Knowing of Theft by Former Employe Who Went Home to Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Department of Justice took prompt cognizance today of The Providence Journal's publication of a statement by Dr. Josef Goricar, formerly of the Austro-Hungarian consular service in this country, accusing representatives of Austria-Hungary and Germany in the United States of fomenting plots in violation of the neutrality laws.

A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Division of Investigation, telegraphed John R. Rathom, editor of The Providence Journal, asking the whereabouts of Dr. Goricar, and it was indicated at the department that more details of the alleged violation of the neutrality laws would be sought from the ex-Consul.

In particular it was suggested that an investigation might be made as to the charge of Dr. Goricar that the papers which James J. F. Archibald carried to Europe for delivery to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs and were taken from him by British authorities at Falmouth, were written in Archibald's presence in the office of Alexander von Nuber, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York.

The Department of Justice has much information in regard to the reported activities of Consul General von Nuber, but no action has ever been taken that affected him. He was mentioned in the letter written by Dr. Dumba, the former Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, to Count Burian, Minister for Foreign Affairs at Vienna, which led to the request of this Government for Dr. Dumba's recall, as having approved the plan to tie up munitions plants in this country.

Secretary Lansing had on his table today the charges against the Austro-Hungarian and German officials, set forth by Dr. Goricar, but declined to comment on them, as has been his invariable custom when dealing with like statements of an unofficial character.

Denial by Austrian Official.

The publication of the Goricar statement brought forth a denial from Baron Zwiedneck, Chargé d'Affaires of Austria-Hungary. Informally it was intimated at the embassy that Consul General von Nuber might begin libel proceedings against ex-Consul Goricar for criminal libel. The statement of the Chargé says:

"Ex-Consul Dr. Goricar, formerly at San Francisco, has been on leave of absence since the time of the outbreak of the war, and has been temporarily attached for a time to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate General in Berlin, Germany. There, very soon afterward, he obtained knowledge that the Austro-Hungarian authorities had received information about his secret connections with the enemies of Austria-Hungary, and, evidently fearing detection, he suddenly left his post without permission and disappeared. Later on it was learned that he had gone to Italy and was staying in Rome, from where he tendered his resignation, thereby preventing his dismissal.

"While he was in Rome, it was ascertained that he was in close relation with Russian and Serbian agents, obviously with the purpose of going to the United States to use his knowledge of the centres of Slavic immigration, coming from the monarchy in the service of the Pan-Slavic propaganda and with the intent of disseminating disloyalty among our immigrants against their country of birth.

"The Austro-Hungarian Embassy has been informed that quite a number of southern Slavs from the monarchy have been enlisted by the agents of the Allies and have left this country to fight against the Austro-Hungarian Army. It is very probable that Dr. Goricar's subversive activity contributed to the very regrettable acts of treason, which, certainly without changing the outcome of the war, will be of the gravest consequence for those who may be made prisoners of war.

"The Austro-Hungarian Embassy was informed several months ago of Dr. Goricar's agitatory propaganda, carried on in this country, but it has refrained until now from taking countermeasures, being aware of the disgrace brought about by the fact that a former Consular officer has broken in such the faith and allegiance to his fatherland.

"In view, however, of his statements to the press, which contain the strongest accusation against the representatives of Austria-Hungary, the embassy must emphatically declare these accusations as false and absolutely base. Otherwise, silence would be taken as acknowledgment, and would create the belief that our consulates actually are engaged in activities in violation of the laws of this country."

Dr. Goricar's statement charged that Commander Maximilian Burstyn, Naval Attaché of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, instructed him to obtain plans of the Pacific Coast fortifications of the United States. The Austro-Hungarian Embassy ignored this allegation in the statement.

German Embassy Silent.

No statement was forthcoming from the German Embassy concerning the statement made by Dr. Goricar that Count von Bernstorff, the Ambassador, was a party to the alleged violations of the neutrality laws.

George von Grivicio, formerly Austro-Hungarian Consul in Philadelphia, who is now attached to the embassy here, denied today the charge of Dr. Goricar that he conferred with Count von Bernstorff, Consul General von Nuber and five other Austro-Hungarian Consuls in

Continued on Page 4.

Churchill Resigns His Cabinet Post to Join Britain's Fighting Forces

LONDON, Nov. 12.—It is officially announced that Winston Spencer Churchill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has resigned from the Cabinet and will join the army in France.

Mr. Churchill in his letter of resignation explains that he approves the formation of a small War Council, and appreciates the intention which Premier Asquith expressed to include him among its members. He foresaw the difficulties that the Premier would have to face in its composition, he says, and he makes no complaint because the scheme was changed; but with that change his work in the Government naturally closed. He says he could not accept a position of general responsibility for a war policy without any effective share in its guidance and control, and did not feel able in times like these to remain in well-paid inactivity.

He is a Major in the Oxford Yeomanry.

The following letters have passed between Premier Asquith and Mr. Churchill:

[To Premier Asquith.]

When I left the Admiralty five months ago I accepted an office of few duties at your request to take part in the work of the War Council and assist the new Ministers with the knowledge of current operations which I then possessed in a special degree. The counsels which I offered are upon record in the minutes of the Committee of Imperial Defense and in memoranda I circulated to the Cabinet, and I draw your attention at the present time to these.

I am in cordial agreement with the decision to form a small War Council. I appreciated the intention you expressed to me six weeks ago to include me among its members. I foresaw then the personal difficulties which you would have to face in its composition.

I make no complaint that your scheme should have been changed. My work in the Government comes naturally to a close. Knowing what I do about the present situation and being an instrument in the executive power, I could not accept a position of general responsibility in a war policy without an effective share in its guidance and control. Nor do I feel able in times like these to remain in well-paid inactivity.

I ask you to submit my resignation to the King. I am an officer, and I place myself unreservedly at the disposal of the military authorities, observing that my regiment is at the front.

I have a clear conscience, which enables me to bear my responsibility for past events with composure. Time will vindicate my administration of the Admiralty and assign to me my due share in the vast series of preparations and operations which secured us command of the seas.

With much respect and unaltered personal friendship I bid you goodbye. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Premier Asquith replied to Mr. Churchill as follows:

I had hoped you would reconsider your decision and regret to learn from your letter that you have not felt able to do so. You have rendered services both in the Council and the administration which no one is better able to appreciate than myself with regard to the conduct and direction of the war, and I am sincerely grieved that you should think it your duty to leave the Cabinet.

I am certain you will continue to take an active and effective part in the prosecution of the war. On personal grounds I feel acutely the severance of our long association.

ASQUITH.

GIRL CLAIMS BODY AS MYTHICAL LOVER'S

Concocts Story of Romance, and, Exposure Impending, of His Death as the Climax.

SET "WEDDING" NEXT WEEK

Identifies Man Killed in Chicago and Sends Body to Her Atlanta Home for Burial.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—How a girl, well-known in the society of Atlanta, Ga., came to Chicago, identified the body of a man killed on the Illinois Central tracks as that of a "sweetheart" who existed only in her own imagination, so as to carry out an imposition she had practiced on her family, became known tonight. The case discloses one of the most astonishing psychopathic incidents in the memory of Chicago officials. The girl concocted a tale of meeting a Dr. Alleyne Hensley, of his persistent wooing, of his gifts of flowers and candy, his fervent letters, proposal, acceptance and then his tragic death.

Here is the story as told in tears to Dr. Bates Block, an alienist of Atlanta, whose sharp questioning brought out the truth from the girl, who is Miss Julia Cheate Crumley, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Howard Lee Crumley.

The idea was conceived while the girl was a patient in Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, after being operated upon for a minor disorder. On her return to Atlanta the young woman told friends that she was in love with the surgeon who had saved her life. She gave his name as Dr. Hensley and said he was a widower with one child, a son. He lived, she said, in Quebec, Canada.

There came to her letters from Quebec which contained fervent messages of love. Flowers and candy were delivered to her by shopkeepers on telegraphic instructions from Quebec signed by Dr. Henisey, and money was forwarded by telegraph in each instance to pay for them.

Finally she told her closest friends that the surgeon had proposed and she had accepted him. The marriage was to take place Wednesday, Nov. 17. She went to New York to purchase her trousseau, meet the future bridegroom, and bring him back to Atlanta to meet her parents and friends.

On Saturday she telegraphed from New York that her fiancé had been killed in a train accident near Chicago and she was on her way to this city to recover his body and bring it to Atlanta.

She arrived here on Monday morning and went to the undertaking establishment of the Western Casket Company, where was the body of a man killed several days before on the Illinois Central tracks.

"I am looking for the body of my husband, Dr. Hensley," she said, although she previously had given her name as Miss Crumley. "I traced him here from New York. The Paulist Fathers, to whom I appealed, directed me to the Coroner's office, and from there I was sent here. I was told you have a body which I believe is that of my husband."

The body of a man found on the Illinois Central tracks was shown to her. It was to have been sent to the County Morgue on the next day. She took one quick look.

"That's my husband," she said, and at once became hysterical.

Miss Crumley, after identifying the body, paid the undertaker $100 and left for her hotel. The body was forwarded to Atlanta, and on Tuesday evening Miss Crumley departed for the South.

She arrived in Atlanta on Wednesday afternoon. The parents of Miss Crumley and several of her friends viewed the body, which was at an undertaker's. Then some questions were asked. The hands of the dead man were calloused and rough, not those of a surgeon. Finally the Rev. Mr. Crumley asked Dr. Bates Block, an alienist, to visit his daughter and talk to her. The doctor first viewed the body, then told Miss Crumley that she had deceived no one by her duplicity. Miss Crumley burst into tears and confessed the entire story.

She had concocted the story of the supposed wooer and fiancée. The letter she received she had written herself, sent to a woman whose name she read in a Canadian newspaper, to whom she paid to remail the missives to her. The candy and the flowers had come from the same source.

Her plans for a big church wedding, bridesmaids, flower girls and trousseau were the product of her disordered mind. The date of the wedding was drawing near and she had to have some means of meeting the situation. She went to New York and watched Western newspapers. She read in The Chicago Herald of an unidentified man killed on the

Continued on Page 5.

EX-WATER BOY WINS STEEL STOCK FIGHT

Replogle, Outmanoeuvring His Old Chief Donner, Purchases 300,000 Shares of Cambria.

MAY BE HEAD OF SYNDICATE

Big Concern Unlikely Now to Work for the Allies on Munitions Contracts.

Three hundred thousand shares of stock of the Cambria Steel Company were sold yesterday for approximately $15,000,000 to J. Leonard Replogle of this city, who began his business career when eleven years old, as a water-boy, at wages of less than $5 a week, in the Cambria mills, at Johnstown, Penn.

Mr. Replogle, who is now 38 years old, bid against his old superior officer, William H. Donner, for the block of stock and won it after negotiations in Philadelphia, which lasted for several days and nights. The stock was bought from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which formerly owned 450,820 shares of the 900,000 shares issued—a controlling interest in the Cambria company. The authorized capitalization of the Cambria Steel Company is $50,000,000, but only $45,000,000 (900,000 shares of a $50 par value) were issued.

Of the railroad company's original 51 per cent. holdings of Cambria Steel, Mr. Donner had acquired about 112,000 shares. This was obtained in two lots, one ot 56,000 shares on which he had an option, and the other, of the same amount, on which he exercised a conditional option. The condition was that he should find a purchaser for the railroad's holdings of Pennsylvania Steel stock. Mr. Donner is President of both the Cambria and Pennsylvania Steel Companies.

Charles M. Schwab, the genius of Bethlehem Steel, wanted the Pennsylvania Steel properties, it was reported, to combine them with his Bethlehem plant and thus form the nucleus of another gigantic steel merger. Mr. Donner's interests crossed with this plan and Mr. Donner won in the quest for the Pennsylvania Steel stock. He then tried, it is said, to obtain the remaining Cambria stock owned by the railroad.

Three weeks ago Mr. Repogle, who resigned as Vice President of the Cambria Company on March 1, began negotiations for the purchase of the remaining Cambria stock held by the railroad. In the twenty-seven years he had been associated with the Cambria company he had risen from the job of water boy to the Vice Presidency. He knew the property thoroughly and wanted it. In the meantime, however, the Pennsylvania Railroad, no longer controlling the Cambria company after Mr. Donner had exercised his options, sold some of the stock in the open market, at a time when Cambria was at the crest of its recent rise.

Negotiations were begun for the purchase of the remainder and ended today in the transfer of the stock to Mr. Replogle. So far as is known, Mr. Replogle is the largest single stock owner of the Cambria Steel Company. Whether a fight for control will develop is to be seen.

The Cambria property consists of large steel works, mills, and blast furnaces at Johnstown, Penn., and extensive iron ore holdings in Michigan. In addition, the company operates the Cambria Steamship Company and the Manufacturers' Water Company of Johnstown.

What is to be done with the Cambria property under Mr. Replogle's management—if he succeeds in obtaining sufficient additional stock to give him control—is yet to be divulged.

It is regarded as unlikely, however, that the mammoth plant will be put to work extensively on munition orders for the Allies, an undertaking with which Wall Street gossip had identified several steel changes recently. A statement covering this probably will be forthcoming within a few days.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Vice President Henry Tatnall announced today the disposal at private sale of the railroad company's holdings of the Cambria Steel Company stock.

W. H. Donner, in denying that he was the purchaser of the stock, said that he thought it was probably bought by J. L. Replogle, representing a New York syndicate. Mr. Replogle is now Vice President of the American Vanadium Company of New York.

Continued on Page 2.

PAGE CONFERS ON ANCONA SINKING; CAPTAIN FILES CHARGES OF CRUELTY; MORE ALLIED TROOPS LAND IN GREECE

Bulgaria and Turkey Again Protest to Greece; Repeat Landing of Allies Violates Neutrality

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (By Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—"According to reports in Athens received from Budapest, the Turkish and Bulgarian Ministers at Athens have entered a protest, couched in friendly terms, against the presence of Anglo-French troops in Greek Macedonia as not being in accordance with Greek neutrality," says the Overseas News Agency.

"M. Skouloudis, the Greek Premier, replied, according to the Budapest advices, that he took notice of the protest and that the Government would do what was possible in order to clarify the situation."

"According to a dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Sofia, M. Skouloudis has assured M. Passarow, Bulgarian Minister at Athens, of the Premier's sincere desire to maintain friendly relations between Greece and Bulgaria. Greece, the Premier assured the Minister," the dispatch adds, "was not planning to attack Bulgaria."

Promise That Greece Will Join the Allies.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Publication yesterday of the decree dissolving the Greek Chamber and fixing the elections for Dec. 19 apparently was received in Athens with calm, despite the fact that all elements hoped to avoid elections at the present difficult moment. The Greek Government, it appears, considered dissolution the only possible means of securing for itself a full and unrestricted liberty of action.

Greek officials in London and at other points continue to assert that Greece's future actions depend solely upon military and not political considerations. So soon as Greece is convinced beyond doubt that the Allies have produced enough troops to make possible a successful offensive against Bulgaria and to remove the danger with which Greece would be confronted if she entered the war inadequately assisted, Greece will, so say her representatives in Europe, immediately range herself on the side of the Allies and render all the military co-operation of which she is capable.

RUSSIANS MENACE GERMANS' FLANK

New Successes Put Them Within Striking Distance of Hindenburg's Supply Lines.

PROGRESS BEFORE DVINSK

Czar's Troops Gain Small Advantages There—Take 130,000 Prisoners in Five Weeks.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Outside the Balkans, the most important theatre of operations is now along the eastern front. In the north the Germans apparently have abandoned any hope of reaching Riga and Dvinsk, at least until the ground freezes, and are falling back, or are being driven back from the Dvina, which was their objective. The Russians in the Riga region are attempting an outflanking movement, and their recent successes have brought them within striking distance of the Tukum-Mitau Railway, which connects the German fighting front with the fortress of Windau. The Germans are also falling back before Dvinsk as the result of the Russian offensive near Lake Sventen, while in the south General Ivanoff has continued to harass the invaders by repeated thrusts which, during the past five weeks, according to Petrograd dispatches, have brought him nearly 130,000 prisoners. In the most recent of these thrusts, near Rudka, the bag totaled 6,000, many of whom were Germans.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

In the region of Shlok our troops have advanced to the west of Raggatz, fighting all the time. After eleven days of almost uninterrupted fighting in the marsh region our troops captured Kemmern and Anting. The Germans, who suffered heavy losses, were thrown back to the west. We captured some prisoners and machine guns.

Fierce fighting near the Borsemuende Farm, in the district of Ixkull, continues. We repulsed in the course of the day ten fierce German attacks, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Heaps of German bodies are lying in front of our trenches.

In the fight today on the Riga front young Lithuanian troops fought side by side with our troops under extremely difficult conditions. They acquitted themselves splendidly.

In the region of Dvinsk, near the villages of Pristane and Illukst, we made a little progress.

Near the village of Kostioukhovka, west of Rafalowka, fierce fighting continues. We took about 270 prisoners.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (via Sayville, N. Y.)—Following is the official report of the fighting on the eastern front:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: There is nothing to report.

Army group of General von Linsingen: The German forces, which yesterday morning repulsed a Russian attack south of the Kovel-Sarny Railway line, took 4 officers and 230 men prisoners.

RIFLES RUSSIA'S NEED NOW.

American Says She Will Arm 2,000,000 Fresh Troops in Spring.

LONDON, Nov. 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—"Russia is now suffering only for want of rifles, and when she is properly supplied at least 2,000,000 additional soldiers will be thrown into the field with results which only next Spring's campaign can tell." This is the opinion of a prominent American mining engineer who has just returned to London after spending six months in the Russian Empire, mainly in Siberia, where he is the chief engineer of an important group of mines. Describing conditions in Russia, he said:

"The depression which prevailed outside Russia during the great German drive through Poland was never really duplicated in that country. Domestic troubles existed, as always, but the people have made their power felt as never before, and the only thing that could cause revolution now would be the con-

Continued on Page 2.

ITALY TO SEND ARMY TO BALKANS

Said to Have Promised Aid Sufficient to Insure Triumph of the Allies.

SERBS' DEFENSE STIFFENS

But Invaders Report Continued Progress, with Captures of Men and Much War Booty.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 13.—The continued landing of British and French troops at Saloniki is causing some uneasiness to Bulgaria and Turkey, and the Ministers of those two powers yesterday again protested to the Greek Government, which took formal notice of their protest.

The determination of the Entente Allies in their Balkan campaign is shown by the large force they are sending, and news was received from Rome yesterday that Italy also had decided to intervene in this region "in a manner worthy of her greatness" and to give sufficient support to the British and French to assure a complete triumph. This is said to have had some influence on Greece and Rumania. Rumania, however, is waiting for the development of the Russian plans.

Meanwhile the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians are advancing slowly in their efforts to cut off or annihilate the Serbian army. These efforts, however, are growing more difficult as the Servians now have occupied, according to their official report, defensive positions to the south and east of Karaljevo and east of Ivagnitza, and on the eastern front on the left bank of the Southern Morava, where heavy fighting is in progress. This official report, which was dated the 10th, tends to show that the fears expressed in an Italian dispatch that the main Serb army had been cut off were not well grounded.

Big Battles in the South.

Big battles also are proceeding in the South between the Bulgarians and the Anglo-French forces. Accounts received here of the recent fighting in the neighborhood of Veles state that the Bulgarians are in retreat after enormous losses and that the freshly arriving allied troops are expected to push the advantage already attained to a successful conclusion. In this case the Bulgarians probably would have to abandon the Uskup-Kutanova line, and the whole southern portion of the railroad would revert to Entente allied hands.

The reported rising of the Albanians against the Serbians is discredited in well-informed circles in Saloniki.

Telegraphing to Paris from Cettinje the French Minister there announces that all French citizens in Montenegro are safe and well. Communication between Montenegro and the outside world, he adds, is extremely difficult.

Official Reports of Operations.

Berlin's official bulletin of the operations, issued yesterday, reads as follows:

Pursuit of the Serbians is being continued. South of the Kraljevo-Trstenio line, the first mountain ridge has been crossed.

In the Rasina Valley, southwest of Krusevac, our troops have advanced further. Further east Ribaire and Ribarske-Banja were reached yesterday.

More than 1,700 prisoners were taken and eleven guns were captured.

An official statement issued by the Bulgarian War Office under date of Oct. 9 and delayed in transmission says:

Our troops continue the pursuit of the defeated Serbian Army on the left bank of the Morava River.

Fresh booty is being discovered daily in conquered towns. Along the railway in the Morava Valley we captured today four quick-firing howitzers, eight quick-firing field guns with full ammunition cars, several machine guns with teams, nine new searchlights, and 800 prisoners.

South of Bolovar, near the railway station at Grablenitz, we captured ten engines and 400 railway wagons, among which were fifty loaded with materials.

Serbs Occupy New Positions.

The Serbian Legation in Paris made public yesterday the following official

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES.
Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

BOATS RIDDLED BY SHELLS

Survivors Pushed Away as They Tried to Board Submarine.

PAGE CALLS ON SONNINO

American Envoy Seeking Evidence on Which Washington Can Act.

HIS REPORT ODDLY GARBLED

State Department Gets Cryptic Message Leaving Fate of Americans in Doubt.

NAPLES, Nov. 12.—The owners of the Italian liner Ancona, which was sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine, have received the report of the Ancona's Captain, in which he makes the positive charge that the submarine gave no warning to the liner, nor afforded those on board of her a chance of escape.

The first shot, the Captain's report declares, was fired when the submarine was three miles distant. The Captain immediately stopped the ship, he says, but this did not appear to satisfy the commander of the submarine, which continued to shell the liner.

The Ancona's Captain, without delay, ordered everybody to take to the boats, upon which, he declares, the submarine turned all her guns, killing and wounding many persons both in the boats and on the deck of the steamer. Some of the passengers who were thrown into the water and sought to save themselves by clutching the sides of the submarine were pushed away with jeers and insults, he asserts.

ROME, Nov. 12.—Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, called at the Foreign Office to day and had a long talk with Baron Sonnino. The nature of the conference was not made public, but it is assumed the sinking of the Ancona was discussed informally. The Italian Government has ordered a rigid investigation of the disaster. The inquiry is proceeding under the direction of the Italian Consul at Tunis, assisted by Italian naval officers.

A special effort is being made to determine all the facts relating to international responsibility, whether warning was given, and whether an opportunity was afforded to the passengers to escape. It is expected here that this investigation will have a bearing on any diplomatic representations the United States may make in behalf of American passengers on board the steamer.

FATE OF AMERICANS ON ANCONA IN DOUBT

State Department Confused By Page's Reports — Italian Censorship Blamed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The State Department is still in the dark concerning essential details of the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona and the fate of the Americans on board. Just one meagre message dealing with the tragedy was received today. It came from Thomas Nelson Page, the Ambassador at Rome, who had been urged to send particulars, but it was so worded as to leave doubt as to what the Ambassador meant to convey.

Here is the message:

Rome, Nov. 13, 1915.
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Number 429. Thirteenth. Officially reported still unaccounted for Mrs. Cecile Greil, thought an American woman, reported saved, believed to be her Patativo family, and Pasquale Saurino, names given my 428 and 427, also Mrs. Carmela Torrisi, whose husband Giuseppe reported saved.

NELSON PAGE,
Amebassy.

The wording of this message was such as to utterly confuse officials of the State Department. By assumption it was possible to interpret this message one way, but it was immediately pointed out that the dispatch was just as fairly susceptible of other constructions of a contradictory character. Some interpreted the message as meaning that Mrs. Cecile Greil was unofficially unaccounted for, but that an American woman reported saved was believed to be Mrs. Greil, and that the Patativo family and others reported in Ambassador Page's two earlier messages were reported saved. To obtain this interpretation those giving it such a construction read it as if it had been received with the followng wording and punctuation:

Rome,
Dated Nov. 13, 1915.
Secretary of State, Washington.
No. 429. Thirteenth.
Officially reported still unaccounted for, Mrs. Cecile Greil. It is thought that an American woman who is reported saved is believed to be her (Mrs. Greil). The Patativo family and Pasquale Saurino and those whose names were given in my dispatches numbered 428 and 427, and also Mrs. Carmela Torrisi, whose husband, Giuseppe, are reported saved.

NELSON PAGE,
Amembassy.

If this construction is correct then the twenty-seven Americans previously reported lost have been saved, and while Mrs. Greil is unaccounted for, it is thought that she may be an American woman who has been reported saved. In that event there would have

been no American loss of life when the Ancona was destroyed. But it is pointed out that while the above may be a fair construction of what Ambassador Page meant to say this interpretation is wholly arbitrary, and that other translations of the message might be equally fair and justifiable.

Another Interpretation.

This is the argument of those who assert that what Ambassador Page really meant to convey was that all those whom he had previously reported missing, twenty-seven in number, were still missing, and that he sent this message to confirm that fact, and to add the names of Pasquale Saurino and Mrs. Carmela Torrisi to the list of lost, making the total twenty-nine. To obtain this construction the message is read thus:

Rome,
Dated Nov. 13, 1915.
Secretary of State, Washington.
Officially reported still unaccounted for:

Mrs. Cecile Greil, though it is thought that an American woman who is reported saved is believed to be her (she).

Patativo family and Pasquale Saurino, and those whose names were given in my dispatches numbered 428 and 427; also,

Mrs. Carmela Torrisi, (whose husband, Guiseppe, is reported saved.)

NELSON PAGE.
Amebassy.

The elision of the verb which Ambassador Page intended to be understood as appearing before the last two words of the cablegram "reported saved" rendered it absolutely impossible to interpret the message. If Ambassador Page wished Washington to read the verb "are" before "reported saved," then, it was argued that the message, while still confusing, might be understood as meaning that everybody previously reported, except possibly Mrs. Greil, had been saved. But if "is" was intended to be read before the "reported saved," then the other construction would be considered fairer, because it would be more apparent that Ambassador Page only intended to say that "Mrs. Carmela Torrisi, whose husband is Guiseppe, is reported saved," or that Mrs. Carmela Torrisi is "officially still unaccounted for," but that her "husband, Guiseppe, is reported saved."

No one has attempted to explain why the message was dated Nov. 13.

In an effort to solve the puzzle reference was made to the two previous messages received from the Ambassador. The first of the Page messages, received Wednesday night, read:

Rome, Italy,
Dated Nov. 10, 1915.
Received 7:10 P. M.
Secretary of State, Washington.
No. 427. Tenth. Later report Americans believed lost on Ancona: Alexander Patativo of New York, his wife and four children; Mrs. Francis Mascolo Lamura; also about twenty other third-class passengers believed Americans. Mrs. Cecil L. Greil, first called Gray, now reported safe.

NELSON PAGE,
Amembassy.

Three hours later on Wednesday night the State Department received another message from Ambassador Page. It was undated and not numbered. But in view of the fact that the message received today was No. 429 and spoke of former messages numbered 428 and 427, it is believed that his unnumbered message of Nov. 10 was intended to be regarded as "No. 428." This message read as follows:

Rome,
Undated.
Received Nov. 10, 9:57 P. M.
Secretary of State, Washington.
Unnumbered and undated.

Reported here one American first-class passenger, Cecil Grey, and twenty-six American third-class passengers conjecturally naturalized, lost on Ancona. NELSON PAGE,
Amembassy.

A message received yesterday from Consul White at Naples gave the names of four American citizens as having been aboard the Ancona. One of these names was given as "Pasquale Laurino." This is assumed to be the "Pasquale Saurino" mentioned in Ambassador Page's cablegram of today.

The State Department was unable to determine whether the confusing character of the dispatches was due to an effort to condense them, or to mistakes made in transmission, or whether it was due to the Italian censorship.

Two days ago messages were sent to Ambassador Page at Rome and Penfield at Vienna, as well as to American Mediterranean Consulates, instructing them to spare neither effort nor expense to forward trustworthy information and stories of American survivors as promptly as possible.

The impression is strong and growing in Washington that the absence of official information regarding the Ancona is the result of action taken by the Italian censorship, which for reasons of the Italian Government, is believed to be holding back authentic information regarding the incident.

The Progresso Italo-Americano prints a dispatch from Rome this morning, saying that Giuseppe Torrisi, a naturalized American citizen, was among the survivors taken to Malta, but that his daughter, Carmela, and Pasquale Laurino, also a naturalized citizen, are still among the missing.

All three are mentioned in the dispatches sent by Ambassador Page from Rome to the State Department, whose language left some doubt as to their meaning.

FRENCHMAN BLAMES WILSON.

Says Ancona Tragedy Is Result of His Course in Lusitania Case.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Commenting in the Figaro on the sinking of the Ancona, Joseph Reinach, widely known as a political writer, declares that the victims of the tragedy died as a result of "the unpunished Lusitania murder." President Wilson could not say, adds the writer, that he was not warned that the tragedy would be repeated "if it were not avenged."

"Is America going to swallow this fresh insult," he continues, "and be satisfied first with explanations and then with deceitful promises, or is she going to demand from Austria expressions of regret, indemnities, and the punishment of the officers who committed the crime, and, taking up at the same time the Lusitania question, insist on receiving the same satisfaction from Germany? We hope so, not in our own interests—for America's neutrality amply suffices—but in the interest of the great Republic, for her independence is at stake—her independence already injured and daily threatened with increasing boldness, since for a whole year she has tolerated from Germany what she would not have tolerated for an hour from a nation less rich and powerful."

BERLIN DEFENDS ATTACK.

Insists Ancona Tried to Escape—Not a German Submarine.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Discussing the case of the Italian steamship Ancona, which was sunk in the Mediterranean by a torpedo, the Berlin newspapers," says the Overseas News Agency, "point out that according to reliable information the vessel, after receiving a warning from the submarine, tried to escape, and that the submarine therefore was fully justified in using force.

"The newspapers further assert that all the news from foreign sources agrees that the submarine flew the Austro-Hungarian flag. They affirm that it was not a German boat, since no warship would fly other than its right flag at the moment of action."

MR. AND MRS. JONES SAFE.

Did Not Sail on the Ancona—Agents Unable to Get News.

In reply to numerous cablegrams asking for news of the survivors of the Ancona and a list of the passengers, the following message was received yesterday afternoon by Hartfield & Solari, the agents of the line, from the company in Naples:

"We are sorry to inform you that the Ancona has been sunk."

Mr. Hartfield said he did not know how long the censor had held the dispatch.

Relatives of Mr. and Mrs. D. Canfield Jones of Philadelphia sent word to the agents yesterday that the couple were in Italy and had not sailed on the Ancona.

337 ON NEW LIST OF ANCONA SURVIVORS

Revised Roll As Cabled to Various Italian Newspapers in New York.

The appended list of survivors of the Ancona includes all the names, so far as known, which have been cabled to this country from Biserta, Ferryville and Malta. The list is compiled from the records sent to the local italian papers—Araldo, Progresso Italo-Americano, Giornale Italiano, and Bolettino della Sera—and from private advices. The list contains the names of 259 adults and fourteen minors. To this total, 273, may be added the sixty-four survivors who were brought in two boats to Tunis, making the total saved, so far as known, 337.

Passengers.

A.

Accardo, Giuseppe.
Acquarulo, Luca.
Andreatta, Luigi.
Aurelio, Giuseppe.
Altizio, Angelo.
Altizio, Mauro.
Amati, Sante.
Allotta, Giuseppe.
Araccioni, Cristina.
Araccione, Giulia.
Azzagilni, Ilarione.

B.

Bagilvi, Emilio.
Balsamo, Aniello.
Bianco, Luigi.
Basso, Antonio.
Balenti, Pacmanento.
Belli, Ludovico.
Belli Pietro.
Brescia, Nicola.
Bacciocchi, Roberto.
Buffaletti, Luigi.
Buffaletti, Linda.
Buffaletti, Brunhilde.
Buffaletti, Giovanni.
Buffaletti, Luisa.
Berardi, Bartolo.

C.

Capelli, Giulia, with two sons.
Cafasso, Annina, with two sisters.
Carico, Giovanni.
Castelli, Giovanni, with one child.
Caneili, Nichola.
Circo, Raimondo.
Corete, Raffaele.
Cincotta, Antonio.
Carboni, Giulio.
Contras, Giuseppe.
Camarc, Giulia.
Castelo, Jolanda.
Cavallo, Grazio.
Cavallo, Lodovico.
Caciamo, Giuseppina.

D.

D'Antonio, Peppina.
D'Aversa, Luigi.
D'Aversa, Ginocesco.
Del Giudice, Michele.
De Rosa, Silvia.
Delgatto, Venezia.
De Blasi, Italo.
De Luca, Maria.
De Luca, Cristina.
De Lucm, Francesco.
De Simone, Rosa.
Desimone, Maria.
Di Cesare, Giovanni.
Delgato, Rosa.
Daverso, Lorenza.
Dettori, Nicola.
Dettori, Giovanni.
De Francesco, Saverio.
De Francisco, Grazia.
De Pietro, Giovanni.
Dilliberto, Antonio.
Di Giuseppe, Oreste.
Di Giacomo, Francesco.
Di Glin. Madallena.
Di Gueri, Adelaide.
Di Gueri, Albertina.
De Popolo, Calogero.

E

Esposito, Pasquale.

F

Fabiani, Giovanni.
Farina, Donato.
Finizio, Domenico.
Formisano, Michele.
Forli, Oscar.
Francesca, Gironi.
Ficarra, Domenico.
Felici, Ensebi.
Filiberti, Adelaide.

G

Garofalo, Gina.
Garofalo, Anniello.
Gentili, Antonio.
Groakehino, Michele.
Graziauelli, Mauro.
Graziauello, Nicola.
Gironi, Francesca.
Greil, Cecille L.

I

Iannotti, Giuseppe.
Irsa, Gannaro.

L

Lamberti, Assunta.
Lombardo, Pasquale.
Lenta, Ciro.
Langella, Michele.
Londa, Brunilde.
Lacana, Andrea.

M

Marricelli, Angelino.
Merci, Luigi.
Migliacchio, Michele.
Mersier, Rosa, with three children.
Martini, Luigi.
Martini, Giovanni.
Marra, Natale.
Melli, Gaspare.
Milza, Giovina.
Marino, Pietro.
Malinconico, Angelo.
Milo, Maria.
Mazzrulli, Ciella.
Mazzrulli, Giuseppe.
Mazzrulli, Emma.

O

Orlandini, Vittoria.
Oscar, Forli.

P.

Panico, Michele.
Pappalezo, Salvatore.
Pellegrino, Francesco.
Petrella, Giovanni.
Palomba, Anniello.
Parietta, Annina.
Passuto, Angela, and daughter.
Panico, Pellegrino.
Perella, Vincenzo.
Piccione, Alberto.
Parazzetti, Luigi.
Puglisi, Assunta.
Pasquel, Allesandro.
Patrulli, Gaetano.
Parcletti, Francesco.

R.

Rega, Carlo.
Reale, Agostino.
Reali, Annina.
Reali, Figio.
Rendano, Michele.
Riberia, Liberta.
Riccitelli, Francesco.
Ridolfi, Antonio.
Rima, Felice.
Rosa, Mersiere, and three sons.
Ruggeri, Martino.
Ruggero, Francesco.
Ruggiero, Michele.
Rocco, Giuseppe.
Russo, Antonio.
Roselli, Giovanni.
Rosetti, Maria.

S.

Sannino, Salvatore.
Speranza, Giulia.
Sintoni, Pietro.
Sitoni, Michele.
Serra, Persano.
Sammarco, Giovanni.
Salomone, Alfonso.
Saverio, Angelo.
Sanucci, Pasquale.
Santo, Giuseppe.
Santo, Catone.
Scugli, Raimondo.
Sorrentino, Salvatore.
Soilmeni, Carrado.
Strati, Teodoro.
Stellato, Francesco.
Scarso, Carmela.
Scettro, Vincenzo.

T.

Tacoli, Gaetano.
Tialone, Adelina, with child.
Tombono, Domenico.
Torrisi, Giuseppe.

V.

Ventimiglia, Annina.
Vico, Carolina, with one child.
Vossineo, Giovanni.
Vincenza, Maria.
Viola, Lorenzo.
Viola, Vittoria.
Vranobile, Antonio.

Officers and Crew.

Arona, —.
Alcione, —.
Arlotta, —.
Almarante, —.
Acampora, —.
Alma, —, fireman.
Balzano, —.
Badelli, —.
Barbieri, —.
Benfacent, Umberto.
Barzano, —.
Buffa, —.
Brancaccio, —.
Bagilette, —.
Coppola, —.
Cacace, —.
Capochino, —.
Carbone, —, engineer
Chiazzi, —.
Cremonese, —, fireman.
Coscione, —, fireman.
Colitti, —.
Chiabbiane, —.
Cinzi, —.
Cristofori, —.
Califoni, —.
Castorino, Leonardo.
Cacciaro, —.
De Crecchio, —, wireless operator.
Didonna, —.
D'Ambrosio, —.
D'Angelo, —.
De Marco, —.
D'Urso, —, fireman.
Desogus, —.
Ena, —.
Exposito, —.
Fede, —.
Fenucci, —.
Ferrante, —.
Fiscale, —, fireman.
Ficarella, Rocco.
Galli, —.
Gentile, —, engineer.
Gardella, —.
Guardare, —, fireman.
Giacomine, —.
Girardi, —.
Gargullo, —.
Gallona, —.
Gambardella, —.
Lascia, —.
Liguori, —.
Lamberti, —, engineer.
Lacapra, —.
Messarda, Captain.
Magioncalda, —.
Mancini, —.
Manfredi, —.
Marrigelli, Angelino.
Mazza, —.
Medici, —, engineer.
Morolillo, —.
Montonuoci, —.
Masotti, —.
Pagano, —, fireman.
Pandice, —.
Pellegrino, Francesco.
Palumbo, —.
Palombo, —.
Peluso, —.
Rainioli, —, fireman.
Ricolardi, —.
Rizzatto, —.
Ruggiero, —.
Russo, Antonio.
Romano, Francesco.
Rineccio, —.
Sacco, —.
Salvi, —.
Sandrillo, Giuseppe.
Serpe, Luigi.
Simonino, —, fireman.
Solfaro, —, fireman.
Sogno, —.
Sportillo, —.
Salvemini, —.
Talte, —.
Trugilio, Francesco.
Variabile, —.
Vitiello, —.

MAY CLOSE MEDITERRANEAN.

Italians Urge Prompt Action to Rid Sea of Submarines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENOA, Nov. 12.—As a result of the Ancon disaster the public is calling upon the Government to retaliate by arming the numerous German steamers interned in Italy's naval ports, including the Transatlantic liners Moltke, Prinz Regent, Luitpold, Koenig Albert, and the Transport Hermersberg, which could be advantageously used in the Mediterranean.

Commercial interests expect the Government to take prompt steps to check the Mediterranean submarine campaign as efficaciously as the British navy checked that in the Atlantic. A Mediterranean blockade by the interested powers is suggested, obliging the lesser adjacent powers to declare themselves neutral, friendly, or hostile. This would enable the Allies effectually to protect maritime traffic.

It is doubtful whether the submarine which sank the Ancona really was an Austrian since Austria does not possess such large submarines nor a sufficient number to spare any from the Adriatic warfare. It is suggested that the submarine was constructed by Germany for Austria, and was journeying toward the Adriatic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 11.—There is a suspicion that the submarines which are now doing such damage in the Mediterranean reached the sea through Bulgaria and Greece. They are believed to have been quietly launched on a deserted part of the Greek coast or one of the islands. It might have been possible to accomplish this without the knowledge of the Greek Government, which, however, has been accused of shutting one eye on it. It is asserted in naval circles that it would have been impossible for the submarines to have entered the Mediterranean by water.

OUR BLOCKADE NOTE DOUBLY ASSAILED

German as Well as British Newspapers Find Fault with Trade Protest.

CALLED A STAB AT ENGLAND

London Spectator Says We Will Be Ashamed of It—Cologne Paper Criticises Its Delay.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—"The American note causes us little concern as Englishmen," says The Spectator. "Its harsh and unsympathetic tone will not make us relax in the slightest degree the grip on the throat of Germany which our sea power gives us. We shall answer the note politely and in a much more human spirit than that which inspires its words, but we shall answer it firmly. That we must do, whatever the consequences, but there will be no consequences."

The Spectator believes the majority of Americans would not tolerate seeing Great Britain "stabbed in the back." It does not believe President Wilson will mix the problems of munitions and contraband and it refuses to regard America as a purely foreign country. The weekly continues:

"When history comes to be written Americans of the future will feel anything but pride when they remember the official action of America during the great war. They will note how, first, it considered—in maintaining a rigid neutrality on the moral issue—the brutalizing of Belgium, as Colonel Roosevelt called it; further how the Washington Government bore the outrages committed on American subjects, like the sinking of the Lusitania, until the efficiency of the British navy had abated the underwater menace, and again, when in the supreme moment of England's agony they thought they had found certain technical infringements of their rights, they vehemently pushed their paper case and declared: 'We must save our lives and our honor and free the world from the inhuman tyranny of Germany only if we could without treading upon America's grass plot or scraping a little paint off her garden fence.'"

The Spectator says the British have not torpedoed American ships nor have they killed American citizens. The British Embassy, it adds, has not been the centre of plots and conspiracies, yet when the whole tone of the notes toward Great Britain and Germany is considered it is much less friendly toward Great Britain.

COLOGNE, Nov. 12, (via London.)—The Koelnische Volkszeitung, commenting on the American note to Great Britain, says that it is difficult to comprehend how the Washington Government, "filled with such convictions and possessing such competent knowledge, allowed fifteen months to elapse without serious measures against British encroachments.

"The United States," continues the Volkszeitung, "did not even need to rattle the sword. A mere embargo upon the export of a few articles such as grain, copper, meat, and cotton would instantly have brought Great Britain to terms and established American rights. Germany has often complained that the United States had continued to submit to Great Britain's violations of law which had done America itself great damage, yet which could so easily have been ended, and that by submitting to them America failed to preserve the neutrality which she owed to all parties concerned.

"If America had from the first energetically taken the position against Great Britain now adopted there would have been no submarine war, no sinking of the Lusitania or the Arabic. The burning question remains what Washington will do now. Will it wait to see whether the war ends before Great Britain takes account of the American demands so ably pleaded? The essence of neutrality consists in applying the same law to both sides."

Dernburg Likes American Note.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, discussing in the Tageblatt the American note to Great Britain, says it prepares the way for the freedom of the seas and thereby opens a new era of discussion with Great Britain, the result of which will undoubtedly be favorable to the right. He also thinks the United States intends to see that its demands are satisfied.

ERRORS LAID TO CHURCHILL.

Blamed for Antwerp and Dardanelles Fiascos—Built Up the Navy.

Winston Churchill, who has just resigned from the British Cabinet, at the beginning of the war was one of the most prominent of the Cabinet Ministers, but since the formation of the coalition Cabinet he has occupied the unimportant office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and has dropped out of public view. This is accounted for by the storm of controversy which has raged around him. Undoubtedly entitled to much of the credit for the state of thorough preparation in which the war found the British fleet, he was also considered to have been responsible for the belated dispatch of marines to the relief of Antwerp and for the Dardanelles expedition, and concerning the expediency of these measures opinion in England is deeply divided.

Mr. Churchill will be 41 at the end of this month, and as the son of Lord Randolph Churchill, who married the daughter of the late Leonard Jerome, he is half an American. Possessed of all the brilliancy and impulsiveness of his father, Mr. Churchill began life as a soldier, serving with the Spanish forces in Cuba in 1895, and with the British Army in India, Egypt, and South Africa. As a newspaper correspondent he was present at many of the important engagements in the South African war, and was taken prisoner by the Boers, but after his return home he gave up military for political life.

With David Lloyd George, he was one of the chief lieutenants of Mr. Asquith, and, appointed in 1906 to the minor office of Under Secretary for the Colonies, he rose quickly to be in succession President of the Board of Trade, Home Secretary, and First Lord of the Admiralty. In spite, however, of his Cabinet rank, Mr. Churchill has always preserved a certain independence in his speeches that has made him the enfant terrible of English politics. While, of course, he gave Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons loyal support, in the troublous period of domestic affairs through which Great Britain was passing before the war, there were several occasions on which he made startling suggestions in speeches in the provinces which had not received official sanction.

He was, however, deeply convinced of the absolute necessity of the keeping of the navy up to its superiority over the German fleet. At the risk of a split in the Government he compelled the Little Navy party, which had managed to convert Mr. Lloyd George, to agree at the beginning of 1914 to the maintenance of the 60 per cent. superiority in dreadnoughts to the German fleet. He also took a keen interest in the development of aviation, although he was unable to get appropriations for the establishment of an adequate air fleet.

Mr. Churchill's reward came when he was able by arranging with Prince Louis of Battenberg that the fleet should not be demobilised after the great review held in July, 1914, to checkmate the plans of the Kaiser for a raid on England. He was blamed for the strategic faults that permitted Rear Admiral Cradock to be overwhelmed in Chilean waters by an immensely superior German squadron, but it was cheerfully recognized that his policy before the war and his prompt action in the last few days of peace had secured the safety of England.

Blamed for the Antwerp Expedition.

Then, however, came the hasty dispatch of a small force of marines and sailors to Antwerp, and, it was rumored, a visit to that city by the First Lord. It resulted merely in the internment for the period of the war of a brigade of trained sailors who could ill be spared, and whispers began to be heard against the impetuous Minister. Then he made one or two characteristic speeches, which did not please Englishmen. He spoke of "smoking the rats out of their holes" in relation to the German fleet, and doubt began to arise as to his fitness for his responsible office at the Admiralty.

Next, rightly or wrongly, Mr. Churchill was charged with the error of attempting to force the Dardanelles by the guns of the fleet alone, and a quarrel between him and Lord Fisher, the First Sea Lord, resulted in the departure of that veteran from the Admiralty and the formation of the Coalition Ministry. Another speech of Mr. Churchill, in which he spoke of "only a few miles" separating the British in the Dardanelles from victory, seemed to many Englishmen to be an unworthy paltering with a most serious situation, and so he was forced to drop out of the first rank in the conduct of the war.

Mr. Churchill has long held a commission in the yeomanry, the mounted branch of the British auxiliary forces, and it has been no secret that for some months he has thought of leaving politics for the time for active service in the field.

DENY LOSS OF SUBMARINES.

Germans Assert Reports of Capture and Sinking Inventions.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"The recently published news agency report that two British torpedo boat destroyers had captured a German submarine and its crew is a pure invention," the Overseas News Agency stated today.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12, (via London.)—A semi-official dispatch received here from Berlin declares that the report that two German submarines have been sunk in the Straits of Gibraltar is a pure invention.

A Havas Agency dispatch from Athens on Nov. 10, quoted the newspaper Kairol as stating that it had received assurances from a reliable source that British destroyers had captured a German submarine in Greek waters, taking the crew prisoners.

THREE BELGIANS EXECUTED.

Condemned for Espionage—A 12-Year Sentence for a Fourth.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12, (via London.)—The execution of three Belgians found guilty by a German court martial of communicating news of troop movements to the Allies is announced by the Echo Belge, which says a fourth Belgian was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

ITALIANS TAKE TRENCHES.

Make Gains at Various Points—Capture 278 Prisoners.

ROME, Nov. 12, (via Paris.)—Further advances by the Italians on the Carso front, where several important trenches in the vicinity of San Martino del Carso were stormed, are reported in the official statement by the Italian Army Headquarters issued today. The statement is as follows:

"On Nov. 11 in the Upper Campelle Valley (Maso Valsugana Torrente) the enemy attacked our position in San Giovanni Pass. Although supported by the fire of many guns, the attack was repulsed.

"In the Cordevole Valley our energetic pressure on Cortina continues between Monte Sief and Monte Settsass. Small operations also were undertaken with the object of destroying enemy detachments which had remained behind the Col di Lana.

"On the Middle Isonzo, in the Plave section, our infantry began yesterday resolutely to advance into the Seagora region. They took 260 prisoners, of whom three were officers. On the Heights of Gorizia we made some little progress and captured eighteen prisoners.

"On the Carso, during the whole day, fog and a driving rain paralyzed artillery action, and numerous ravines were transformed into torrents, hampering the advance of our infantry. Nevertheless, thanks to their elan and tenacity, our troops succeeded in storming several large and important trenches southwest of San Martino del Carso, taking thirty-odd prisoners.

A MISSIONARY POISONED.

The Rev. F. H. Leslie of Michigan Killed at Urfa.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The death by poison of the Rev. Francis H. Leslie of Northport, Mich., a missionary stationed at Urfa, Asiatic Turkey, was announced today by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople, who notified the State Department at Washington of the death, reported that he was making a thorough investigation to determine the responsibility, and that, pending the result of this inquiry, he had formed no opinion as to the case.

The Ambassador's information was based on a telegram from the Consul at Aleppo. Mr. Leslie, who had been acting as an intermediary for 800 British, French, Italian, and Russian refugees who were interned at Urfa, had been in close touch with the Consul. He had been appointed Consular Agent by the United States to facilitate his handling of monthly allowances sent to the interned persons, but the Turkish Government had refused to recognize the appointment, according to the Rev. James L. Barton, Secretary of the American Board.

Mr. Leslie had been the only missinary at Urfa, which is a remote station in North Mesopotamia on the Arabian border, since 1912. The station included an extensive industrial plant, employing several thousand persons.

Wants Lusitania Warning Repeated

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Referring to the sinking of the Italian steamship Ancona, The Spectator says that unless the championship which President Wilson has assumed refers to goods only and does not cover human beings, it ventures to suggest that Washington at least repeat the Lusitania warning.

Miss Rhoda Leichter in Rome.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Miss Rhoda Leichter, a young artist, who was reported as among the victims of the steamship Ancona, is safe in Rome, according to a telegram received here today by her brother, Mark Leichter. She was not on the steamer.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

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Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
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DECLARES ALLIES NEED A BIG ARMY

Colonel Popovitch Gives His View of How to Conduct Balkan Campaign.

HOPES FOR SERBIAN ARMY

Now Retiring Into Stronger Positions—Winter Will Prove a Handicap to the Invaders.

Colonel Jevrem J. Popovitch, the head of the Serbian Commission in this country, which has its headquarters at 441 West Twenty-second Street, expressed the view yesterday in an interview that in order to paralyze the Austro-Teuton invaders of Serbia and drive them back from the occupied territory, it would be necessary for the Allies to disembark at Saloniki from 480,000 to 500,000 soldiers, and at Kavala 120,000 to 160,000.

"This," he went on, "is, of course, only in the event that Greece and Rumania stay neutral and that the operations at the Dardanelles be continued. Should Russia decide to make a descent on the Black Sea coast with 200,000 men, then the Teutons would be out off from the road to Asia, and by their defeat in the Balkans there soon would commence the beginning of the end of the frightful human slaughter house in Europe.

"The ground to which the Serbian army is now retreating represents one extensive mountain block of difficult configuration, which offers to the Serbians, who are from childhood on accustomed to mountain life, special tactical advantages. Bad roads of Turkish origin, which Serbia, entering from one war into another, could not replace by better and more modern ones, transverse this part of the country. On such roads the invading enemy will not be able to move guns of large calibre which, up to the present, have constituted the enemy's only superiority over the Serbians. Moreover, in the mountainous portions of the Balkans the Winter is very severe, with heavy snowfalls, which will prove a great obstacle to the invaders.

"The capture of the railroad in the Morava Valley and the fall of Nish can in no way seriously interfere with the supplying of the Serbian army, as the latter at this time is not in the zone through which the railroad runs. The connection by way of Saloniki is very important and very favorable, but at present it is not the only possible connection of Serbia with the sea. Serbia can supply her army and her people also from the Adriatic Sea by a very good road for automobile and wagon traffic.

"General Voyvoda Putnik will continue to command the operations of the Serbian army, and my personal conviction is that he should have command of the united Serbian and allied armies which will operate from Saloniki toward the northwest. None better than he knows the terrain on this front, where, for four years, he has been rendering the Serbian name glorious. In view of the advantages that would result in his leadership all minor considerations and conventional formalities should be disregarded.

"It seems to me that Rumania and Greece soon will actively participate in the war on one side or the other. The governments in both of these countries are entertaining an unpleasant political bargaining of the Shylock character. In Greece things are happening which are disagreeably affecting the men who formerly believed that the Greek nation loved liberty above all, and that it would, according to the expression of an upright Greek, written one month ago, in The New York Times, 'rather lose the King than the national honor.' It was impossible to imagine that one royal married couple of foreign blood in beautiful Athens could waver and resist the wish of the nation which has its constitution and its splendid political and national past.

"The policy of the governments in Athens and Bucharest, contrary to the national feelings and interests, aims at waiting until there emerges from the sea of blood shed in the Balkans the victory of one side, to which then both the countries, post festum, as the allies of the victors and in gloves not soaked in blood, will submit their checks to be signed.

"The picture in which such antinational governments like to show their peoples to the world is very ridiculous and contemptuous. It reminds me of those miserable men who at the railroad stations and the steamship docks in Italy, just place their hand on the baggage which you have already given to the baggage carrier, approach you with a serious mien and, stretching out their hand, tell you, 'Prego, Signore!'"

FRENCH GUNS SILENCE GERMAN BATTERIES

Active Cannonading in the North —Mine Operations of Joffre's Men Successful.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The French continued their mining and countermining activities today with success at several points on the western front. Their artillery silenced some German batteries in Artois. Two British aeroplanes were shot down by the Germans and a third was forced to land in the German lines.

The day bulletin of the French War Office says:

There was an active bombardment yesterday, in which both sides took part, in the sectors of Loos and the Calonne trench. In the region of Bus, in the Artois district, our artillery reduced to silence certain enemy batteries which were firing on our troops.

Along the remainder of the front the fighting with mines has continued with success.

In the Argonne district, at Hill 285, we delivered a counterattack by means of a small mine against certain works where the Germans were showing much activity.

To the north of Flirey the explosion of another such mine was successful in wrecking certain galleries pushed forward by the enemy and preventing the continuance of this work.

The only statement on the western fighting given out by the German Army Headquarters says:

Two English aeroplanes were shot down in an aerial duel. A third was obliged to land behind our front.

MILK FOR GERMAN BABIES.

Relief Committee Plans to Send It by Parcel Post.

At a meeting held yesterday in the home of Mrs. Samuel Untermyer at 675 Fifth Avenue a committee was organized to arrange for the sending of condensed milk to Germany by parcel post for the German babies. The committee will also make an appeal to the Americans of German ancestry to send foodstuffs to their relatives or friends in Germany.

It is expected that many contributions will be received immediately and that a large shipment can be made before Christmas, possibly by a special "Christmas ship." The committee will be composed of about forty-five women physicians, surgeons, and clergymen. Dr. Henry J. Wolf was elected Chairman; Dr. Jacob W. Loch, Secretary, and Carl Schurz, Treasurer.

RUSSIANS MENACE HINDENBURG'S FLANK

Continued from Page 1.

clusion of an unfavorable peace with the central powers.

"The people of Russia are enjoying something in the nature of a boom, and the cost of living of the Russian peasant, who does not require luxuries, has not appreciably increased. The Russian peasant is not an imaginative individual, and the losses suffered in the war have not greatly impressed him. And besides, the losses incurred in the great retreat were unbelievably small, when the magnitude of the fighting is taken into consideration. Even the generally admitted shortage of rifles, the wastage of which has been unprecedented, is not causing the Russians much concern, as the Staff has realized that the rifle used by the infantry is not an effective arm. The Russian Army is now well supplied with heavy guns and munitions, and the infantry is being supplied with thousands of machine guns. In attacking, the Russian infantryman almost invariably detaches the bayonet from his rifle and uses it as a knife when he leaps into the German trenches. He has even been known to discard both rifle and bayonet, relying on a club to win a trench.

"For the greater part of the war we have used Austrian prisoners as miners in our mines, but lately we have been receiving Germans from the Government Prisoners' Labor Bureau. These Germans in the main are absolutely unfit for hard labor, most of them being old men with gray beards, while others are of the student class, many of them wearing glasses with thick lenses. A staff officer who is closely connected with the Prisoners' Bureau told me that for some time on the Dvinsk front the Russians have been capturing from one to two hundred women daily. These were all in German uniform and were apparently serving as soldiers.

"In Petrograd I entered the recently opened Museum of Atrocities, but the horrors displayed there were too much for me, and, feeling deadly ill, I was compelled to leave the place without seeing the complete display. I was allowed, however, to bring to England an Austrian rifle cartridge loaded with an explosive bullet, which is really a miniature shrapnel shell that explodes when a little plug at the tip is driven in by contact with a human target.

"In the Scandinavian countries nothing was talked about except the food shortage in Germany, and some confirmation of this was given to me by a Dane who represents in Berlin one of the biggest American packing companies. This Dane declared that the fat allowance had been reduced from eleven to seven ounces a person daily, and he stated that the German working population would have a difficult time getting through the Winter on this reduced allowance. This Dane also told me that England was supplying its prisoners in Germany with food.

"In Copenhagen I learned that the International Harvester Company had recalled all of its American employes from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and the Balkans, and they are being held in the Danish capital awaiting orders.

"Shipowners in the Scandinavian countries are making enormous fortunes out of the war, and it is said that in Bergen alone this industry has created twenty-seven new millionaires since hostilities began."

Kurds Routed in the Caucasus.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11, (via London.)—Today's official report of the fighting in the Caucasus says: "In the region of Tortum there were encounters between advance guards. West and south of the shores of Lake Urumiah, near the villages of Karazeva, Bengher, Schaltanova, and Schahtepe our troops had encounters with bands of Kurds, who everywhere were driven off to the south."

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ITALY TO SEND ARMY TO BALKANS

Continued from Page 1.

communication from the Serbian Government, dated Nov. 10:

The Serbian troops have occupied, in good order, defenses to the south and east of Kraljevo and east of Ivagnitza, and also east of the left bank of the Morava River and southward, where there was desperate fighting throughout the day of the 10th. Engagements continue east of Gnilan, upon the River Leskovitza, upon the Binatokka and at Katchanik.

The Montenegrin Consul General in Paris gave out the following dispatch from his Government:

During the fighting on our Sanjak front Tuesday the enemy suffered serious loss. We took fifty prisoners and two machine guns. During the night of the 9th-9th the Austrians tried to surprise us near Grahovo, but were repulsed. On the 10th there was artillery fighting along the Sanjak front. The enemy's infantry attacked us at various points, but without effect. We took more than 100 prisoners.

An artillery duel is in progress on the Herzegovina front. On the other fronts there is no change in the situation.

An Austrian aeroplane fell into our lines, and the officer and non-commissioned officer aboard the machine were taken prisoners.

BERLIN HOAXED ITSELF OVER SERBIAN RUMOR

Got Its Flags Out When Bells Began Pealing for a Church Service.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—For a few hours yesterday afternoon the greater part of Berlin, particularly the residential West End, went wild with joy. The church bells pealed. Street after street put on its drapery of German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgar flags, as the glad tidings spread like wildfire that Serbia had surrendered, and the entire Serb Army had laid down its arms.

The rumor current around town before noon had crystallized into a certainty, with flags and pealing bells by 1 o'clock, and crowds gathered at strategic street corners waiting for the arrival of extras with the full particulars, while the more impatient, rushing to the telephones, made life miserable for the police and fire stations, and the newspaper offices. The elation was strongest in the boroughs of Wilmersdorf and Schoeneberg, but even the suburbs caught the peace fever and got out their flags.

The business heart of Berlin alone remained skeptical and unflagged, and thus was spared an awakening, for no extras came, and the evening papers told only of four thousand Serbs captured.

American correspondents, rueing a small fortune, spent on taxicabs in running down the sensational peace rumor, found their only consolation in the Lokal Anzeiger's explanation of the church bells' false victory news:

"The General Synod now in session here held a solemn religious service at noon, for which occasion the church bells sounded their iron voices over Berlin. The result was that the wildest war time victory rumors, which at once became current among the populace, soon crystallized into the news that the Serb Army had capitulated. That our office was stormed with telephonic inquiries goes without saying. We could only give the same information—that the situation of our troops in Serbia was splendid, but that the enemy had not yet reached the end of his resistance.

"So far as we know, the fighting continues. Therefore, patience, dear Berliners. Even though the middle of November is here, for which certain prophets among you had predicted the end of the world war, be as brave and strong, as your brothers in the field, and leave the distribution of premature laurel wreaths and the celebration of victory to our enemies, who have had such a sorry experience with them."

The Tageblatt warns its readers that the conferences being held here by Count Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, are not about anything specific, but deal with present and future problems of mutual interest, and that no conclusions need be drawn from his visit.

Yesterday's little comedy reminded American correspondents of that morning last May when all Berlin was officially beflagged for a great Hindenburg victory. On that occasion the city quickly took in its bunting when it turned out that only 40,000 Russians had been taken priso

GERMANS ASSERT THEY WON AT LOOS

Pleased with the Results of the Whole Anglo-French Offensive, Bennett Says.

HE HAS SEEN NO PANIC

Says Berlin Didn't Rush Any of Its Many Soldiers to Stem the Advance.

GERMANS AT EASE IN LILLE

A Picture of Rollicking Teutonic Youth Disporting Itself on the Edge of the Battle.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, LILLE, France, Oct. 13.—The most important questions in the world today are:

"What did the Anglo-French offensive accomplish?"

"And what, if anything, is it accomplishing?"

Certainly these are the most interesting questions men and women in Europe are asking one another today, and I think they are such vital questions that if one only would get the correct answers to them one might almost know what the issue of the war will be.

And certainly if I were to walk into the office tonight, as I wish to Heaven I could, the first questions you would ask me would be those I have put at the beginning of this letter. In this dispatch I want to convey to the reader in as intimate a way as possible some part of the multitude of tremendous impressions I have received during the last fortnight. Tremendous though the impressions are, I do not want to write about them in the tremendous manner, but simply to talk as if we were bending over the maps spread out on your big desk and genuinely trying to get the hang of the terrific operations still in progress. That way we would talk with a minimum infusion of hot air. Hot air is easy stuff to write these days.

Germans Call It a Victory.

There will be some things in this letter that you will find it hard to believe; some things, too, that I would like to cable because I think they are of immediate interest. But judging by experience, they are matters that would hardly get by London, or if they did, would reach you in such garbled form as to be meaningless.

First, though not the most important of these incredible statements, is the statement that the Germans at home and the soldiers on the west front consider the results of the offensive as a German victory. Now that opinion might be dismissed as a perilous delusion, and I should so regard it if I had not seen, during days of personal contact with the German troops on the west front, that those troops are not in peril. What is more important and more illuminating is the fact that the Anglo-French offensive has not distracted Germany from pursuing her operations on other fronts.

The most trustworthy man in my circle of friends among the American correspondents assigned to Germany has just reached here after a trip to Vilna and points east of Vilna, and he tells me that German operations in that region are active and successful, that very extensive plans are being worked out, that the booty is very large, and the spirit of the troops very fine. Energy and confidence, he says, distinguish every move in the operations on that remote front.

"Advance in Russia Continues."

As to how the German-Austrian offensive in Serbia goes you know by this time, just as we knew last Saturday evening, when the word ran along miles of cheering lines from Lille to the Argonne—"Belgrade ist genommen!" And yet when I reached the west front there were observers who said that the Anglo-French offensive was launched not primarily with the purpose of breaking through the German lines, but of relieving Russia from the German pressure and spoiling Germany's plan for rushing the Serbian offensive brilliantly forward.

Well, granting that the offensive involved no more than these two objects, we know now that it has failed, and failed signally, in respect of them. The German advance in Russia continues and the Serbian offensive has already resulted in the capture of another capital.

But we know from Joffre's orders—numerous copies of which have been found on the prisoners—and from Lord Cavan's order to the Guards that the offensive actually contemplated a general break-through of the German lines from La Bassée to the Champagne.

Lord Cavan said—and I have seen copies of his order in the original English—that "on the eve of the greatest battle of all times" he wished his troops much luck; that "the destiny of the coming English generation is dependent on the result of this battle," and that "great things are expected from the Guards."

General Joffre's Admission.

And General Joffre said that to "launch the attack in the French theatre of war is a necessity for us in order to drive the Germans out of France;" that "we shall thereby free our countrymen, who have been oppressed by the enemy for twelve months, and also take from them the valuable territory now occupied by them." He added that a brilliant victory over the Germans would "determine the neutral nations to decide for us" and would "force the enemy to delay his advance against the Russian Army in order to meet our attack." Of the utmost significance are these phrases from the body of the French commander's order: "The matter in question for all attacking troops is not only to take the first line of the enemy's trenches, but to push forward without rest day and night beyond the second and third lines into the free ground." These sentences are unequivocal. They admit of but one interpretation and they leave the Anglo-French staffs no loophole. The French and English expected to do wonders and to that end they had made long and arduous preparation. And every statement they made relative to their anticipations is supported by early events in the Anglo-French attempt. That attempt was no feint. It meant business. Troops were long rested and freshly equipped for it.

It is now the night of the 13th of October—three weeks and a day since the drumming fire began. From talks with dazed and disappointed prisoners, from the extent of the preparations for the grand attack, from numerous French and English orders found on prisoners, and from the general "feel" of the situation which one gets by personal observation, it is my conviction that the English expected to be in this princely city of Lille two weeks ago. They are not.

But they are very near.

I am living in the old Hotel de l'Europe in Rue Bassée. My room is on what we would describe at home as the third floor, and it overlooks a side street. Every night I can hear the thud of the English and German guns to the west of the town. I can hear them now—a slow, regular pounding. But Lille, occupied these many months and bearing up well under the strain, is neither apprehensive on the one hand nor expectant on the other. It has lived on hope deferred too long to be very expectant now, and in its 1,000-year history it has been through so much that war can make no new trial of its fortitude nor affright its mind with fresh terrors.

Lille's Warlike History.

Lille has felt all the pains and borne all the sorrows. Before the crusades she suffered. Before Columbus she had built and rebuilt after sack and pillage. Before we were a nation she had been besieged, now by the Austrians, now by the Spanish, now by the French. She resisted Marlborough and she laughed in the face of the allies who came into France to crush the Revolution, and even while she laughed she ran with water pails to quench the fires started by a rain of red hot balls that fell day and night—6,000 or so—and bombs filled with oil of turpentine which splashed up in flames."

And today Lille listens to the cannon volleying on the edge of its western environs and counts the anti-aircraft guns in its public squares—and goes on about its shopping and its selling of pretty things marked "exclusive design."

If the French and English enter Lille, Lille will be happy. If the Germans stay, Lille will remain decously pensive and go on with its shopping and selling.

Meanwhile the important fact to consider is that the sound of the guns on the west, if it does not steadily recede, certainly does not draw nearer, and that the throngs of German soldiers strolling in the streets and sipping coffee in the cafés give no sign of restlessness. To be sure, hundreds of them, heavily equipped, did leave town by street car this evening, presumably for the region at the north, but hundreds more remained to wander in the brightly lighted squares and peer in the fascinating windows.

Serenity in Berlin.

Here is another point:

When I left Berlin for the west front, the great offensive had reached its height. That was Monday, Sept. 25—the day on which, men said, the drumming fire of artillery came to the ear not like the roll of breakers on a hard beach, but like the roar of a volcano. Civilian Berlin was anxious that day. But plainly the military authorities were not anxious. For, as here in Lille now, the streets were full of soldiers on furlough who were enjoying themselves by a stroll in the shopping streets and on the promenade. Leipsigerstrasse was crowded with them.

I think it not an exaggeration to say that in that hurrying, swirling throng every fifth man you met was a soldier. From the War Ministry away westward to Potsdam Platz, whence many car routes swing familke toward the western and southern suburbs, it seemed as if there were more soldiers than civilians on the sidewalks. And eastward from the War Ministry, past Wertheim's and Tietz's and the great restaurants like Kempinski's, where they serve 10,000 people daily, the field-gray was everywhere visible. On the benches in Unter den Linden soldiers sat visiting—not wounded men, but hale, pink-cheeked young fellows, who were enjoying the fresh air and sunshine with a complacency unvexed by the anxieties of war. Other groups promenaded past the huge hotels glowing with marble and gilt, or paused to read the bulletins from the Champagne that were hanging in the sub-offices of the newspapers.

The point is that in the face of the terrific Anglo-French onslaught which these bulletins heralded hour by hour—and sometimes every quarter hour—there was no exodus of soldiery from Berlin, no apparent rushing of men to the front. For a German the capital of his country must have provided a very reassuring sight on that afternoon of the 25th.

"Not the Faintest Trace of Panic."

Similar equanimity prevails here. I can say with the most scrupulous adherence to facts that not once in my travels along the west front since the great offensive began have I seen the slightest trace of panic or the faintest evidence of withdrawal from the great etappen and depots lying a few kilometers behind the front.

The business of war goes on and the general managers of the business and the chiefs of departments sit in their quiet offices making new plans involving the delivery of goods and the sending of new representatives out on the road.

Now, that is another way of saying that Field Marshals and corps commanders and Generals of division are busy at their headquarters over strategic moves that look to the rushing forward of vast stores of ammunition and trainloads of artillery, and that they are hurrying fresh troops to certain points.

But the first of the two preceding paragraphs gives a more accurate idea of what is going on than the second does, because there is nothing extraordinarily exhilarating or pictorial about the behind the front activity of the Germans in the face of the offensive. The regular routine of affairs has not been interrupted. It simply is moving with greater intensity. The note of a business transaction or—to use another figure—of a new feat in engineering about to be accomplished continues to be the dominant note. And the impression you get from these general managers and department chiefs is that a business rival of theirs tried a few days ago to interrupt traffic and shipments to their disadvantage and that they are now much occupied in working with their branch offices and subwarehouses in other towns to the end that the temporary dislocation of business shall speedily be set right.

Proud of His "Peautiful Poys."

Once in a while I catch a suggestion of the glow that belongs to such operations, whether they are transacted on Broadway or in the theatre of war in France. The general managers and department chiefs are just now enormously proud of the way their employes met the crisis in the affairs of the firm known as the German Empire, and, unlike some employers, who are neither so wise nor so generous, they do not mind telling how proud they are of those employes.

"Have you seen my peautiful poys?" roared the big, hearty General von B. when I was ushered into the villa not many kilometers from L——, where he makes his headquarters. He said it with pride, with tenderness, and with unaffected comradeship, as if he, blazing with gold lace and scarlet, were just one of them, and his eyes glistened when he said it. Then he went on to tell what they had done—how they had taken the seventy-hour drumming fire, which men described as the greatest artillery action in the history of the world, as merely a part of the week's work, how they had held the line firm for mile upon mile, how, driven from some trenches by the rain of metal, they had a few hours later retaken those trenches, and how now they were over in the sugar factory having a bath after experiences such as few soldiers in the annals of war had lived through.

"In the sugar factory?" I exclaimed.

The General rubbed his hands in delight at my bewilderment.

"Take Herr Bennett over there," he said to a young officer standing at his side.

Swimming in Sugar Vats.

The young officer grinned. "You will see something komisch," (funny,) he said. "Please to come." So we walked a few hundred yards from the villa of the French sugar manufacturer, which had become a military headquarters, to the factory and mounted to its second story by a long ladderlike flight of stairs that led past coils of pipes and dryers to enormous vats. Looking down into them was like looking into the mouth of a railway tunnel that had been set on end, and from them came yells of delight and a great splashing, as if a hundred grown-up boys were larking in the old swimmin' hole. Each of the half dozen vats did, indeed, contain half a hundred grown-up boys—otherwise German soldiers—who, having soaped themselves and scrubbed themselves until they were crimson, were now having a game of splash. A half circle of twenty-five men were trying to drive a half circle of twenty-five other men against the wall of the tank by splashing water in their eyes. The battle was going with varying fortune and the vats resounded with the din of it.

The scene was intensely characteristic of the German knack for using the most unlikely objects to fill an immediate want. The sugar had been drawn off from the vats, the walls cleaned of syrup and sediment, and the vats supplied with hot water into which a dozen big bars of soap were thrown for each vat. Then the men stripped in squads, glided down the long ladders leading from the rim of the vats into three feet of soapy water, and forthwith had the time of their lives.

At the sound of a long whistle the clamor instantly ceased. The bathers shook the water out of their eyes, ran up the ladders and onto the grated floors of the drying room, where suits of clean underwear had been laid out for them. Other parts of the sugar factory had been converted into sweat-rooms and vapor baths for rheumatic soldiers and into new rooms for the disinfecting of uniforms.

All this was at a point close behind the lines, where the German guns were giving "the benediction of the evening" to the English cannoneers.

Shell Almost Spoiled His Coffee.

Before parting with my host of the moment, General von B., I must tell you what he said one afternoon when the English threw shells into grounds of the villa which he just now calls home and headquarters. The offensive was then at its height. One shell grazed the corner of the house, ripped out two bushels of brick, and split the end of the piazza roof into kindling. The General was having his coffee in the long drawing room, which at present has its nudes and its landscapes overhung with military maps. The shell chattered and whistled as it swept down into the grounds, then exploded with a bang that literally raised the roof.

"Donnewetter!" said the General, as he half turned in his chair with the cup half way to his lips. "Can't a man have his coffee in peace and quiet?"

Five minutes later he was drinking his second cup in the same chair and letting his orderlies tell him about the damage.

On the 25th of September sixty shells exploded in and around the grounds of the villa where von B. was drinking his coffee and making his plans.

(Copyright, 1915, by The Chicago Tribune.)

CAN'T STARVE GERMANY SAYS THE CHANCELLOR

Further Steps Are Taken for Governmental Regulation of Prices.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Answering the questions of the Socialist Party concerning food prices, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, asserted that the population of the country could be completely assured that the hopes of the Entente powers of starving out Germany would be disappointed, the Overseas News Agency says. The agency adds:

"Appreciating the fact that the Socialist Party was convinced that Germany possessed sufficient supplies of food, the Imperial Chancellor declared that the authorities had further decided to remove all speculation in bread.

"Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg explained that the Entente powers deceived their nationals by misrepresenting the German discussions regarding the question of food prices as signs of weakening in the energy of the German nation, which, he said, was sure of victory."

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (via London.)—Virtually the entire food supply of the nation is expected soon to pass under Governmental control to insure an equitable distribution of supplies at fair prices among the entire population, rich and poor. Coffee, tea, and cocoa were added today to the list of products whose sale will be regulated by the State. The Federal Council authorized the Chancellor to issue regulations covering trade in them.

The Chancellor also was authorized to establish maximum prices for buckwheat and millet, marmalades and honey, vegetables, fruits, and sauerkraut. These prices apply to producers. Local authorities in municipalities of more than ten thousand population are required to fix maximum prices for retailers in these supplies. The authorities in smaller places are empowered to take similar action if they see fit. The Chancellor has authority to set a high limit above which prices may not go.

Bread, potatoes, pork, milk, and butter already have been placed on a maximum price schedule. The consumption of meats in general is regulated and limited by so-called "meatless days." Maximum prices for all varieties of meat and fish are believed to be in sight.

Du Ponts Get New War Order.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 12.—The du Pont Powder Company, according to trustworthy information, has received an additional $65,000,000 powder order from the Entente Allies.

J. W. DE KAY HELD ON CHARGE OF FRAUD

New Yorker Arraigned in London for His Connection with the Supply of Rifles to Belgium.

PLEA FOR BAIL IS REFUSED

He Has Been Prominent in Court Actions Before, and Is Under Indictment in Providence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A sensation was created in the American colony in London today by the arrest of John Wesley De Kay on an extradition warrant charging him with fraud within the jurisdiction of the French Government.

De Kay is remembered as a would-be poet and dramatist. He wrote a play which, it was announced, would be produced by Sarah Bernhardt and has published a volume of poetry. He lived in London in a well-appointed house in Regents Park, the style of which may be deduced from the fact he insured it for the value of $55,000.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent who went to De Kay's residence found only a maidservant in charge who declared her ignorance of anything concerning De Kay's doings. At Scotland Yard it was said no information could be given beyond that contained in the formal proceedings in the Bow Street Police Station.

A transaction with the Belgian Government in connection with rifles was mentioned in the charge against De Kay when he was arraigned in the Bow Street Court today. Detective Inspector Draper of Scotland Yard, who made the arrest, testified that De Kay, after he heard the charge against him, said:

"There is no foundation to the charge. There was nothing wrong in the transaction."

The detective also said that a Mr. Charlier, an agent of De Kay's, had been arrested in France on the same charge.

Attorney Matthews, in making application for bail for his client, said Mr. De Kay was a substantial man who had lived in England for years. His house, he said, was insured for $55,000. Mr. Matthews added that De Kay knew that Charlier had been arrested, but that De Kay had made no effort to evade being taken into custody.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12.—John Wesley De Kay is under indictment in the Federal Court here for aiding and abetting in the misapplication of funds of the Atlantic National Bank. He was never arrested on this charge, although his brother, Henry E. De Kay, was tried and convicted, his case now being on appeal. Mexican National Packing Company bonds figured prominently in the trial.

John Wesley De Kay was born near New Hampton, Iowa. He is well known in New York and London, being a member of many well-known clubs in both places. He is an organizer of the United States Packing Company, and also of the Mexican National Packing Company, which he founded ten years ago. The latter company had the exclusive monopoly of the meat business in the Valley of Mexico, comprising the City of Mexico and the surrounding country, and had concessions from former President Diaz, which were, however, revoked by Madero. Mr. De Kay sold the control of the company to the Mexican Government in 1914. The price was said to be $5,000,000.

Shortly after the sale of his interests in Mexico, Mr. De Kay appeared in London as the author of a play called "Judas," which had run one night in New York, and was prohibited in Boston and in Philadelphia. On the occasion of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's appearance at the London Coliseum in 1914, De Kay's play was presented to her and accepted for production in America. In order to entertain the great actress fittingly, De Kay hired a house in Curzon Street, and obtained the loan from Callow & Sons, jewelers in London, of a number of antiques with which to furnish it, including gold and silver cigarette cases, gold nuggets, and a number of rare articles.

Later in the same year De Kay was sued in the London Court of Appeals for $15,000 by the Callows, as the balance due them on an account running into between $25,000 and $30,000. When judgment was rendered in the case, the official referee described certain evidence taken in America as scandalous, and strongly denounced the course adopted by American lawyers summoned in the case, and ordered this American evidence expunged from the files of the English courts—a proceeding which was said to be almost without precedent. The court decided against De Kay.

SWEDISH EMBARGO ON FOOD

Will Be Complete When Butter Is Barred from Exportation.

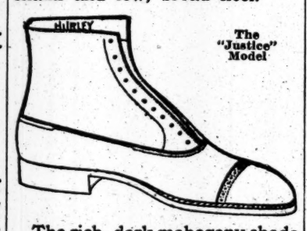
LONDON, Nov. 12.—Beginning Nov. 15 butter will be added to the list of articles whose exportation is forbidden by the Swedish Government, according to a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm.

This will make the embargo on the export of food products virtually complete.

HURLEY SHOES
"NONE SO GOOD"

Scientifically constructed to fit the foot with no sacrifice of ease—yet stylish in every line.

The "Justice," an original Hurley model, a flat tread last, has the new receding toe, wide shank and low, broad heel.



The "Justice" Model

The rich, dark mahogany shade of Hurley shoes is the result of using the best leather obtainable.

The "Justice" can be also had in gun metal, velour calf or "Hurleyized" Patent Leather.

$5 to $8

HURLEY SHOES
1424 Broadway 1857 Broadway
1177 Broadway 7 Astor House
188 Broadway Broadway
39-41 Cortlandt St.
Factory—Rockland, Mass.

TO RESTORE FACES RUINED IN THE WAR

American Organization Is Being Formed for the Establishment of a Hospital in Paris.

Backed by some of the best known men and women in this country and by the American Red Cross, a nation-wide organization is being started to raise funds for the creation of a great hospital in Paris, the purpose of which will be the rebuilding of "mutilated human faces," resulting from wounds received in the war. Among those who have agreed to become patrons of "The American National Committee for the Foundation of a Special American Hospital in Paris for Wounds of the Face and Jaw" are Miss Mabel Boardman of the American Red Cross, Major-Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon-General of the Army; Dr. Truman W. Brophy of Chicago, Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city; Dr. George W. Crile, the well-known Cleveland specialist, and Dr. Harvey W. Cushing of the Harvard Medical School. Dr. H. L. Wheeler, 560 Fifth Avenue, New York, is Chairman of the Central Committee.

The announcement of the establishment of this new American institution in Paris, issued yesterday, states that the main purpose of the hospital is the "restoring of horribly mutilated human brothers to the semblance of human beings."

"In the first twelve months of the war," the statement adds, "the official reports show 6,400,000 wounded. In this terrible sum of human misery there has been little time to think of after-effects. It is nothing that a man's face is shot away. If his life is not in danger he must leave the hospital as soon as possible to make room for a new victim.

"Although, because of the character of trench warfare, the number of facial wounds has been in proportion far greater than in any other war, the Director of a general hospital has declared that it has been decided on principle not to treat any facial wounds in his hospital. They are now crowded out because the room is all-imperatively necessary in the never-ending battle to save life. And there is no hospital for the treatment of these wounds.

"The consequence is that a heroic young man may go out into the world in possession of his strength and all his faculties, but with so revolting an appearance that people shrink from him on the street. Noses are blown off; cheek bones crushed, upper jaws caved in, and lower jaws shot away, but there is no time for any treatment except to prevent infection. These horrible wounds are at present entirely neglected. There is no time, no place, for them.

"One young man was brought back from the firing-line with nothing to show that he had ever had a face excepting two slits under the eyebrows and a few jaws. In the lower jaw. Where his face had been was what looked like a crater of some horrible volcano, but he wrote with a pencil 'Don't worry about me. I still have my sight.'

"With a little help from you and other humane Americans thousands of these young men can be sent back into the world with nothing but a few scars to show. The committee has printed photographs showing these wounds before and after they have been treated by Dr. Morestin, the famous facial surgeon, who has been called 'the sculptor of human flesh.' It was decided that the 'before' were too frightful to be sent broadcast through the country, but if you desire, the person who sends you this appeal can arrange for you to see them.

"The greatest facial surgeons in the world have contributed their services to a hospital to be established in Paris for the treatment of these wounds. The French War Office has offered a suitable building. The American Red Cross will supply disinfectants, gauze, bandages, cotton, and other hospital supplies. It will also give $2,000 in cash when $18,000 has been raised elsewhere and may be of future assistance.

"For each $20,000 the committee can establish and maintain one hundred beds. Even one hundred beds will do a great work. Five hundred will do wonders."

The new hospital will devote itself to skin grafting and the other highly expert work necessary in the rebuilding of parts of the human body. Contributions should be sent to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., stating that the donation is to be applied to the maintenance of the "Special American Hospital for Wounds of the Face and Jaw in Paris."

There will be a central committee with offices at 560 Fifth Avenue, New York. Branch committees will be organized in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle, and other important cities.

GERMANS SELL STOCKS HERE

Dutch Paper Says Campaign Has Urged Necessity of Such a Step.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.—The Gazette de Hollande says:

"The report that Germany is disposing of securities in America is no doubt true, seeing that there has been a regular campaign in the German press urging the necessity of selling such stocks abroad.

"It seems likely," the newspaper adds, "that the Germans would prefer to use their own agents in America for the purpose, but it is certainly possible that Dutch and other neutral firms are employed in this connection."

The Man in the Tower and the Tardy Guest

IT is said that "punctuality is the politeness of kings."

A gentleman may be two minutes late when he is dining out. He is never five.

It is just as inexcusable to be "tardy" in the style of your evening clothes.

★ ★

There is only ONE EXCUSE for buying ready-to-wear evening clothes:—

That you have found the exact reproductions of the suits made by New York tailors who are the recognized authorities.

★ ★

Weber and Heilbroner full-dress and Tuxedo suits are interchangeable with those made by this city's evening clothes specialists. Nothing "tardy" and nothing "originated."

Tuxedo coat and trousers, $33.50 up; full dress coat and trousers, $35 to $60.

★ ★

Silk hats, waistcoats, shirts—all the ramifications of evening dress.

"The Drissler"—the all-weather rainproof slip-on, $20 to $30

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42nd and 5th Ave.

PEACE ADVOCATES TO MEET NEXT MONTH

Delegates from Various Neutral Countries Will Confer at Berne.

WILSON'S SUPPORT ASKED

But This Country Is Not Likely to Take Part—Dr. Jordan Calls on the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The United States Government is not likely to give its sanction to an unofficial peace conference to be held in Berne, Switzerland, during the Christmas holidays, about which President Wilson learned today from Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University. The object of the conference is to bring about the end of the European war and to establish a permanent voluntary court of continuous arbitration.

The position of this Administration in regard to efforts to settle the European struggle is well known. President Wilson stands ready to participate in any peace movement that will be welcome to the warring Governments, but he is not willing to engage in any attempt to restore normal conditions in Europe that does not have the official sanction of the belligerents, or of a sufficient number of neutral Governments to justify an offer of mediation.

The primary purpose of Dr. Jordan's visit to the White House was to present to the President resolutions adopted by the International Peace Conference held at San Francisco in connection with the Panama Pacific Exposition, over which he presided. These resolutions urged the President to co-operate with other heads of neutral Governments in calling a conference to find means to obtain peace.

Dr. Jordan took advantage of the opportunity to tell the President that an unofficial conference would be held late in December in Berne, which would be participated in by persons from Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States. A preliminary conference has been called for Dec. 14 at Berne. The idea of having this preliminary conference originated among citizens of the belligerent nations resident in Switzerland, while the idea of a continuous peace commission originated with Miss Jane Addams. Dr. Jordan made it plain that, beyond the language of the peace resolution he presented, all that he said to the President on the subject of a peace movement represented his personal views.

Dr. Jordan laid before the President a statement in which it was said that, while the belligerent Governments were not willing to enter into peace negotiations, there was abundant evidence that those charged with the administration of the foreign policies of those Governments would welcome, or at least not oppose, affirmative action by a neutral agency to bring about a peace based on international justice. It had been learned from peace advocates in Switzerland, Holland, Spain, Sweden, and Denmark that the Governments of those countries would be inclined to take part in a peace movement.

Dr. Jordan told the President that peace advocates were constantly in touch with people in the warring countries, and that there were organizations actively at work in all parts of the civilized world, bringing pressure to bear to end the war. Ultimately, he said, those efforts were certain to be successful.

The Christmas season was the natural time to talk peace, Dr. Jordan declared, and therefore he expected the plans of peace advocates to take definite form about that time.

Louis P. Lochner, Secretary of the Chicago Peace Society, accompanied Dr. Jordan to the White House. Mr. Lochner went with Miss Addams to Europe when she attended the Women's Peace Conference at The Hague.

BERNE, Nov. 12.—The committee which is meeting here to organize a congress to study and determine bases of durable peace announces that it is receiving considerable support from neutral countries, especially the United States. It is stated that expressions of interest have been received from ex-President Taft, President Lowell of Harvard, Professor William I. J. Hull of Swarthmore, Penn., and John Barrett.

A large delegation is expected from America to attend the congress which will open on Dec. 14, and it is said subscriptions totaling $1,800 have been received from the United States to help defray the expenses.

BRITISH AIMS IN WAR REAFFIRMED BY GREY

Secretary, in Written Answer to M. P., Refers to Asquith's Speech of a Year Ago.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Reaffirmation of Premier Asquith's historic pledge regarding the Entente Allies' terms of peace, delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Nov. 9, 1914, was made by Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, today in a written answer to a question put by Sir Arthur Markham, Liberal member of Parliament for the Mansfield Division of Nottinghamshire.

After stating that Great Britain's position in the war is fixed by her alliances with Japan, France, and Russia, the Foreign Secretary proceeds:

"In our view, the conditions of peace must fulfill those laid down by the Prime Minister on Nov. 9, 1914. It is very desirable that it should be understood once and for all that this is the determination of the Government, collectively and individually, and of the nation."

At the Lord Mayor's banquet on Nov. 9, 1914, Mr. Asquith in outlining the war situation said:

"This is going to be a long war, but there is nothing in a long struggle to depress us, or in what has happened. Our enemy has tried three objectives—Paris, Warsaw, and Calais—and has been baffled in all.

"That is not enough. We shall not sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium has recovered more than she has sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against menace; until the rights of the smaller nationalities have been placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is finally destroyed."

FEARS BRITISH ARE STUBBORN

German Official Paper Skeptical Regarding Peace Sentiment.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung recognizes the moderate tone of the speeches recently made in the British House of Lords by Lords Loreburn, Milner, and Courtney," says the Overseas News Agency, "but it doubts whether their suggestions looking to a way out of the dilemma will lead to sensible peace proposals, which, as is well known, Germany is always ready to consider. The agency continues:

"The newspaper points out that the speeches of the Lords went unanswered, while three members of the British Cabinet in the Guildhall announced a program for the annihilation of the German Empire in spite of all political and military failures.

"As long as the leaders of the British Nation continue to believe that it is possible to crush and to annihilate Germany, the newspaper concludes, and as long as the English press continues to support this folly with the most objectionable means of deception, speeches like those made by Lord Loreburn and Lord Courtney will be lonely voices in a desert."

NO INITIATIVE BY POPE YET.

Does Not Intend to Act Until There Is a Good Chance of Success.

Mgr. F. C. Kelly of the Catholic Church Extension Service of Chicago, who returned yesterday on the Fabre liner Patria from a visit to Rome, said that the Vatican was not taking an active part in connection with peace propaganda, but was confining itself to looking after prisoners of war.

The Pope was ready, he added, at any time to co-operate with others to bring about peace, but he had no intention of approaching any of the belligerents until there was a good prospect of the overtures leading to a result.

BRITISH INTEREST HIGHER.

Treasury Bills Now Draw 5 Per Cent. for All Dates.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Bank of England has announced that the rate of interest on Treasury bills sold over the counter will be 5 per cent. for all dates instead of 5 per cent. for long dates only. The sales recently have averaged 5,000,000 pounds sterling, ($25,000,000,) daily, but the demand was principally for long-dated issues, and the new departure is intended to attract more funds for war purposes.

The money market sees the likelihood of decreasing floating supplies in the near future, and has raised the three months' discount rate to 5¼ and 5¾.

FINDS LIFE AGREEABLE IN BRITISH TRENCHES

Lieut. X's Only Objection Is to "the People Who Live Opposite."

A letter received the other day by a former member of Oxford University from a classmate who is now serving with Kitchener's men in the English trenches "somewhere in Flanders," as a Lieutenant in the First Bucks Battalion of the British Expeditionary Force, presents life in the trenches as something very different from what the previous reports of it had pictured it to be.

Lieutenant X was caught, at the beginning of the war, at Dieppe, but got back to London with all possible speed, in time to join a corps of motor-cycle dispatch riders. He quitted that branch of the service very early in the war to try another and more exciting kind of army life. In his previous letters he had complained of the ill luck which compelled his new regiment to inaction, even while the other divisions of the "B. E. F." were fighting on every side of him, and came out as seasoned veterans, to the envy of their comrades. In each letter he spoke of the immediate possibility of being sent into action, and in the succeeding one told of his disappointment at just missing the great encounters.

In the present letter he writes in a different strain, having learned, from the accounts of his comrades who had been in constant action, that, even if he were not destined to take part in a battle, life in the trenches might become something to which one grew accustomed as easily as to the ordinary rounds of daily life under the usual conditions of peace at home. The Lieutenant's letter is as follows:

"Many thanks for your letter, which I have just received after having it sent to me in a roundabout way through the home mails, until it finally dropped into our trenches along with some welcome letters from faraway Buckinghamshire. I'm sorry my previous letters to you in America haven't come up to your expectation, but I have to confess that it's difficult to tell you very much without running the risk of coming into contact with the rigors of the censor's laws governing our communications with the world outside us.

"At present we're resting, and are having quite a good, happy sort of time, on the whole—football matches, concerts, dinners, parties, &c. Our trenches are replete with every kind of modern improvement. The floors are all bricked from one end to the other, and look for all the world more like garden walks than trenches as we have been accustomed to see them during the past year. Our dug-outs are all boarded in, and are, in many cases, papered, furnished with tables, (not from maples,) chairs, lamps, and beds from a ruined village a little way behind our lines, and are really quite comfortable; in point of fact, our chief discomfort is the unpleasant habits of the people who live just opposite. They are apparently of loose habits in private life, as they wander about late at night—a habit we do our very best to discourage with bombs, &c.

"We have not been in the last show, though we, too, have had our own rumors of wars in these parts, but they didn't materialize, I'm sorry to say.

"We feed like Kings and have no difficulty whatever in getting almost anything we want and at reasonable prices; so, on the whole, the discomfort of life in the trenches is not nearly as great as you may have imagined it to be.

"I was very lucky in getting a six days' leave a short time ago, and was able to go home for a bit, by way of change from my late sojourn in France and the Continent. Dear old London is much the same as it was, except for the earlier closing of the pubs, consequently supper is not so exciting an affair as once it was. Several of the theatres I found going strong and in great form, with the war-cloud conveniently invisible to the fighter returned to a half-forgotten life.

"But our trenches are indeed something worth getting back to, in spite of an occasional ache for London and home."

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th St.—Store Floor.

Men's "Franklin" Shoes

Made on newest lasts of selected leathers, in button and lace shoes. Tan Russia Calfskin, Dull Gun Metal Calfskin, Patent Coltskin, with tops of same or cloth; also Tan Box Calfskin Golf Shoe.

5.00

Men's "Banister" Shoes

Custom Made—Newest Lasts and Leathers

The newest lasts in "Banister Shoes" made of selected black, mahogany or tan Russia Calf, in a variety of fifty styles; including novelties with colored tops; many details of finish that go to make a perfect shoe.

7.00

Franklin Simon & Co.

Men's Furnishing Shop
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Men's Shirts—Exclusive Patterns
Of Crepe or Madras

Special 1.75

The patterns are such as you will not find elsewhere; they are designed and made expressly for Franklin Simon & Co., and made to conform to our specifications with details only found in custom tailored shirts—deep yoke, stitched cuffs and centre box pleat down front.

TO-DAY at Special Prices

Men's Silk Scarfs

Of finest Imported Silks, in a large variety of stripes, figures and combination colorings.

Special 1.35

A DAILY DELIGHT

POSLAM SOAP

Its use for Toilet and Bath is so gratifying that it becomes the lasting preference of many after one month's trial.

At All Druggists'. 25 cents and 15 cents.

Those Smart Gray Mocha Gloves, $1.50

Gray is outselling *Tan* as the season's smart shade in Gloves. We offer an *exceptional value* for to-day.

Special-quality Gray Mochas in the newest stone and slate shades with self-backs or embroidered in black silk—$1.50.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Young Men Want Form-Fitting O'Coats—Here At $25

The preference of Young Men is toward *Form-Fitting* Overcoats that outline the figure.

$25 buys one here, Single or Double Breasted in Black or Oxford, and silk lined. They're *better-than-good* values.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.

Where College Men Meet

Before the foot-ball games and after them—on Saturdays especially—the house of De Pinna is headquarters for college men.

To know *where to go* for the clothes and haberdashery which reflect the spirit of fashionable young manhood, simplifies the task of outfitting.

This is the clearing house of young men's ideas and preferences in dress.

Suits for daily wear and for dress—overcoats which ward off the winds in the stadium. Motor coats and evening dress overcoats — mackinaws and sweaters — literally every clothes requisite of the college man, *as the college man would have it.*

College Men's Suits

Sack suits, cut on correct lines, made of woolens of exclusive patterns—things out of the ordinary without being extreme.

Furnished ready-for-service up to 40-inch sizes, tailored like De Pinna custom work.

Evening Dress Clothes

Designed for the younger element of New York society.

In their lines, their lapels, their materials and their braids they are in strict accordance with the best authorities.

Full evening dress suits are furnished either ready-to-wear or made-to-measure.

De Pinna dinner coat suits for college men, ready-to-wear, leave no doubt as to their correctness.

De Pinna Overcoats

Either the mixture coats, with full English backs, or coats that are semi-form fitting, specially designed for afternoon and evening wear, may be purchased ready-made.

Slip-ons, storm coats, motor coats and college men's mackinaws in approved colors.

Suits for Outing and Country Wear

Golf suits and riding suits, cut on the latest English lines, and of the sporting-suit materials used abroad.

Norfolk and knickerbocker suits following the standard English models, usually difficult to find in this country.

De Pinna Haberdashery and Shoes

A haberdashery shop maintained exclusively for young men — showing the latest imported scarf silks.

New Fall and Winter shirtings, including flannels and silks of exclusive patterns.

Underwear, hosiery, gloves, mufflers, bathrobes.

And the well-known "Anniped" shoes—walking shoes, new brown cordovans and shoes for dancing and evening wear.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-sixth St.

GONDOS BROTHERS HELD IN $10,000 BAIL

Pernitzer Offers Documents to Show Threat to Connect Him with German Plots.

LANSING NOTE FAY DEFENSE

May Try to Show American Ships Not Involved—Government to Press for Early Trial.

Alexander Gondos, the editor, and Victor Gondos, the publisher of The Bridgeport Daily News, arrested last Tuesday on the complaint of Julius Pernitzer, President of the Transatlantic Trust Company, 67 William Street, who charged them with a conspiracy to extort $2,000 from him, were arraigned before Magistrate Koenig in the Tombs Court yesterday. The Gondos brothers, according to the complaint, had threatened a publicity campaign against the trust company, and had said they would publish statements that the company was the institution through which Robert Fay, the alleged German plotter, had obtained the funds for the alleged conspiracy.

At the hearing yesterday Mr. Pernitzer testified that the threat had been made in the Hungarian language in the handwriting of Victor Gondos. In the paper shown to him Pernitzer said the statement was made that the money to finance the activities of Fay had been sent from Germany through the Transatlantic Trust Company, that the trust company was used by the German spy service in offenses against the laws and neutrality of the United States, and that the institution was in financial trouble.

These and other statements, Pernitzer testified, the Gondos brothers threatened to publish in The Bridgeport Daily News, an English publication, and in The Bridgeport, which is published in the Hungarian language, both controlled by the Gondos brothers. Pernitzer testified that the trust company had not been in any way identified with any German spy system and that he had never heard of the Fay plot except through the newspapers.

Demand for $2,000.

When the Gondoses appeared at the trust company office last Monday Pernitzer said Alexander Gondos had several documents to be printed to harm the trust company. Pernitzer said Alexander Gondos asked for $2,000 to suppress the publication and offered to surrender the manuscripts as evidence of good faith. He wrote out the check and the detectives, who had been waiting unseen, appeared and put the men under arrest.

The manuscripts were offered in evidence by Assistant District Attorney Van Castelle. The documents, when translated, read in part, as follows:

I could not wait any longer for you at the office. I have given all articles to translator, and shall proceed as follows with my plan:

First Article — The Transatlantic Trust Company represents here a policy of inducing immigrants to return home. They offered lately * * * small lots to the Hungarians in America in order to enable them to return home. They are selling Hungarian Government bonds and war loans, stating that the difference in price—i. e., exchange profits — will enrich the returning immigrants. * * * They prepare a large movement for the return of immigrants to Hungary, while there will be no influx of immigrants. This policy is harmful to the United States.

Second Article—The money for the Fay bomb plot was sent from Germany through the Transatlantic Company. The World wrote about this already, two weeks ago. Skotthy traveled in Bridgeport, New Haven, and Hartford, and was interested in the manufacture of ammunition. Skotthy is employed by the bank, and is a poor man. He is now a newspaper man, but known as a spy. Who has commissioned him and who paid his expenses? What sort of correspondence is the bank keeping on? Why do they keep secret files?

Third Article—What are the confidential services performed by the bank for the embassy and the consulate? The bank is a medium for the foreign spy service, and commits at least offenses against the neutrality of the United States and its laws. In contradiction with the oath of the Directors, the bank is a Government institution, with duties and rights which only belong to the consulates. The institution is under its present management in contradiction with Wilson's foreign policy.

Attack Bank's Solvency.

The Second Part of the Action — Subdivision A.—To make petition in Albany and New York Bank Superintendent that the immediate drop in the value of 4,000,000 kronen ($800,000) Hungarian Government bonds, has brought the bank into difficulty.

Subdivision C—To the British Ambassador, to draw his attention to suspicious matters of the bank.

The prosecution also put into evidence a telegram received by Pernitzer, reading:

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 8, 1915.
President Transatlantic Trust Company, 57 William Street, New York:

Alex. advises me that he is under material obligation to New Yorkers who are constantly at his heels. I prevailed on him to meet you Tuesday, 4 P. M., in New York. Will 'phone you 11 A. M.
Dr. GONDOS.

Detectives Mayer and Brown of the Detective Bureau, who made the arrests, testified to finding the $2,000 check in the possession of the prisoners.

S. Sumegi Rotter, attorney for the prisoners, moved at the close of the hearing for dismissal, which was denied. Magistrate Koenig reduced the charge to attempted extortion, and held each of the brothers in $10,000 bail.

Attorneys for Max Breitung, Robert Fay, Walter Schols, Paul Daeche, Engelbert Brokhorst, and Dr. Herbert Kienzle, the alleged German plotters, it was said yesterday, would fall back for defense upon Secretary Lansing's note to Great Britain, which says:

The jurisdiction over merchant vessels on the high seas is that of the nation whose flag it rightfully flies. This is a principle of the law and practice of nations fundamental to the freedom of the high seas. Municipal enactments of a belligerent power cannot confer jurisdiction over or establish rules of evidence governing the legality of seizures of vessels of neutral nationality on the high seas.

The report that the Lansing note may be used followed the news yesterday that the Government is preparing to bring the accused men to trial at the earliest possible moment, perhaps within three weeks. The reported contention of the defense is that the case of the Government fails because the effort to convict the plotters extends the protection of American laws to foreign steamers on the high seas. The defense admits that the indictment would hold if the ships involved flew the American flag.

William J. Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service, has been put in charge, according to information yesterday from a reliable source, of the most widespread investigation yet begun as a result of the activities of "Lieutenant" Robert Fay and the others indicted with him. It was said that President Wilson had determined the time had come to stop the work of every propagandist in the country whose activities are suspected of having had anything to do with the various bomb plots, fires, and explosions in munitions factories.

Chief Flynn will have wide powers, and he is expected to put an end to what gave promise of being the beginning of a reign of terror. Special watches have been assigned by the Chief to many persons in the diplomatic services of various countries, and a supervision such as was undreamed of prior to the arrest of Fay has been begun by Secret Service men.

Upheld by Supreme Court.

Assistant District Attorney John C. Knox, who drew the indictment, did not appear perturbed by the report. He said the sections of the code in question have already been upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

Albert Verdayk, who, the police suspect, was implicated in the recent attempt to blow up a munitions plant at Butler, N. J., was held by Judge George G. Tennant in the Common Pleas Court in Jersey City yesterday for extradition to New York on a charge of stealing sugar from vessels at New York piers. A charge of receiving stolen goods has also been made against him by the West New York police, by whom he was arrested.

OFFICIALS TAKE UP GORICAR CHARGES

Continued from Page 1.

mapping out a plan of campaign in this country. Consul von Grivicio said he never participated in any such conferences.

AUSTRIAN CAPTAIN USED STOLEN PASSPORT

Hungarian Editor Admits Friend at Consulate Reached Home With It.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 12.—In continuance of its attacks on Austro-Hungarian officials in this country for alleged complicity in plots to forment strikes in munitions works, and otherwise hinder the manufacture here of supplies for the Allies, The Providence Journal will publish tomorrow an article dealing with what are described as "the specific acts of Consul General von Nuber of New York and his office force of spies and tricksters."

"Geza D. Berko, the editor of a Hungarian publication in New York, known as The Nepszava, published at 178 Second Avenue, was brought before the Department of Justice several weeks ago," says the Journal, "to answer to a charge of having allowed his passport to be used by one Captain Pista Csiszar, an officer of the Austrian army, and for four years an employe of the Austro-Hungarian Consul General of New York.

How Dr. Goricar Left Service.

To show the way in which Dr. Goricar left the Austro-Hungarian consular service The Journal prints the text of his resignation as follows:

Rome, Dec. 2, 1914.

I beg to inform the Imperial and Royal Ministry that I herewith resign the post of Consul and sever myself forever from the civil service.

I consider it my last duty to inform you that never, during my entire service, have I done the least thing antagonistic to the interests of my Government, and that all the secret machinations, directed against me since my return to Austria, are only the outcome of Teutonic hatred.

The fact that I love, above everything else, the race to which, by reason of my birth, I belong and to which I will remain faithful until my death, should certainly not have served the Imperial and Royal Ministry for a pretext to proceed wrongfully against me. Such activity would have been unjust for the simple reason that I was never notified as to the source of any denunciations that might be brought against me, and consequently, I could not defend myself against an enemy that did not dare to meet me in the open.

As you know, my request to be placed before a court-martial has not been granted.

Seeing that I have lost the confidence I have thus far enjoyed, I consider it only the right course for me to resign from the civil service and to get out of the way of those whose hatred I have incurred.

Although deprived of my means of subsistence, I herewith renounce my pension, to which I have a right.

I ask the Imperial and Royal Ministry to issue me a declaration that I voluntarily left the civil service of my country in order that I may be able to find through such a document the same honorable and trustworthy employment to which I have devoted so much of my life in the work I am now leaving.

With these words I beg to take leave of the Imperial and Royal Ministry and to thank with all my heart all of those colleagues of mine in this service who have been my constant and loyal friends.

Very truly yours,
JOSEPH GORICAR.

The Official Acceptance.

In reply to this letter, Count Ippen, Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Austro-Hungarian Government, sent this acceptance:

I. and R. Ministry of the Imperial and Royal House, and of the Foreign Affairs.

To the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Consul, Dr. Josef Goricar:

Acting upon the most submissive report submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, his I. and R. Apostolic Majesty has with his serene decision of Jan. 27 of this year, most graciously condescended to approve of your request to be relieved from the civil service.

This is in reply to your request dated Rome, Dec. 20, 1914, with the information that your salary will be discontinued on Jan. 31, the current year.

Vienna, Jan. 30, 1915.

For his I. and R. Apost. Majesty, the Minster of the I. and R. House, and of Foreign Affairs. The I. and R. Chief of the Department.
IPPEN, M. P.

REPEATS STORY OF THEFT.

Berko Says Capt. Csiszar Wrote Him in Jest About It.

Geza Berko, President-Treasurer of the the American-Hungarian Publishing Company, last night confirmed the statement that his passport was stolen by Captain Pista Csiszar.

"He is a very good friend of mine," said Mr. Berko, "and he took lunch at my house on the Sunday before he was going to sail. A few days later I was looking through the bunch of papers in which my passport had been kept and found it missing, but at the time I had no reason to suspect him. Later, however, I began to wonder if he had not taken it, and finally I got a letter from him, written at Rome or Naples, confessing that he had taken it and apologizing for his action. He said that the temptation had been too great to resist. This letter I cannot find at present but still have hopes. He signed it jocularly with my own name.

"I have never got the passport again nor do I know just where Captain Csiszar is at present except that he is somewhere at the front.

"I know of no letters that he may have written to officials of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate. Nor do I believe that he took a letter back from Ambassador Dumba. It is my impression that he merely wanted to get back and join the army. The affair became known apparently at the time of the discovery of the Dumba letters last Summer."

ALL AUSTRIAN CONSULS DENY.

Declare Dr. Goricar's Statements False and Attack Him Personally.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Hugo Silvestri, Consul of Austra-Hungary in Chicago, gave out a signed statement today, saying in part:

"My attention has been called to the article published by Mr. Goricar in this morning's papers. So far as the statement made by him that certain Consular officials have been charged by my Government with the responsibility for inciting strikes, riots, &c., against the laws of this country is concerned, I cannot deny the same too strongly.

"No superior ever instructed me to suggest, incite, or commit any act contrary to the laws of this country, and it is impossible for any one to show any word or act eminating from this office which could be so construed."

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Dr. John Schwegel, Consul here for Austria-Hungary, said tonight:

"I will not honor Goricar's story by calling it a lie, it is idiotic. I have never had anything to do with fomenting discord of any kind in this country nor planning the destruction of any property for any cause."

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12.—Ernst Ludwig, the Consul of Austria-Hungary, said today that Dr. Goricar's charges were "absolutely false."

"It's simply the old story revived because Dr. Goricar probably thought the Ancona case furnished a good opportunity to stir up trouble," he added. "We know that Dr. Goricar has gone about the country in the last few months making speeches against his country. We are willing to allow the people of this country to judge as to the credibility of a 'has been' Consul who attacks his own country."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—When Dr. Goricar's charges were mentioned here today at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, Vice Consul von Jagoca, through his secretary, denounced the statements as a "damnable lie." Attachés of the consulate referred to the charges as a hoax, but would make no detailed statements.

In the offices of the consulate hangs an advertisement for the Transatlantic Trust Company of New York, which, Dr. Goricar asserted, is a distributing agency in this country for funds used in secret service work.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 12.—"It should not be necessary to answer such nonsense," said Consul Edgar Prochnik when Dr. Goricar's article was read to him. "That man is a renegade of the worst sort. He was a very poor official in the consular service. He was allied with the revolutionist party, and showed himself a thorough coward as an official in Serbia. Of course, I am not connected with any such plots as he pretends to describe."

"FICTION," SAYS ARCHIBALD.

Correspondent Says He Was Not in Austrian Consulate Before Sailing.

James P. J. Archibald, the correspondent, whose name was mentioned by Dr. Goricar in his published charges yesterday, gave out this statement last night:

"Regarding the latest story invented by The Providence Journal that I was present when some letters were prepared in the Austrian Consulate: It is a malicious lie from start to finish. I was not in the Austrian Consulate prior to my sailing and no letters were ever given to me there nor prepared in my presence, nor with my knowledge; nor were my bags, nor any one else's bags, taken to the steamer by two of the Austrian Consul's clerks, nor by any one else connected with the Consulate.

"It seems incredible that this Providence Journal can continue to manufacture such malicious tales, such as the story of the gold-headed cane in which there was absolutely not one vestige of truth, and this, their latest endeavor in the line of sensational fiction."

LEON BLAMES CONGRESS.

Says He Warned of Industrial Plots and Nothing Was Done.

Maurice Leon, a lawyer of 60 Wall Street, said yesterday that he wrote to the Chairman of Foreign Relations some time ago in regard to the menace of industrial plots in this country, but his warning was ignored.

"I wrote a long statement setting out all the facts that had come to my knowledge," Mr. Leon continued, "concerning this system of sabotage, describing it, and giving the names of several witnesses who knew about it, including Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians. I urged the necessity of an investigation by Congress. If nothing was done in the matter, I pointed out to the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the system would spread all over the country.

"For political reasons it was not deemed expedient to call on Congress to make an investigation into the matter at that time, and my letter was set aside.

"The result has been to spread this system into every harbor and every ammunition plant of any importance in the United States, and the responsibility for these acts that are now being perpetrated rests with Congress and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives. It is a common instance of Congressional inefficiency and cowardice."

The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is Henry D. Flood of Virginia.

TO INVESTIGATE FIRES.

Burning of Bethlehem Plant Stirs Pennsylvania Fire Marshal.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 12.—State Fire Marshal Baldwin today detailed men to investigate the fires this week in munition plants in this State.

One Inspector was detailed to the Bethlehem Steel Works and another will go to the Eddystone branch of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, where there was a slight fire the same day the Bethlehem Steel Company's No. 4 machine shop was burned. Other inspectors have been active in western and central parts of the State, where fires have occurred in other plants.

Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, appeared at his office in this city yesterday, and said that the reports of the fire in the Bethlehem plant had been exaggerated.

"The delay caused by the fire in the machine shop," he said, "will not be longer than five or six weeks in this department. The men employed in the burned building will be distributed among other departments."

Mr. Schwab had no comment to make about the origin of the fire.

EXPLAINS FOR MRS. HURD.

Husband Tells How She Carried Package for Austrian Consulate.

Charles S. Hurd of this city, whose wife was mentioned in an article printed in The Providence Journal as the bearer, while a passenger on the steamship Rotterdam, of tubes supposed to contain anti-tetanus serum but which actually contained, it is alleged, documents from Ambassador Dumba, writes the following letter to THE TIMES:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention is called to an article in your issue of yesterday quoting an article from The Providence Journal. That article charges Dr. Dumba with having tricked the city Health Department and the Red Cross Society by sending contraband information to his Government in boxes that were supposed to contain only antitoxin serum for the Austrian Red Cross Society.

In that article the name of Mrs. Charles S. Hurd is used as that of one in whose care was sent a box involved in the charge.

While this may not be a matter of serious public interest it becomes in some degree an affair of earnest private concern, because of Mrs. Hurd's activity last Spring in enlisting the sympathy and financial contributions of her friends here in behalf of war sufferers in her native city of Vienna and for which she was deeply and gratefully indebted to these friends; also to THE TIMES for its kind reference to her work.

While Mrs. Hurd is of Vienna birth and parentage, some ten years of her earlier life was spent in boarding schools in London, where she has relatives and friends and many valued associations, while she also has for over twenty years been a resident of New York, to which she is tenderly attached by many ties.

It is true that a box supposed by Mrs. Hurd and myself to contain antitoxin serum was placed in her care and taken by her, as personal baggage, with the consent of the Holland-America Company.

The facts are these:

The illness of Mrs. Hurd's mother and the anxieties connected with this and with the presence in war service of so many close relatives made it desirable for her to spend a time with her family.

To help assure her of a safe and pleasant railway journey the Austro-Hungarian and German Ambassadors kindly wrote letters for her addressed to the civil and military authorities of Austria and Germany asking them to extend to Mrs. Hurd *every* helpful courtesy and attention in any emergency.

On leaving the Austrian Embassy, after calling to make expressions of my thanks for this kindness, one of the attaches asked me if Mrs. Hurd would take with her a box of serum for the Red Cross, since one sent via Italy had probably been held there and since need in Vienna of the serum to relieve suffering was both immediate and urgent.

This commission I accepted.

Therefore, we found on the pier the day of the Rotterdam sailing a box about 2½ feet square marked with Mrs. Hurd's name, and with it a large red cross, and in the care of one of the Consulate's staff. Therewith were also two similar boxes addressed to Mr. Anton Wedl, a prominent merchant here and an American citizen.

The company's officers reluctantly allowed the boxes to go on board.

The English authorities at Dover, where the steamer was held three days, passed the boxes readily. We surely never doubted what these boxes held, and if they carried contraband papers the results to Mrs. Hurd would have been very serious had the boxes been examined.

The Austrian Consul General has assured me that affidavits would, if requested, be given declaring that the boxes contained only the antitoxin serum kindly provided by the Health Department of this city.

Until I receive advices proving the contrary I am disposed to accept these assurances as correct.

At the same time this would seem to be an opportune moment for the Consulate to proceed against The Providence Journal and to demand proof for its assertion.

While such demands or suits against newspapers involve time, money, and generally without satisfactory results, this charge is so peculiarly serious and easy of proving to be false, if false, that the Consulate may wisely, in justice to itself, act with promptness and determination to present its side of the case.

I trust that you will kindly give this letter prominent insertion so that an act, intended only to be one of mercy, may be cleared from any suspicions of wrong.

CHARLES S. HURD.
New York, Nov. 11, 1915.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12.—The Providence Journal tomorrow morning will print Mr. Hurd's letter, with the following comment:

Mr. Hurd's letter is straightforward and sincere. The Journal does not doubt that Mrs. Hurd was acting in perfect good faith and believed that the box she carried with her contained anti-toxin serum. With regard to Mr. Hurd's statement suggesting that the charge made by The Journal is grave enough for prompt action on the part of Consul General von Nuber, The Journal fully agrees with Mr. Hurd, and also suggests that Mr. von Nuber state where the boxes in question were held during the three days after they had been abstracted from the Red Cross station at the Bush Terminal until they reached the steamer Rotterdam, and why these boxes were not taken direct from the Bush Terminal to the steamer.

Consul General von Nuber will bring no suit against The Providence Journal. His entire time apart from the onerous duties of providing secret messengers to Vienna and Berlin with false passports will be taken up in the near future with explanations to the Department of Justice.

SAYS IT'S CONSCRIPTION.

Manchester Guardian Criticises New Recruiting Announcement.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Manchester Guardian interprets the new recruiting announcement, over which there is considerable discussion, to mean actual compulsion for unmarried men.

"To talk of voluntary enlistment to a man who is told that if he does not enlist voluntarily he will be enlisted all the same," the newspaper says, "is to insult his intelligence as well as to command his person.

"The system which the Press Bureau statement appears to contemplate is not a voluntary system at all, so far as unmarried men are concerned."

NEW GARIBALDI EXPLOIT.

Beppino Made a Colonel for Valor in Storming Col di Lana.

MILAN, Nov. 12, (via Paris.)—Beppino Garibaldi, grandson of the Liberator, and the men under his command took a prominent part in the storming of the Col di Lana, says a dispatch from Belluno to the Corriere della Sera. It was Garibaldi who enlisted the Italian colors on the summit, according to these advices, and he was promoted to the rank of Colonel the next day for distinguished services.

French Minister Goes to the Orient.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Denys Cochin, Minister without portfolio in the Briand Cabinet, has been sent by the Government on a special mission to the Orient. He was accompanied by his Secretary, Charles de Lasteyre. His brother, Colonel Cochin, who recently was wounded, left here tonight for Saloniki. M. Cochin was for many years Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies' Committee on Foreign Relations.

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for the sale and includes every desirable style for dress or street wear. Men who appreciate high-grade footwear will do well to buy now, at these savings, enough shoes to last them a year.

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Simply use Resinol Soap *regularly* once or twice a day, and you will be astonished how quickly the healing, antiseptic Resinol medication soothes and cleanses the pores, removes pimples and blackheads, and leaves the complexion clear, fresh and velvety.

When the skin is in a very neglected condition, spread on just a little Resinol Ointment for ten or fifteen minutes before using Resinol Soap. Resinol Soap is sold by all druggists. For a trial size cake, write to Dept. 9-P, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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NO MOHANSIC PERIL TO NEW YORK WATER

Formal Assurance That Sewage Will Go Into the Hudson Is Due Next Week.

LIGHT ON CONTRACT 'JOKER'

Drainage Clause Regarding Disposal Plants Legally Necessary, but Actually Ineffective.

All peril to the water supply of New York City from the proposed sewage disposal plants at the Mohansic State Hospital for the Insane and the New York State Training School for Boys near Yorktown Heights, will be averted when the ultimate plans for the sanitary equipment of these institutions are carried out. An outlet for the sewage from both will be provided on the Hudson River, not, as has been believed in some quarters, on Mohansic Lake and Crom Pond, which empty into the Croton watershed.

Mayor Mitchel and the city authorities will receive formal assurances to that effect in an official communication which will go into every detail of the plans and which will be sent after a conference next Monday in Albany between Governor Whitman, Attorney General Egburt E. Woodbury, State Commissioner of Health Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, and State Architect Lewis F. Pilcher.

In the meantime some friends of Governor Whitman say Mayor Mitchel had been informally notified of the final plans in connection with the sewage disposal plants and might well have accepted the solemn assurances made to him verbally and in writing by the Governor. In some quarters there was an inclination to ascribe to political motives the hostile attitude assumed by Mayor Mitchel, including the court proceedings begun on behalf of the city to obstruct the letting of the contracts for the two plants.

Argument on a motion to show cause why a permanent injunction should not issue to prevent the construction of the two sewage disposal plants was to have been made before Supreme Court Justice Keogh at White Plains yesterday, but went over for ten days at the request of the Attorney General. Under a stipulation made in court no step will be taken toward letting the contracts pending argument.

A Misunderstanding, Says Biggs.

Dr. Biggs issued a statement last night in which he declared that the court proceedings and the general opposition to the sewage disposal plans had grown out of a misunderstanding. He reiterated the assurances made by Governor Whitman that no flow from the sewage disposal plants would reach the Croton watershed and declared that the plants would not be operated until after a pipe line to the Hudson had been constructed to carry the sterilized effluent away.

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter was afforded an opportunity yesterday to examine the plans on file in the office of State Architect Pilcher. The plans, which bear the approval of Governor Whitman as stated in THE TIMES yesterday, clearly provide for an outlet from the sewage disposal plant of the training school into Mohansic Lake and that of the insane hospital into Crom Pond. Any one examining the plans would reach the conclusion that the objections raised by the New York City authorities and by the Merchants' Association were fully justified.

A talk with Mr. Pilcher, however, placed the project in a different light. He declared that the pipe line which appeared on the blue prints as leading into Mohansic Lake and into Crom Pond would never be constructed, even though the specifications under which the construction work is to be undertaken, once the contracts are let, explicitly provide for the discharge of the effluent from the two plants into the lake and the pond, respectively.

Joker to Get Around Finance Law.

It appears from Mr. Pilcher's statement that these provisions, which he admitted might well have led to an erroneous belief that it was proposed to pour sewage into the Croton watershed, had been inserted to get around a provision in Section 38 of the State Finance law. Under this section no binding contract can be entered upon by the State except for the complete construction of any improvement contemplated by an appropriation.

The section reads as follows:

"A contract or contracts made in pursuance of an appropriation by the State for a specific object shall be for the completion of the work contemplated by the appropriation, and in the aggregate shall not exceed the amount of such appropriation. A contract for a part of such work shall not be binding upon the State until contracts are also made covering the entire work contemplated by such appropriation, except where it is expressly provided by such appropriation that a part of the work may be done by day's labor. Every such contract shall be accompanied by a bond for the completion of the work specified in the contract, within the amount stipulated therein, which bond shall be filed in the office of the State Controller.

"The sewage disposal plants," said Mr. Pilcher, "would not be complete without an outlet. Hence, in order to be within the law it was necessary to provide for these outlets which we are all agreed shall not be constructed. There will be no difficulty in having the contracts modified after they have been let."

Plan Is to Speed Up Work.

The statement made public by Commissioner Biggs says in part:

"The approval of the present plans by Governor Whitman does not change the situation in the least and does not mean that any effluent from the sewage disposal plant will at any time reach the New York City water supply. It does mean, however, that the work of constructing the disposal plant may begin much earlier than would otherwise be possible. It amounts merely to approving plans for constructing part of a disposal system, the whole of which requires the construction of a pipe line to carry the purified and sterile effluent over the mountain to the Hudson River.

"When completed the whole work will consist of three portions—(a) the Training School sewage disposal plant, (b) the Mohansic State Hospital sewage disposal plant, and (c) the pipe line to the Hudson River. When the last named is completed the outfall from the two sewage disposal plants will be diverted into this pipe line. In the meanwhile one of these will be in operation. The construction in three parts is to obviate delay."

An examination of the appropriations made at the last session of the Legislature shows that Governor Whitman's assurances that the sewage will be drained into the Hudson will not depend for their fulfillment on anything as uncertain as a prospective act of the Legislature. The money to carry out the project is already available.

The Legislature of this year appropriated $40,000 for the construction of a sewage disposal plant at the New York Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights. This appropriation will be ample for the construction of what might be termed the local section of the plant where the sewage is chemically treated and sterilized before the effluent is piped away.

This would not be sufficient for any plant involving a pipe line to the Hudson. It is proposed to construct the Hudson pipe line in connection with the Mohansic State Hospital sewage disposal plant and to use a portion of the $40,000 appropriation made for the other institution to connect the sewage disposal plant there with the Hudson pipe line.

WOMEN HISS WOOD'S PREPAREDNESS PLEA

Cooper Union Audience Jeers Mention of Wilson, Roosevelt, and Morgan.

HECKLERS ANNOY SPEAKER

Janitor Turns Out Lights to Bring Mass Meeting of Women's Peace Party to an End.

A crowd that filled the great auditorium of Cooper Union at the meeting under the auspices of the Woman's Peace Party last night greeted with jeers, hisses, and ridicule the program for preparedness as set forth by Henry A. Wise Wood Chairman of the Conference Committee on Preparedness and a member of the Administration's Naval Advisory Board. At times the derisive hoots especially when another speaker, Allan Benson, made an attack upon J. P. Morgan, threatened to interrupt the proceedings.

Even an appeal on the part of Mr. Wood to the patriotism of the crowd as American citizens met with as much laughter as applause. On the other hand, a statement such as the following, made by Mr. Benson, met with great approval:

"If Mr. Wood says that patriotism is the act of giving up your life, if need be, to the ruling classes of the nation when what they want me to do does not meet with what my conscience dictates, then I am not patriotic. If Mr. Wood believes with the members of the Union League Club who passed a resolution favoring universal service—well, I want to say, if ever those who are enlisted with the ruling classes come to my house to send me to fight and kill some one against whom I have no grievance, they will not take me away, and he who comes will not go away under his own power."

Woman Heckler Interrupts.

The derisive voice of a woman inquired why the working men should be forced to train and fight when the capitalist did not.

"In time of war the wealthy man who is not found in the ranks with the working man is a skunk," retorted Mr. Wood.

"How about the Seventh Regiment?" bellowed a deep voice from the rear of the hall. "Oh, how about the Seventh?"

This sally was the signal for another round of jeers.

Altogether it was one of the most remarkable meetings which has been staged in Cooper Union for a long time, and while the apparent small number who were in accord with Mr. Wood tried their best to be heard, the cause was hopeless. Mr. Wood completed his address and never lost his poise, but it was obvious at times that he found it a bitter struggle. Several times Miss Crystal Easyman Benedict, who presided, had to appeal for fair play.

At every possible juncture hundreds of Socialists and agitators in the crowd attempted to inject into the meeting their feelings against the capitalists.

Mr. Benson started the meeting with a derisive attack upon Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for his militarist leanings and his statements about the ex-President called forth the first hisses. There was much cheering too, but whether hisses and jeers were for or against Mr. Roosevelt, it was difficult to determine; certainly his policies had many enemies in the hall.

There followed an attack upon President Wilson for changing front and endeavoring to saddle the people with a debt of $2,000,000,000 for an unnecessary preparedness program, which met with favor at the hands of the crowd.

Appeal for Fair Play.

It was this situation that Mr. Wood faced and Miss Benedict, seeing trouble ahead, made her first plea for fair play, asking the crowd to at least accept the next speaker's remarks as sincere.

"I hate war like Mr. Benson does," said Mr. Wood, "and I can tell you what war is. I was talking to a friend today who had just come from London. He told me that in one of the Zeppelin raids over London a hospital occupied by 200 children was blown to atoms and not one escaped. In one street, he said, the damage amounted to $10,000,000.

He went on to explain that what this country was seeking was not militarism but simply strength sufficient to make it possible for a self-respecting American citizen to go about his business as he thought best. Such a statement was met with incredulous sighs from many parts of the hall. He spoke of the need of a "quarantine against war" and there were many who laughed.

He spoke frankly of a fear that Germany might attempt to colonize in South America after the war in Europe ended and said that such a movement had actually been started by the Germans, secretly, before the war.

"There must be no European army in this hemisphere," he said, "and there is only one way on God's earth to prevent it. That is to have in these waters a navy which will be able to cope with any situation. We want to be kept out of the quarrels of Europe."

A statement that the money spent to build a navy would go to the workingmen who built the ships was met by jeers.

"I'm not here to defend Mr. Morgan, for he is able to defend himself," said Mr. Wood. "But, anyway, he is not making his money now out of this country, but is getting it from the European powers. And much of it is going to you here who are engaged in manufacture.

"Boo" in Patriotism.

"Now, if trouble comes," he said with some heat, "remember you who have laughed here, because if this Government is not equipped with the weapons to protect you it is going to be a serious thing for you and for me. We are simply asking enough so that America can defend itself in a manly way.

"There is another thing I want to tell you. Do you know what patriotism is?"

A loud "Boo" rose from the audience.

"Yes, that illustrates just what I mean," Mr. Wood shouted. "But I want to tell you that it does mean something to you if it does not you have no business here, you have no business to accept the protection of this flag of ours.

"Another thing. Do you know that this country is seething with spies?"

There were more jeers at this.

"Well, go to Bethlehem, then; go to the Roebling works."

"Hot air!" shouted a man.

"No, not hot air, but hot fire," retorted Mr. Wood.

When Mr. Wood mentioned "conscription" the crowd jeered again.

"Oh, I know you are all good Americans," said Mr. Wood; "if you are not, you have no place here. And I know you will do your duty by your country."

"But why should we fight, if another country comes here why should we not work for them!" asked a woman.

"I can answer that very easily," said Mr. Wood. "There are two words: One is patriotism, the other slavery, and you know what Patrick Henry said. And you man; you have the right when the time comes to fight. You can run if you want to do so. But there are a few of us who don't want to run and whose ancestors did not run when their country was facing trouble."

Near the close of the meeting a big, burly fellow, who had been fidgeting under the jeers he heard, jumped to his feet. He started to talk in favor of Mr. Wood's arguments, saying that he had been in the Philippines. The crowd tried to shout him down, but he persisted. There were loud cries of "Don't listen to him; he has moss on his face. Shut up."

But the man continued to speak amid the hubbub, and finally Miss Benedict took the meeting in hand, silenced the hoodlum with much trouble, and ended the debate by introducing Mrs. Walling, the Socialist orator. As she brought her address to a close the janitor of the building began to put the lights out, and the crowd dispersed.

CHINESE ACCUSE POLICE.

Sergeant and Two Others on Trial for Pell Street Visit.

Sergeant Ezekiel E. Keller and Patrolmen Pierce J. Fleming and George N. Faust of Inspector Dwyer's staff were placed on trial yesterday afternoon before Deputy Commissioner Dunham on charges made by Hom Yue, a waiter of 17 Doyers Street.

Yue testified that he and several other Chinese were in the dry goods store of Chin Quey, at 10 Pell Street, on Oct. 5, when Keller and the two patrolmen burst into the store. Keller, he said, poked him in the ribs with an umbrella, and Fleming and Faust struck him. Faust, he added, kicked him as he left the store.

Yue was corroborated by Quey, who testified Keller also struck him. Chin Yen, a cigar dealer at 15½ Doyers Street, and Chin Kep Yee of 9 Pell Street, also corroborated the complainant.

Commissioner Dunham adjourned the case until next Friday.

CARRANZA IN HOME TOWN.

Receives Rousing Welcome on Visit to His Birthplace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONCLOVA, Mexico, Nov. 12.—General Venustiano Carranza arrived today at Cuatro Cienegas, the place where he was born, and was received with a rousing welcome by his former fellow-townsmen. Many people shed tears when he visited the humble cottage where he was born, which was badly wrecked by the forces under Villa.

A banquet was given him in the theatre, which was served by the young ladies of the town and near-by ranches. After visiting the famous vineyards owned by his relatives, he is spending the night here. Tomorrow General Carranza will resume his trip by way of Saltillo, where he will be joined by his family, who will accompany him to Laredo.

The United Order of Mexican Workmen today adopted resolutions to present a diamond-studded gold medal to Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee, headed by Edmundo Martinez, will soon leave for New York. They will also carry written resolutions of thanks to Mr. Gompers for his aid in arranging that the Mexican labor unions should work in concert with the unions of the United States.

BROOKLYN LEGIONARY HIT.

David Dowd and a Boston Boy Wounded in Fighting in France.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—In a letter received today, Robert Soubiran, a South Boston lad who is fighting with the Foreign Legion in the French Army, describes the wounding of himself and David Dowd of Brooklyn, a comrade. The letter is dated at Hospital 17, Châlons-sur-Marne, Oct. 23, and follows in part:

"On the morning of the 19th, at the left of Ferme N——, where we were occupied in reinforcing a trench for attack under cover of a fog, several of our aviators passed overhead at a rather low altitude, and with their powerful glasses saw the movement of troops in the distance. Wireless messages soon had our artillery going full blast. When I say full blast mean something like 200 shots a minute. The fog was lifting all the while, and consequently the enemy saw our movements and suspected an attack. Well, within ten minutes the place and the trench was a real hell to be in. Eight-inch shells fell all around us.

"Dowd was the first one to be struck. An exploding shell sent a part of its splinters into his right hand. Being next to Dowd, I quickly bandaged the injured hand and led him through the maze of trenches to a safe place in the rear, where Red Cross men later found and attended to him. That was the last I saw of poor Dowd. However, I am confident that he will pull through O. K."

THREE RUN DOWN BY AUTOS.

Woman and Child Hurt in Fifth Ave.—Letter Carrier's Skull Broken

Mrs. Margaret Hubbel, 58 years old, of 100 West 162d Street, and her grandson, Harrison Otes, 4 years old, of the same address, were knocked down and severely injured by an automobile of the New York Edison Company, at Fifth Avenue and 102d Street, yesterday afternoon.

The man in charge of the automobile, John J. Pollack, of 854 Eighth Avenue, saw the grandmother and boy when it was too late, they having stepped from in front of another machine. Pollack took Mrs. Hubbel and the child to Mt. Sinai Hospital in his car. Mrs. Hubbel suffered from shock and a broken leg. The child's left leg was broken.

Pollack reported to the police, but was not detained.

Thomas Boyhlan of 115 East Forty-seventh Street, a letter carrier, 49 years old, while crossing Twenty-eighth Street at Third Avenue last night, was struck by an auto truck owned by the Adams Express Company, and operated by John Leary of 136 Cropsey Avenue, Brooklyn. He was taken by Dr. Brunnellie to Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull.

GIRL CLAIMS BODY AS MYTHICAL LOVER'S

Continued from Page 1.

Illinois Central tracks, came to Chicago, learned that he body still was unidentified, obtained it as her own and went on home.

Dispatches received here tonight from Quebec said that no Dr. Hensley was known there.

"Hensley's" Funeral Postponed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 12.—The funeral of "Dr. Alleyne Hensley of Quebec," it was announced, would be held here this afternoon, but the undertaker admitted tonight that it had been "postponed." No definite information regarding the case can be obtained here. The girl is said to be in a critical condition.

In a formal statement evoked by reports current here the family this morning said:

"The funeral of Dr. Alleyne Hensley, who recently met his death in a railroad accident and whose marriage to Miss Julia Crumley of Atlanta, was announced to take place next Wednesday, Nov. 17, will be held at Patterson's undertaking parlors at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The funeral will be in private, only a few close friends of the family being present."

Friends of the Crumleys explained that Dr. Hensley was killed in a railroad accident in the West and that Miss Crumley brought his body to Atlanta for burial. Miss Crumley, it was further explained, met Dr. Hensley while she was in a hospital some time ago. It was also said that all arrangements for the wedding had been made when the news of Dr. Hensley's tragic death reached Atlanta.

Mr. Crumley, the girl's father, is a leading Southern Methodist minister, and is wealthy. He is a son of a pioneer Atlanta family. Miss Crumley is about 28 years old.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Officials of the Johns Hopkins Hospital have no knowledge of Dr. Alleyne Hensley.

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WHITMAN ASKED TO OUST M'CALL

Continued from Page 1.

singled out for destruction because of political reasons. The Governor saved McCall and Tammany was satisfied. The recent revelations, however, have estranged many of McCall's most intimate friends. When the matter was put up to Charles F. Murphy, it is said that he gave this dictum: "McCall must sink or swim."

Influences have been at work quietly within the past few days to have McCall quietly withdraw from the Chairmanship of the Public Service Commission, but to all these suggestions McCall has taken the attitude that he is a much-maligned man and that, when the opportunity is given him he will explain everything.

McCall had never taken seriously the investigations of the Thompson Committee. Whenever he appeared before it his attitude was that he never did anything wrong, and that he would welcome the opportunity to appear again before Governor Whitman. Merton E. Lewis, who has conducted the examination as counsel to the committee, has gone after McCall with the one purpose in view to bring out that, while he may have privately turned over the stock in the Kings County Company to his wife, it nevertheless stood in the name of McCall, through his attendant, John J. Mackin.

Chairman McCall knew yesterday that charges against him would again be filed with the Governor. When he was asked if he had any statement to make he said:

"I shall not make any statement. I shall maintain a dignified course throughout. If it becomes necessary, in any proper place, before the proper authorities, I will say all that is to be said."

The Thompson Committee decided yesterday to suspend all other work and called upon all its members to take a vote on the McCall matter. Senator James A. Foley and Assemblyman Kincaid did not vote. Assemblyman Burr of Brooklyn, also a Democrat, voted in favor of preferring the charges. Others who voted against McCall were Senators Lawson and Towner and Assemblymen Baxter and Feinberg. Assemblymen Donohue and McQuiston were not present. Chairman Thompson said:

Thompson Told McCall Thursday.

"I realized yesterday that this action would be taken, and considered that in justice to Mr. McCall he should be so informed. I did so inform him. Our conference was private, but if Judge McCall desires to make public the conversation he has my consent. This duty is an unpleasant one. There was no personal antagonism in it, but our duty is to the State. We feel that the administration of the Public Service Commission law has been at fault, and that the public interest requires us to see that there is a better administration of the law. If some one suffers because of this, we cannot help it. Other matters will be taken up by the committee next week."

Assemblyman Burr made this statement:

"My voting to forward charges against Judge McCall in no way expresses my opinion as to either his guilt or innocence. It was based entirely upon the testimony brought before the committee and a statement by counsel that there is sufficient legal evidence to substantiate the charges. The public is entitled to hear these charges in full, and I believe the only way for Judge McCall to exculpate himself is before the Governor of the State."

"Up to Him," Says Senator Foley.

When Senator Foley was asked why he refrained from voting, he said:

"This affair is McCall's alone. It is up to him."

A member of the committee who desired his name withheld said:

"However basically honest Mr. McCall may be, it is quite evident that he has lost the confidence of the people as a result of the disclosures brought forth during the past few days. There is hardly an eleven-year-old child who does not believe that the story of the Kings County Company stock is discreditable to McCall."

Paul R. Atkinson, Treasurer of the Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, was put on the stand for a few minutes. He testified that the Edison Company of Brooklyn had taken over the outstanding 122 shares of stock of the Amsterdam company, although the city had objected against the amalgamation of the companies.

Chairman Thompson then announced that the McCall matter disposed of, the committee would meet next Tuesday morning.

WHITMAN MAKES NO COMMENT

Hears of Charges at Buffalo as He Changes Cars.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Governor Whitman arrived on the Empire State Express and left ten minutes later for Dunkirk, where he is speaking tonight. A TIMES reporter informed him of the action of the Thompson Legislative Committee in voting to prefer charges against Commissioner McCall.

"This is news to me," the Governor said. "This is the first I have heard of it. Of course, I could not be expected to make any comment at this time. When I return to Albany I will receive the copy of the charges, and you may be assured that I will give them careful attention. After I have read the charges I will be able to tell something about the case. For the present, however, I will say nothing."

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Heavy
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Auto Coats in Browns, Grays
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Hereafter $35.00
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MEN'S FUR OVERCOATS
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of China Dog
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Also fur-lined Coats of Mixtures or handsome black cloth.
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Fur Coats on Second Floor, Fur Dept.

MEN'S DRESS COATS
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in Oxford and Black;
conservative models, finely tailored; silk lined.
Hereafter $38.00
Opening Sale Price 28.00

MEN'S RAINCOATS
Gabardine
Cravenette Storm
Coats in New Models,
practical and smart; gray, brown,
green and blue mixtures; splendidly tailored.
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Phone Murray Hill 5000 Mail Orders receive prompt attention.

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Hereafter $2.00 and $2.50

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Pure Silk "Slip" Scarfs—In stripes, figures, Persian and all-over effects, in an endless variety; all made with easy sliding band. 85c
Hereafter $1.50

Fine Silk Four-in-Hands—A collection of good silk cravating in the newest advance holiday styles; all are the popular wide folded-in shapes. 60c
Hereafter 85c

Pajamas

Cheviot Pajamas—In white and the plain popular shades; tailored and trimmed in the finest manner; most suitable for Fall wear. 1.50
Specially priced

Silk Finished Pajamas—Of a new moire pajama fabric; unusually soft and of good weight; in white, pink, blue, gray and lavender. 4.50
Specially priced

4 Saturday Specials in WOMEN'S AND MISSES' APPAREL

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Smart Striped Sport Blouses, also dainty embroidered crepe de chine models. 3.25

Tailleur models in striped silks for suit wear, also handsome embroidered Georgette crepe. 5.75

Dressy Blouses of embroidered silk net over flesh chiffon, with silk pipings and coral buttons. 7.50

3 Groups of Gloves

Glace—16-button length, in white only; fine imported quality. *Value $3.00* 2.45

Glace—Two-clasp, in various shades; overseam sewn, also 2-clasp glace gloves, pique sewn. 1.15
Hereafter $1.50

Our "Regis" Glace—Two-clasp, black, white and fashionable Autumn shades. *Value $1.50 pair* 1.25

Hosiery and Underwear

Fine Silk Lisle—In black only; strongly reinforced. *Regularly 35c pair* 25c

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Danse Frocks of charmeuse in evening shades; with net tunics; extremely smart models. 29.50

Afternoon Coats—Of monkey skin; full flare model with raccoon collar and cuffs. 59.00

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John Wanamaker pays this extraordinary tribute to the book: "His ideas, ideals, and enthusiasm have inspired tens of thousands of lives. A book full of the energetics of a master workman is just what every young man cares for."

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By Mary Austin

"This book is much more than a fine and beautiful interpretation of Jesus from the modern standpoint of broader knowledge and saner views than civilization has hitherto attained. It is an electrifying vision of our own social awakening and progression, under the immediate leadership of the kindest Man, the noblest Seer, and the greatest Reformer that the world has ever known."—Washington Star.

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This little book answers the questions so often asked: "What is faith? Has every man a germ of faith?" And "What value has it in my existence?" It is meant for every person who takes an intelligent interest in the great questions of the time, in the development of his own powers, and in the upward progress of humanity.

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A perfect edition of a perfect book at a popular price. Is there a boy alive who once begins to read of the arrival at "The Admiral Benbow" of the one-legged buccaneer who does not thrill at the further adventures of Jim, the youthful hero? The arrival of this new volume in the Louis Rhead series of children's classics should solve at once the problem "what to give the boy for Christmas."

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Maybe the title should have been "Patsie," for Owen Johnson's heroine is the figure every reader loves. But what's in a title when a novel is as exciting and wholesome as
MAKING MONEY
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SAYS REPUBLICANS BACK DEFENSE PLAN

Senator Weeks Declares They Will Support President's Proposal in Congress.

DEBATE SHIP PURCHASE BILL

Political Science Diners Hear Arguments Over Way to Restore Our Merchant Marine.

The Republicans in Congress will cooperate with President Wilson on preparedness, according to Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, who spoke at the Hotel Astor last night at the annual dinner of the Academy of Political Science of New York. The topic was, "What Congress Should Do to Develop an American Mercantile Marine."

"There should be no partisanship on the matter of preparedness," he said. "President Wilson is carrying the olive branch to Republicans and he will be met by an endeavor to do the things that are necessary to enable the country to defend itself properly."

Senator Weeks went on, however, to say that Republicans, on the other hand, were not ready to acquiesce in any effort to put through the Ship Purchase Bill under the guise of a measure for preparedness.

He was applauded when he said that he did not want to see the Government enter the shipping business, and that there was no possibility that the Republicans would ever favor it. He added that, as the Democrats seemed to be unalterably opposed to any form of subsidy or assistance to privately owned steamships, there appeared to be no way of reaching a compromise plan of building up the American merchant marine, and the only solution that he could see to the problem was the return of the Republican Party to power.

"I am opposed to the Government going into business," he said. "I am opposed to it because the Government is the least effective business agency in the world. It was never organized to do business. It was organized for duties that are governmental and nothing else."

Government Railroads Called Costly.

Senator Weeks said that this was true of Governments all over the world. The only Government business economically and profitably managed, he said, was the Prussian State railways, and it was profitable because the Government had conferred on it many special advantages.

"Wherever a private railroad has gone into the hands of a Government," he added, "the cost of running it has jumped at a tremendous rate."

He referred to the statement of the Postmaster General that $18,000,000 could be saved in the cost of the rural delivery service by reorganization and said that any business man in the audience could run the service at a great saving.

"On the other hand," he said, "I believe in the co-operation of the Government with private enterprises such as shipping. It is absolutely essential, from the standpoint of the navy, that there should be suitable ships in operation which can be drawn on in time of need, and it can be completely demonstrated that if this Government rendered sufficient aid to private lines of fast steamers covering all the principal ports of South America, the vessels to be constructed under the direction of the Navy Department, with a provision that crews and ships should be transferred to the navy in case of need, the saving to the Government would be equivalent to the aid given. Furthermore, we need men for our naval reserve, and this is another reason for our giving encouragement to the upbuilding of our merchant marine and to increase that part of our population which engage in a seafaring life.

"We need a merchant marine for mercantile and naval purposes. We should repeal any legislation which, like portions of the Seamen's Bill, militates against its development. Any governmental operations which place Government-owned and controlled ships in competition with privately-owned and controlled ships should not be countenanced."

Senator Fletcher Defends Ship Bill.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, who had charge of the Government Ship Purchase Bill in the Senate last session, spoke strongly in favor of that measure as the only means of restoring the American merchant marine. He said that there were many good features to the La Follette Seamen's Act, but probably some objectionable ones also, and that the latter would be eliminated.

"We must be free from foreign domination," said Senator Fletcher. "I do not know how that can be secured except by governmental control in view of the great lead that the merchant marines of other countries have obtained."

The Ship Purchase Bill was further supported by a telegram from William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, who was unable to be present.

"If we are to have adequate naval preparedness," he said in the telegram, "and this I think is imperative, we must have an adequate naval auxiliary in the form of a merchant marine; as that is equally imperative, the Government should provide such a naval auxiliary without delay and utilize it for the purpose of training an essential and efficient naval reserve of American officers and seamen of unquestioned fealty to our flag, so that in time of war our reliance for a naval auxiliary and a naval reserve will not be a makeshift or broken reed. Profound economic changes will result from the world-wide war now raging. We must secure our economic as well as our physical safety. The utilization of a naval auxiliary merchant marine in time of peace for the expansion and protection of our foreign trade is of vital importance. The prosperity of our country depends absolutely upon the continued growth of our foreign commerce."

Mr. McAdoo added that this was not a partisan question and should never be treated as such.

Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, a Democrat, also favored the Ship Purchase bill and advocated legislation which would prevent the sudden sale of ships, as in the case of the Pacific Mail and other lines, as the loss of these ships without warning imperiled the ability of this country to take care of its shipping.

Irving T. Bush, who presided, said that the great difficulties in the way of a shipbuilding program were that government ownership was regarded as socialism and subsidies were viewed as graft.

South America as Safety Valve.

Investment of capital in South America and the development of trade there offer not only a business opportunity for the United States but may prevent an industrial crisis which otherwise is almost certain to follow the cessation of war orders, according to Charles M. Muchnic, Vice President of the American Locomotive Sales Corporation and an expert on South America, who spoke at Earl Hall, Columbia University, at the afternoon session.

The extension of foreign trade, following the investment of capital in foreign countries, was also urged by Willard D. Straight of J. P. Morgan & Co. and by Eugene P. Thomas, President of the United States Steel Products Company. Such a policy, however, it was argued, would require a return to "dollar diplomacy," as it is practiced in other great nations through the co-operation of Government, financiers, manufacturers, and exporters, and would require a new policy, under which sanction and protection is given by the Government to investments in foreign lands.

Mr. Muchnic argued that the sudden release, when peace comes, of enormous forces of labor now in the armies would mean a flooding of the labor market. At the same time the great extension of factories due to the need for munitions would make the factory capacity and the capacity for foreign trade of the European nations much greater. Our factory capacity would be similarly increased at the end of the war, but labor would be high priced here, he argued. In the face of these circumstances the only way for this country to gain foreign trade would be by large investments in foreign fields and a carefully prepared Governmental and business policy to meet the situation which would follow the war.

Raps Our Chinese Loan Policy.

Mr. Straight said that the Government of this country, by refusing its sanction to the six-power loan to China and similiar transactions in which bankers of this country would have participated, reflected the failure of this nation generally to understand the function of finance and to appreciate the duty of a Government in relation to trade and finance.

He said that the Administration, after refusing its sanction to the six-power loan, or similar loans, for commercial purposes, had approved a loan to China for the building of a railroad, after the report of the Red Cross that such a railway, enabling Chinese to escape when necessary from a river basin where floods cost many lives, would have great humanitarian effects. In time, he predicted that it would be seen that, if loans are to be approved for altruistic reasons, they should be approved partly on similar grounds when they tend to develop an undeveloped country as well as to give returns to the investors.

Mr. Straight said that the American investments in China, which had followed the adoption of the open-door policy, had recently declined with our trade. He deplored the repudiation by the present Administration of the policy called "dollar diplomacy," which had prevailed in our foreign policy from the time of Secretary Hay to that of Knox.

"Dollar diplomacy," he said, "originated in the Orient when Admiral Perry, half a century ago, laid the foundations of our friendship with Japan, which was followed by the signing of commercial treaties."

Mr. Straight predicted that after the present war there would be some revival of the six-power agreement to insure the integrity of China, in spite of the silence of the United States at present upon the developments between Japan and China. Otherwise, he said, China would become the subordinate of another power, which he did not name.

Eugene P. Thomas, President of the United States Steel Products Company, argued for governmental protection for American investments abroad.

Professor Henry R. Seager presided. Short talks were made by Professor William R. Shepherd and Guy Emerson.

Ring Attacks the Seamen's Law.

A more unfortunate law than the La Follette Seamen's Bill was never enacted by Congress, according to Welding Ring, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce of the New York Chamber of Commerce, who spoke at the morning session. Mr. Ring said that the bill was in conflict with treaties with twenty-one nations; that it was a direct inducement to desertion by crews, and that there was so much bad in the bill and so little good that it was difficult to characterize it.

Mr. Ring recommended the creation of a shipping board resembling the British Board of Trade, with power to make regulations and revise the navigation laws; the prompt suspension of the La Follette law, and the enactment of a new law eliminating the objectionable features of the former; the termination of the agitation for Government ownership of merchant vessels, and legislation to safeguard investments in shipping.

Professor Grover Gerhardt Huebner of the University of Pennsylvania, said the signs of a possible permanent improvement in the shipping situation were the increasing exports in the last four months to markets outside of Europe; the establishment of six American branch banks in Latin America; the temporary increase in the American deep-sea fleet. He urged the subsidizing of a limited number of steamship lines in the South American, Oriental, Australasian, and South African trade to act as trade pioneers; the enforcement of the freedom of the seas, and a possible modification of the anti-trust statutes to permit industrial or commercial concerns to combine in the conduct of their foreign trade.

Gerard Henderson, editor of the Harvard Law Review, defended the La Follette bill and said that the establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the safety appliance laws had met with similar opposition.

Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore urged that Congress create a Merchant Marine Board with power to develop an American merchant marine by buying ships and running them as Government-owned vessels or by operating them through corporations with the help of well-secured loans by the Government. He urged that this could also be made the means of establishing an adequate naval reserve.

Albert McC. Mathewson of New Haven said that every country with a merchant marine had obtained it through Government assistance, and that this country could obtain a merchant marine only by the same plan.

Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia presided over this meeting.

HOFBRAU FLAG RIGHT NOW.

Herr Janssen Told a Greek to Hoist It, and He Hung It Union Down.

There was interested comment in Broadway about Thirtieth Street yesterday afternoon when the American flag, upside down, was seen fluttering on the staff above the Hofbräu Haus, of which August Janssen, according to the ménu, is "Wirt," or host. The Hofbräu Haus, in decoration, is entirely German from wine cellar to gabled roof, and the bill of fare is printed in German.

Herr Janssen was found among his guests. In his appearance and speech he typifies German efficiency. His forehead is broad, his eye glances keenly, his nose is prominent, his lips firm, and his chin strong. He speaks decisively with just a slight slur of Germanic accent. When told that the American flag was flying upside down above his hostelry, he did not waste words.

"Schneider," he called. Schneider appeared. "Get that man who put up the flag wrong and kill him." He glanced restively about at the waiters as if restraining himself from laying hands upon the nearest one to kill him in lieu of the flag offender.

Schneider came back in a moment. "I got him," he explained. "He was a Greek, and a green one at that. They'll take care of his all right. The flag we had this morning was torn, so we sent that man to put up a new one. He didn't understand about the colors."

SUNNYSIDE STRIKERS FINED.

Eighteen Men and Ten Women Disorderly at Pennsylvania Yards.

Magistrate Harry Miller in the Long Island City Police Court held an all afternoon and evening session yesterday to dispose of the cases of strikers arrested about the Sunnyside yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the last two days. In an encounter late Thursday night, shots were fired.

Eighteen men and ten women strikers were before the Magistrate. After hearing their statements the men were all fined $10 each, and the women $5 each. Before the prisoners were taken to the Queens jail, persons appeared and paid their fines.

The police from the Hunters Point precinct, who were guarding the yards, were reinforced last evening by reserves from other precincts and also by a considerable force of special police of the railroad.

ADMITS WILSON PLAN IS LIKELY TO WIN

The Preparedness Germ, Senator Norris Avers, Has Swept the Country.

WOULD RAISE INCOME TAX

And Make Wealthy Men Pay for Defenses—Bailey, Anti-Militarist, Reports Progress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The strength of the President's program of preparedness throughout the country was indicated this afternoon by Senator Norris, a radical Republican from Nebraska. Mr. Norris's expressions are the more convincing as he is himself opposed to all but the smallest increases in the national defenses. While he thinks the imposition of extra taxes for defense purposes in time of peace is unjustifiable and believes there may come a revulsion of public sentiment on the subject, this sentiment now is strongly in favor of a larger army and navy, and will, in his opinion, carry the program in some form to final enactment.

"There seems to be a a preparedness germ," said Mr. Norris, "or an epidemic that has swept the country. Nearly everybody has it. In my own State the people divided; but there is a branch of the Navy League there, and many honest men favor a larger navy. I don't wish to sit in judgment on them, and I admit that I feel rather lonely in my opposition to the proposed increases."

Mr. Norris said that he thought there was less reason for increased defenses now than at any time in the last forty years. When the war was over, he said, there would not be a country in the world as strong as the United States. This would be true if peace came now before the belligerents were exhausted. If the war was fought to an end, he said, it might well be that the United States would find itself with the strongest navy in the world.

"A single day's work," said Mr. Norris, "might send the strength of the British or the German fleets to the bottom of the sea and leave us in a pre-eminent position. In any case this is not the time to be agitating the question. We have already learned the value of the submarine from this war. There may be other lessons to learn that will cause us to change our program. There is no cause for hurry on our part, and we should wait until the war is over before adopting a program."

Mr. Norris is an advocate of a Ship Purchase Bill of some sort. He admitted, however, that during his stay at home he had heard little about it and that there was little interest in the subject. This indifference to the merchant marine, however, did not lessen interest in a larger navy.

"If the President's program is to be adopted, as now seems likely," said Mr. Norris, "there are two ways by which I'd raise the needed revenue. I would increase the income tax on large incomes—say those above $20,000. And I would impose an inheritance tax like the amendment I proposed to the Underwood Bill. In that I exempted inheritances of less than $50,000, but had the rate progressive until on very large bequests it would be half the inheritance.

"If it is known in advance that the rich men who would profit by enlarged defenses would have to pay for it they would drop the propaganda at once. If the profit from making guns and armor plate were removed the sentiment for larger defenses, which is largely artificial, would collapse. If the navy is to be increased, I think several Government plants should be constructed to make the material, so as to keep the profits from individuals interested in the propaganda. A tax on manufacturers of munitions would not do much good, as the tax would ultimately be paid by the Government, which would be compelled to pay higher prices for supplies."

Mr. Norris said, in reply to a question, that a larger defense program a year ago might have caused Germany to listen more attentively than she did to the earlier communications of the American Government, but he thought that it was more likely that under those conditions the United States would have pushed matters closer to a warlike declaration.

Representative Warren Worth Bailey of Pennsylvania, Democrat, who is taking much interest in the promotion of an educational campaign against the pending preparedness program, said today:

"There is more sentiment among members of Congress in opposition to the proposed program than I had suspected. Four members whom I had classed as almost certain to favor the plan to increase expenditures for war purposes I have most excellent reason now to believe will be found on the other side of the fence when the showdown comes."

Mr. Bailey said that he was not at liberty to mention names, but indicated that one of those he had in mind was from Arkansas, another from Indiana, a third from Virginia, and a fourth from California.

"There is still another from Virginia," he said, "but as his position is known only by hearsay, as I have had no opportunity to see him personally, his name is not included in a list made up by me of those who have indicated their determination to resist increased expenditures on army and navy."

Mr. Bailey is also keeping in touch with the various peace societies throughout the United States and is seeking their co-operation in his campaign.

"With Majority Leader Kitchin," said he, "I firmly believe that this preparedness program cannot withstand intelligent criticism. People have accepted it only where it has been least understood and where the facts were least known. The whole program of preparedness is predicated on the assumption that the masses are ignorant and misinformed and that before they can be enlightened and placed in possession of the real truth it can be carried to success on a wave of hysteria.

"The Legislative Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange has already gone on record against the militarist program. Labor organizations are declaring against it. Churches are taking the same course. Every day developments come to my notice which encourage me in the hope that this country may be delivered from the great danger which threatens it in the form of a Prussianized Republic."

President Wilson and the Cabinet met today for the first time since last July, when the German submarine question was at one of its most serious stages. The chief subject taken up at today's meeting was how to raise the money for carrying out the defense plans. No definite conclusion was reached, but the prevailing idea was to avoid a bond issue. The subject will be considered further at conferences of the President and Democratic leaders of the Senate and House.

Secretary Houston said that the agricultural interests of the country were in very good condition. Optimistic reports of business conditions were laid before the Cabinet.

FORD ON PREPAREDNESS.

Calls It a Plan to Keep Munition Factories Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Nov. 12.—Henry Ford, the auto manufacturer, a visitor in this city, in discussing the preparedness program today said:

"Preparedness is war. That is why I have never accepted the appointment as a member of the committee of inventors and scientists to assist the Government in devising means of defense. The preparedness program is really a plan to keep the munition factories busy after this war ends. In reality war is a device of the big financiers, the biggest cowards in the world. Those fellows run if you drop a hat, but they don't care how much the other fellows—the little ones—fight, or how many are killed. It is the little fellows who pay for these wars, and the wars only increase the burden upon the little fellow, while making the big one more powerful and wealthier.

"This country doesn't want any war. The people don't need to prepare for one because there cannot be one so long as the people retain their power. We have been free from wars because the people have all the say in the Government. There are too many of us who know what peace means to let the financiers rush us into a conflict.

"The newspapers of the world could end the present conflict in two months' time. Unite the newspapers of the world in a campaign for peace, and the men who feed the war mills of death and the women who must bear the burdens and the sorrow at home will, of their own force, end armed conflict. In this country already the strength of the small papers, the village weeklies and small town dailies, is asserting itself, is turning the nation against any foolish talk of the necessity of impoverishing the country for the purpose of preparing against something that it is not possible will comatry to us. Let the magazines and big dailies join in the work, and world peace will be a reality instead of a dream."

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SETTLING DYE PROBLEM.

England Adapts Fashion to Necessities—Everybody Wearing Grays.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The dyestuff problem is being settled in England, says Consul Clayborne at Bradford, by the adaptation of fashions to necessities. Everybody, he says, is now wearing grays, because these can be had in fast colors, while other shades cannot be relied on. Scarlets, pinks, and blues are very scare. Browns are very common because there was a large stock of brown dyes on hand when the war began.

Trade organizations and all Government agencies are co-operating to obtain supplies of dyes from different sources. Resort has been had to old methods of dyeing, but they are too expensive. The process of dyeing black all wool serge is mentioned as an illustration of the difficulty the mills are having.

The English market has picked up Swiss dyes whenever a chance has presented itself, and the reports state that the profits this year to the Swiss dyestuff manufacturers have been extraordinarily large. The Society of Chemical Industry at Basle reports that after laying aside $535,000, as against $175,000 last year, for depreciation, and the sum of $195,000 for pensions for workmen, there was a net profit on the year's operations of $496,000, as against $350,000 the year before.

JOHN LEE'S WILL IS FOUND.

White Star Vice President Left an Estate of $200,000.

After John Lee, formerly Vice President of the White Star Steamship Company, died on May 2 at his home, 194 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, Public Administrator Frank V. Kelly took charge of the estate, which was said to approximate $200,000. A month later a will of Mr. Lee, executed in England and dated Oct. 29, 1878, was found among his assets in the steamship office in Manhattan.

Mr. Lee in 1878 was a clerk for the White Star Line in England. He had an estate of $20,000, and his will directed that it be distributed equally among his two sisters, Mrs. Sarah Holmes and Mrs. Amy James, and a brother William T. Lee, all of whom live in England.

As the witnesses to the will are dead, Surrogate Ketcham yesterday signed an order directing a commission to take testimony as to the authenticity of their signatures.

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4. *A Further Look at the Case of Edith Cavell*
By JAMES M. BECK
Former Assistant Attorney General of the U. S.
5. *Aeroplane Defense of Our Coast*
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6. *Socialists and Peace at Any Price*
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By a Veteran Diplomat

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HOLDS COURT IN HOSPITAL.

Magistrate Frees Despondent Sisters Who Tried Suicide.

A session of the Coney Island Police Court was held in the Coney Island Hospital yesterday by Magistrate Steers for the purpose of freeing Miss Irma Mallet and her sister, Laura, from charges of attempted suicide. The women, who had suffered from exposure and starvation, were too ill to go to court, and because of the peculiar circumstances responsible for their plight the Magistrate decided that an exception should be made in their cases and the complaint against them be dismissed.

The sisters came here from France some months ago, and rented a cottage at Great Neck, L. I., where they hoped to get pupils in language classes. Without friends or relatives here, and having had no food for several days, the women went to Coney Island on Tuesday night and tried to drown themselves off the beach. Policeman James Norton of the Coney Island Station rescued them.

It was found that the sisters were so weak from hunger that medical aid was necessary, and later they were taken to the hospital. The Magistrate, accompanied by his clerk, held court there, seated on a chair between the beds of the two patients, with several nurses and physicians as witnesses. After talking with the Misses Mallet a few minutes he told them the charges were dismissed, and they would be free to go when they recovered. He thought the removal of the charges might aid their recovery.

Dr. Alice Gregory of 152 East Thirty-fifth Street, wrote to Acting Captain Frank Kenny at the Coney Island Station yesterday, requesting him to keep her informed of the movements of the Mallet sisters, as she desired to aid them. Others also offered to aid them.

Committee for Leicester Holme.

Supreme Court Justice Philbin appointed Mrs. Grace Chance of London yesterday as the committee of the property here of Leicester Holme, who was pronounced incompetent by a Master in Lunacy. The only property Mr. Holme has here is the income of a trust fund amounting to $5,399.69 a year. The English courts have allowed Mr. Holme £450 a year for his maintenance. There is an accumulation of the income from the trust fund of $4,910.

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This collection of poems consists of eighty-two pieces, fifty of which were published in his first volume in 1911. Of these fifty, seventeen were written before the poet was twenty-one. The remaining poems appeared chiefly in "New Numbers" and were collected after his death and published in England under the title of "1914 and Other Poems," 20,000 copies of which have already been sold.

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Mr. Bigelow passed some years of his boyhood in Prussia, and in later years made various sojourns in Germany. At the time of his schooldays, his father, the late John Bigelow, was Minister to France. Through the father's friends among Berlin Court officials, young Bigelow had the opportunity of associating as play-fellow with the present Emperor. Mr. Bigelow's narrative is dramatic, spirited, humorous, and shows a full knowledge, with an unusual freedom from prejudice.

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EPISCOPAL CHURCH TO USE GARY PLAN

Diocesan Convention Indorses Opportunity for Religious Teaching.

AUTHORIZES MONEY APPEAL

Social Service Commission Reports New York Has 100,000 Unemployables at All Times.

The Episcopal Church made arrangements yesterday to utilize the Gary system in the religious education of the young by direction of the Diocesan Convention, which yesterday closed its annual sessions at New Synod Hall.

Its consideration of this subject, as well as that of unemployment, was part of a strongly developed policy to give due attention to vital social and economic developments.

If the Gary plan is adopted in the schools the Episcopalians will be in a position to employ it, for a resolution was adopted as follows:

"That the Convention of the Diocese of New York authorizes the Board of Religious Education of the Diocese to appeal to individuals and churches for such financial support as in their judgment may be required to make use of the opportunity for religious instruction now presenting itself."

The omission of the words "Gary plan" from the resolution was due to the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks of St. Bartholomew's, who thought it inexpedient to indorse any special system of instruction. Bishop Frederick Courtney, rector of St. James's, said that the merits of the plan itself were not considered. All that the Church proposed to do was to take advantage of the fact that under the plan pupils would be absent for two hours from the school building, and to impart to them religious instruction in whatever place would prove convenient.

Prepares for Gary Plan.

This teaching might take place in a parish house, or it might be necessary to rent rooms. There might be the salaries of special religious teachers to pay. To meet such contingencies the convention therefore gives authority to its Education Board to raise the necessary funds. In view of the fact that the Catholics and the Jews are already making arrangements to avail themselves of the opportunity for instructing children in their faiths, Bishop Courtney said that it would be well for the Episcopalians to take action. He suggested that possibly in some parts of the city several Protestant denominations might co-operate in religious instruction.

The mover of the original resolution was the Rev. Dr. Harry P. Nichols, the President of the Board of Religious Education.

"There is no more vital subject before the Church today than religious education," said he, in reading his annual report. "The most pressing challenge coming to your board has been the opportunity for weekday religious instruction presented by the adoption of the Gary plan or some similar one in the public schools of New York. The scheme is still tentative."

100,000 Unemployed in City.

The Social Service Commission reported that one of the most serious problems which faced it last year was that of unemployment in New York.

"Seventy-five per cent. of all the applicants for temporary work," reported the Rev. Dr. Floyd S. Leach, the Executive Secretary of the commission, "were employable at the time of their applications. Twenty-five per cent. were employable had we been able to find positions for them. At least one-third of the unemployable became employable at the end of a month or six weeks, as the result of freedom from anxiety, a more regular life, and the wages they were able to earn.

"We estimate that at least 100,000 of unemployables are in New York today and at all times. No provision has been made for the vast and pathetic problem which they present. This is a challenge to religion, to science, and to humanity."

Announcement was made of the choice of Edmund L. Baylies and Justice Vernon M. Davis as lay deputies. The balloting of the day before had only resulted in two of the four lay deputies being chosen for the general convention which is to take place next October in St. Louis. The provisional clerical delegates selected yesterday were the Rev. Dr. Nichols, the Rev. Dr. William H. Pott, the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, and the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery. A few votes were cast for the Rev. Dr. Manning, who had failed of election on Thursday as clerical delegate. The provisional lay deputies elected were F. C. Huntington, Franklin D. Roosevelt, J. M. Wainwright, and George Zabriskie.

Additional members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese chosen were the Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Judge and Charles H. Russell.

New Cathedral Trustees.

The Rev. F. S. Smithers, Jr., and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, were made Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, class of 1921.

The Very Rev. William M. Grosvenor, the Rev. Romaine S. Mansfield, the Rev. Dr. C. P. Tinker, S. D. Allen, Stephen Baker, and Charles A. Clark were called to the Board of Managers of the Diocesan Missionary and Church Extension Society.

The Rev. Dr. Raymond C. Knox, the Rev. Dr. N. B. Stevens, and Professor A. V. M. Jackson were added to the Board of Religious Education.

After the convention adjourned and as the members were leaving a woman, who was the sole occupant of the gallery, rose and started an incoherent talk about the lack of the knowledge of prayer among school children. She finally left the building. She refused to give her name.

YUAN AWAITS PROPER TIME.

Reply of Foreign Minister to Another Request for Delay.

PEKING, Nov. 12.—Chargé d'Affaires Vare of the Italian Legation visited the Foreign Office today and seconded the request of Japan, Russia, Great Britain, and France that the establishment of a monarchy be postponed.

Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Foreign Minister, reiterated the reply he had made to the other diplomats, stating that the Chinese people had declared for the restoration of the monarchy, but that it would be delayed until a suitable time could be found for the enthronement ceremonies.

TO DROP MOTHER'S ESTATE.

William Shepherd Dana Finds Only Debts to be Administered.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 12.—William Shepherd Dana, executor for the estate of his mother, Mrs. Ethel Dana Shepherd, who died about two years ago, has petitioned Surrogate Nicoll to allow him to account and resign. The reason assigned is that he has become tired of acting for an insolvent estate.

Mrs. Shepherd, like her son, was an adopted ward of William B. Dana, publisher of a financial journal in Manhattan, who died in 1910. Mrs. Shepherd received a yearly income of $25,000 from the estate, but it appears she was unable to live on that amount and at the time of her death was in debt.

The son says that at the time of his mother's death almost a hundred creditors were pressing her for payment. After the death of Mr. Dana she mortgaged or pawned almost everything she owned and much of it was subject to mortgages.

Mrs. Shepherd, according to the son, left $2,223.92. After paying funeral expenses and other bills only $383.44, less the amount of the executor's commissions, remain.

FOUGHT TO KISS TEACHER.

Two Boys in Children's Court for Misbehavior in School.

Miss Mathilda Weill, teacher in Public School 30, at 230 East Eighty-eighth Street, appeared before Justice Collins in the Children's Court yesterday as complainant against two boy pupils and accused them of attempting to kiss her.

Jacob Witowsky, 13 years old, of 309 East Ninety-fifth Street, was brought into court and Justice Collins issued a bench warrant on which Raymond Maloney, 11 years old, of 102 East Ninety-eighth Street, was arrested.

Justice Collins said the Board of Education should not have permitted Miss Weill, who is a substitute teacher, to have charge of an ungraded class of backward pupils.

Miss Weill said that in the study hour the Witowsky boy suddenly approached her, threw his arms around her and sought to kiss her. While she was struggling with him Maloney joined forces with the first assailant.

The trio crashed against a glass door and the shattering of the glass so startled the boys that they ran to their desks. Miss Weill reported the matter and Patrolman Hasse arrested Witowsky.

The court held Witowsky for investigation. He will be arraigned later, when Maloney will also be arraigned.

Indict Chattanooga Police Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 12.—A Federal Grand Jury today returned indictments against T. C. Betterton, Police Commissioner of Chattanooga and general manager of the Tennessee Coffin and Casket Company, and two employes of the company on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government and shipping liquor without proper branding. The indictments grew out of the shipment of quantities of whiskey concealed in coffins sent out from Betterton's factory.

IMMUNITY GRANTED TO CONVICT-WITNESS

Osborne's Attorney Says This Indicates Inquiry Has Been Diverted from Assault Cases.

EXAMINE WELFARE RECORDS

Prison Labor Committee Meeting at Adolph Lewisohn's May Condemn Grand Jury's Activity.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 12.—District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County admitted today that James Harvey, the Sing Sing prisoner brought here to testify before the Grand Jury concerning assaults and other crimes among the prisoners, by his testimony had obtained immunity from punishment for the alleged assault committed by him in the prison.

Huntington W. Merchant, counsel for Thomas Mott Osborne, on Thursday, through the newspapers, asked whether immunity had been given to Harvey, and, if so, what the purpose of the Grand Jury investigation was. Mr. Merchant said that he had understood that the intention of the Grand Jury was to investigate assaults and indict the offenders, but that immunity to Harvey seemed to indicate that the inquiry had taken another direction.

Mr. Weeks declined to comment upon Mr. Merchant's deductions. He said that the full purpose of the Grand Jury's investigation would come out when that body reported to the Supreme Court and that any one was at liberty to form any opinion he desired prior to that time. He promised, however, that whatever was done by the Grand Jury would be done fairly and after full consideration of all of the available facts in the case.

No witnesses appeared before the Grand Jury today, the session being devoted, according to report, to an examination by the jurymen of the records of the Mutual Welfare League relating to cases of offenses among prisoners heard by the judicial board of the league.

It was rumored here this afternoon that the Grand Jury had voted indictments for assault against five prisoners in Sing Sing, but Mr. Weeks said that this was not true.

The Grand Jury adjourned shortly before 1 o'clock today and will not meet again until Monday morning.

A meeting under the auspices of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor will be held tomorrow afternoon, according to an announcement made yesterday, at the home of Adolph Lewisohn, at Ardsley. Warden Osborne and Miss K. B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, will be the guests of honor. It was expected yesterday by some who may attend the meeting that action regarding Warden Osborne's work and the Grand Jury inquiry going on in White Plains would be taken. As the committee is regarded as supporting Mr. Osborne some expect the meeting to adopt resolutions condemning the purpose and inspiration of the Grand Jury's activity. The speakers will be Dr. George W. Kirchwey, and Dr. Hastings H. Hart, Chairman of the jail committee of the committee.

Dr. Kirchwey will speak on prison reform Sunday evening at 8:15 o'clock at the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, New York. He is expected to tell the results of his recent investigation and residence at Sing Sing.

EX-GOV. SLATON AT SING SING.

Praises Work of the Welfare League Judicial Board.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Former Governor John M. Slaton of Georgia, who commuted the death sentence of Leo M. Frank, was the guest of Warden Osborne today at Sing Sing Prison. Governor Slaton arrived this morning in an automobile with a party of friends and was shown through the prison by the Warden. The visitors were also permitted to watch the judicial board of the Mutual Welfare League in session.

After luncheon with the Warden, the party saw the prisoners at their games and the amusements allowed them in the prison. When he left this afternoon Governor Slaton said that he had been greatly impressed with all that he had seen. He was especially enthusiastic in praise of the work of the judicial board.

There was a rumor in the prison today that Nathan Kaplan, known as "The Dropper," one of the Sing Sing prisoners now in White Plains, who had testified before the Grand Jury there, gave testimony strongly favorable to Warden Osborne. According to the rumor, Kaplan told of his assault in the prison on Philip Abbe, formerly a prisoner and now one of the organizers of the outside branch of the Welfare League.

When arraigned before the league's judicial board for this assault, Kaplan testified that he had been bribed to commit the act by William J. Cummins, the wrecker of the Carnegie Trust Company, and John Qualey, the Brooklyn lawyer who was sent to prison for swindling. Both were inmates of Sing Sing at the time, and Kaplan said that they gave him a shirt and a pair of cuff buttons to "beat up" Abbe, who had opposed their political activities in the league. William Willett, now in the White Plains Jail, was the sitting judge of the judicial board in the case, and decided against Kaplan, refusing to credit his story. Later, however, Warden Osborne, to whom any one convicted by the board has the right of appeal, reversed Willett's decision, giving a verdict for Kaplan. It was all of these facts, according to report, that Kaplan told the Grand Jury.

Frank Ogden, a local storekeeper, became excited in what he felt was righteous indignation yesterday when he opened the gum slot-machine in his store and found twelve pennies of the Mutual Welfare League's token money where twelve good cents should have been. Who put the prison money into his machine Ogden did not know, but he felt that he had been robbed of 12 cents, and hurried with a complaint before Police Justice Valentine, who said that he had no jurisdiction in the matter, but would report the incident to Warden Osborne. He did so, and Ogden, with all those owners of slot machines who feared that they would be the next victims of token money, were reassured today when they received the promise of the league to redeem in real money every prison coin dropped in any of their machines.

Warden Osborne today received telegrams from four former convicts who served in Sing Sing under both the new and the old systems, volunteering to testify before the Grand Jury in White Plains. The Warden will give the names of these men to District Attorney Weeks.

MRS. FIELD DEFENDS OSBORNE.

Author of Sing Sing Stories Speaks on Prison Reform.

Mrs. Anne P. L. Field, author of the "Canada Blackie" stories of convict life in Sing Sing, speaking last night at the Flatbush Congregational Church, Dorchester Road and East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, warmly indorsed Warden Osborne's methods in prison reform on humanitarian grounds.

The writer, Mrs. Field, who has been a frequent visitor to Sing Sing since the day last year when she met "Canada Blackie," who was put to death last March, said that there were still many changes to be accomplished in the renovation of the buildings of the prison, the dampness of which was responsible for sending the discharged prisoners out into the world ill and bitterly resentful of the state which had ruined their health in imposing its punishment upon them.

HAITIANS RATIFY TREATY.

Accept Agreement for American Protectorate Over Country.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Nov. 12.—After rejecting the report of a special commission which demanded postponement of the ratification of the new treaty between Haiti and the United States, the Haitian Senate has ratified the treaty. The vote of ratification followed a long discussion in the upper chamber.

The new treaty recently was ratified by the Chamber of Deputies.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The State Department received official word today that the Senate of Haiti had approved the treaty with the United States providing for a virtual American protectorate over the country. The vote as conveyed to the State Department was 26 to 7. Secretary Lansing immediately notified President Wilson of the vote. The treaty will go before the United States Senate at the coming session of Congress.

LAST CORONATION RITE IS BEGUN IN KIOTO

Mysterious Daijosai Ceremony Not Attended by Mikado— Emperor Thanks Wilson.

KIOTO, Saturday, Nov. 13.—The Daijosai Festival, or Grand Thanksgiving Festival, the ceremony of offering sacred rice to the imperial ancestors and the gods and goddesses of heaven and earth, began today at the imperial palace. The ceremony is one of the three great rites of the coronation and is of very ancient origin.

Its purport is a prayer for the longevity of the Emperor, the Empress, and Crown Prince, and especially for the pacification of their "volatile" spirit. This is one of the most mysterious of all the coronation ceremonies. Historians have had extreme difficulty in tracing its origin, but the underlying idea is that the spirit or soul of the Emperor is to be calmed and made to enter a state of perfect peace and tranquility, far removed from all earthly things, that he may more fittingly commune with his ancestral gods, offer them food, and himself partake thereof, both in his own name and in the name of his subjects.

The ceremony was held at the Yukiden and Suki-den Halls, newly erected in the compound of the palace. It was purely a religious function in which the court ritualists officiated, and which was attended by chief officials of the Coronation Committee. The Emperor and Crown Prince did not participate.

American missionaries here have called attention to the fact that among the persons decorated by the Emperor in honor of his coronation are several Japanese Christians, including Soroku Ebara, a well-known educator; Tasuke Harada, editor of The Christian World; Sakunoshin Motoda, head-master of St. Paul's College at Tokio, all of whom were educated in the United States, and one Woman, Kajiko Yajima, President of the Japanese Christian Women's Temperance Society. All were decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Diplomatic envoys, foreigners, and Japanese yesterday witnessed a picturesque historical pageant of old Japan beginning with the eighth century.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Wilson today received the following message from the Emperor of Japan:

"I sincerely thank you for the kind congratulations on the ceremonies of my accession to the throne. At the same time I reciprocate my best wishes for your personal welfare and the invariability of the friendship which is united by the bond of amicable relations subsisting between our two countries."

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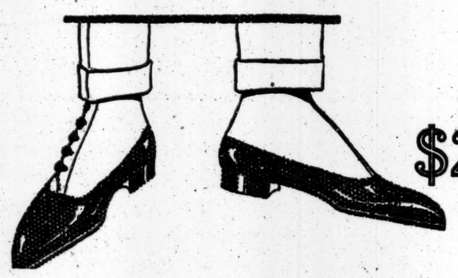

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SERIOUS FIRE PERIL IN 35 CITY SCHOOLS

Orders for Safeguards, Made a Year Ago, Have Not Been Complied With.

IGNORED IN ESTIMATE BOARD

Wooden Stairways Offer Same Menace as in the Diamond Factory Building Disaster.

While many New York factory owners have been hastening, since the Williamsburg fire of last Saturday, in which twelve lives were lost, to comply with orders of the Fire Prevention Bureau and the State Industrial Commission, which they had disregarded, attention has been called by the disaster to the fact that recommendations for removal of fire hazards in many city schools, made a year ago, have not been complied with.

There are thirty-five brick or stone school buildings in the city which have one or more flights of wooden stairs above the ground floor. In eight of these the main stairway is of wood. Besides these there are thirty-one frame buildings in Queens and Richmond, where there are wooden stairways, but most of these are small buildings where the other means of exit are so easy that the substitution of fireproof stairs has not been deemed necessary.

An appropriation for replacing these wooden stairs was asked by the Board of Education from the Board of Estimate several months ago, but it has not been acted upon. C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of Buildings of the Board of Education, said last night that none of these changes had been made for lack of funds. Last week Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson wrote to the Board of Estimate asking for this appropriation, but it has not yet been granted.

Attention has been called to these school buildings in view of the recent school fire in a parochial school at Peabody, Massachusetts, where twenty-one children lost their lives. It is said that there is a considerable number of parochial schools in New York where the conditions are similar to those in the public schools.

List of Worst Buildings.

The public school buildings where the principal stairway was of wood were reported as follows in Fire Commissioner Adamson's letter to the Mayor on Dec. 31, 1914:

P. S. 13, East Houston and Essex Streets.
P. S. 108, 60 Mott Street.
P. S. 3, 157th Street, east of Courtlandt Avenue.
P. S. 10, Eagle Avenue and 163d Street.
P. S. 21, 225th Street, near White Plains Avenue.
P. S. 24, Kappock Street, Spuyten Duyvil.
P. S. 35, 157th Street and Third Avenue
Evander Childs High School, Olinville Avenue.

There are twenty-seven other school buildings which have from one to four flights of wooden stairs each. Some of these are buildings which the Board of Education has intended to tear down as soon as funds are at hand to replace them, and in at least one there are enough stairs for the escape of all the occupants without using the wooden stairway.

Besides these thirty-five schools and the thirty-one frame buildings above referred to there are many other school buildings where wooden stairs lead from the basement, where the heating plants are usually located, to the ground floor.

Attention to these conditions was called in the Fire Commissioner's general report on fire hazards in the public schools on Dec. 31, 1914, which followed the inspection of the public school buildings in the previous Spring by a special board consisting of Deputy Chief William T. Beggin, Battalion Chief Thomas F. Dougherty, and Fire Prevention Inspector Francis G. Riley.

Charges had been made in The Fire Prevention News that many of the schools were firetraps, and this board went through all of those mentioned and all others where fire prevention orders showed a need of attention. After their examination they consulted with Frank D. Wilsey, Chairman of the Board of Education's Building Committee; Superintendent Snyder, Fire Chief John Kenion, and Chief J. O. Hammitt of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, and made up a new set of standards for safety against fire in school buildings. These standards covered both structural and housekeeping conditions, and faults in the latter department were soon remedied after the Board of Education adopted the standards.

Bad Housekeeping Remedied.

In seven schools particularly dangerous conditions were found, careless housekeeping being at fault in six cases. These were promptly remedied; the other one, that of the Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn, was corrected a little at a time until it is now regarded as fairly safe.

The structural changes recommended by these reports demanded a considerable sum, and the Board of Education last year applied to the Board of Estimate for $898,000 to fireproof the stairs and make the other changes required. This is the appropriation which has not yet been passed.

But it is understood that in some cases not all the housekeeping requirements have been complied with—that there are still a few schools where there are clothes or book closets in the halls through which children would have to march to escape fire.

The appointment of a supervising fire prevention janitor to visit all schools was also recommended in Commissioner Adamson's report, and funds have not yet been available for this purpose.

Coroner Ernest Wagner yesterday continued his inquest into the deaths in the Williamsburg fire. State Industrial Commissioners James M. Lynch and Edward P. Lyon and Charles B. Ash, the commission's Supervising Inspectors, in charge of Long Island and Staten Island, testified. The hearing will be resumed at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Lynch Corrects Testimony.

Commissioner Lynch corrected his previous testimony to the effect that the Industrial Board and its successor, the present Industrial Commission, had not acted to remedy the gap left by the laws which gave power to correct fire hazards only in buildings above and below five stories. He said that the old Industrial Board had started action on this matter, had heard opposition from a representative of real estate interests, and had got a letter from the Attorney General giving the opinion that it had the power to extend these provisions to buildings of exactly five stories. Before this was done, however, the old board was legislated out of existence.

District Attorney James C. Cropsey returned to the statement made in Inspector George A. Roequist's testimony several days ago that field Inspectors were allowed 60 cents a day for lunch. While examining Supervising Inspector Ash the District Attorney pointed out that for sixty-five Inspectors, the number employed in the metropolitan district, this meant $10,000 lunch money a year, and suggested that this sum might be applied to paying for increases in the force under the commission's orders, which has been complained of as insufficient.

Meanwhile the remarks quoted and misquoted of city officials produced a reverberation yesterday morning in the Board of Estimate, when Controller Prendergast announced that he wanted to introduce a question of "high personal privilege."

Thereupon he asked Marcus M. Marks, Borough President of Manhattan, if he had made the statement quoted as coming from him in a morning newspaper that "Mayor Mitchel is responsible for blocking legislation which was not only designed to simplify factory inspection but would have prevented the terrible Diamond catastrophe."

Doesn't Blame Fire on the Mayor.

President Marks said that he had given the interview by telephone and that he was correctly reported except for the last phrase. "It was a very serious injury to the city," he declared, "that the Mayor held up his veto of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill until the Legislature had adjourned. This bill would have located responsibility for building inspection."

"Do you repudiate the statement?" asked the Controller.

"That part in which I am made to blame the Mayor."

President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen thereupon pointed out that this bill had been made a matter of action by the Board of Estimate, and that the Mayor had had the support of the Controller and of the President of the board. "The fact that his signature was appended after the Legislature adjourned," Mr. McAneny continued, "had nothing to do with the case. He was entitled to all the time given to him for consideration. He was right then, and he would be right now, if the question were returned in the same form. But the question of personal privilege has nothing to do with this bill, and I must confess my amazement that Mr. Marks confirms this interview."

President Marks repeated that he did not charge the Mayor with responsibility for the Diamond fire, and the Mayor said that that was the only part that was objectionable.

The question of an appropriation for making public schools safe was taken up by the board and referred to the Committee on Corporate Stock.

The Women's Trade Union League sent to women workers in this city yesterday more than 50,000 circulars, telling them if they did not want to be burned alive to notice the condition of the places where they were employed and report to the league. On the circulars are questions and blanks, asking the name, address, and nature of the factory or store, the number of people who work there, the way the windows are fastened, how the doors open, and where and how many fire escapes and stairways there are.

The answers will be turned over to a committee of fifty women, who will investigate. The league says it has reports that of the 400,000 workingwomen in this city 250,000 work in firetraps.

FOR A SINGLE INSPECTION.

Division of Authority Over Buildings Assailed by President Marks.

Declaring that the present division of authority in the various building bureaus of the city invited neglect and a shifting of responsibility by officials, as shown in the investigation of the recent Williamsburg fire, where a dozen lives were lost, Borough President Marks sent a letter to Fire Commissioner Adamson yesterday reading, in part, as follows:

"Many items which are covered by inspectors of other departments and bureaus could be taken care of equally as well by the inspectors of the Bureau of Buildings, if the proper authority were vested in that bureau. For instance, when a building inspector visits any construction work, he could be required to see that all the laws relating to building construction are complied with. This would mean that an inspector of the Bureau of Buildings would be the only inspector who would visit a new building operation or a building being altered, and would thus obviate the necessity for inspectors from other departments and bureaus visiting the work, thereby effecting a saving to the city and avoiding unnecessary annoyance to the property owners.

"Furthermore, the architects, builders, and owners should be required to file but one set of plans, and that set with the Bureau of Buildings. It could be the duty of the examining engineers of the Bureau of Buildings to see that these plans conform to all the laws and regulations of all departments and bureaus affecting building construction.

"The present division of authority between departments invites neglect and the shifting of responsibility by officials, the natural result of which is again brought forcibly to our minds by the deplorable and preventable Williamsburg disaster. Centralization of authority and control in the building bureaus of the five boroughs would definitely and permanently fix the responsibility and produce the result so much and so long desired by all right thinking, law-abiding property owners and by the helpless and unprotected public—namely, a simple, economical, and efficient system of control over all buildings in the City of New York."

CAT TRAVELS PARCEL POST.

Tabby Shipped from Cairo, N. Y., to Brooklyn for 20 Cents.

A clerk in the General Post Office in Washington Street, Brooklyn, was about to pick up a satchel which had arrived by parcel post yesterday, when he heard a faint "Meow," accompanied by a scratching sound.

Examining the bag, he saw that there was an opening on one side of it fitted with bars. Through the tiny grating a black cat peered at him. Pussy had been mailed at Cairo, N. Y., at a cost of 20 cents, and had made the trip to Brooklyn in six hours.

The strange parcel was addressed to a woman living in East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush. The cat seemed to have suffered no injury in transit. After she had had some milk, she was forwarded to her destination.

NEW HAVEN FORCED BY MORSE TO FIGHT

It Ordered Three Vessels to Compete with His Boston-New York Freight Line.

ITS PASSENGER TRAFFIC CUT

When 1907 Panic Ruined Its Rival, the Railroad Refused to Buy His Ships, Yale and Harvard.

Charles S. Mellen continued yesterday with the aid of voluminous records and letters to tell the story of the capture by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company of nearly all the steamboat lines running out of this city to New England. He was testifying in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt in the trial of eleven ex-directors of the New Haven for having violated the Sherman anti-trust law by conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England.

It came out that Mr. Mellen himself had been in favor of accepting the offer of $26,000,000 by Charles W. Morse for the New Haven's steamboats. He was ready to vote for it in the meeting of the Directors, but when he found that he was in a minority of one, he changed his vote and made the decision unanimous.

R. L. Batts wanted to know something more about the interview Mr. Mellen had had with President Roosevelt at the White House, in which the President had said that, as long as the New Haven did not break the law, his Administration would not bring up the steamboat ownership against it.

"Did you report to your board," asked Mr. Batts, "what the President had said at your interview?"

"Only in the most general way," replied Mr. Mellen. "I regarded it as confidential, and I have never told of my conferences with the President on any subject, except when I have been on the stand and have been compelled to speak under oath."

Bought Ships to Get Piers.

Mr. Batts then wanted to know about the acquisition by the New Haven of the Boston & Philadelphia Company, which operated the Windsor Line of steamboats. This took place in February, 1907, and from letters written by Mr. Mellen it appeared that the railroad company was not anxious to get possession of the line itself, but wanted certain piers in Providence that it controlled.

Negotiations were begun in which Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston acted for the New Haven. The stock of the Boston & Philadelphia was quoted in the open market at 130. Alfred Windsor, President of the Boston & Philadelphia, was willing to sell his holdings at 150, but some of the other stockholders, getting wind of the intentions of the New Haven, held out for 185.

The result was that the New Haven bought the control by giving $1,639,470 for 8,862 shares, and, in addition, paid a commission of $9.25 a share, which amounted to $81,973. As soon as the New Haven had obtained possession of this line, it began negotiations to sell its steamboats and business to the Merchants & Miners Line, with the exception of the Providence piers.

It was on March 9, 1907, that the New England Navigation Company, as the subsidiary of the New Haven, took over the Windsor Line, and it proceeded at once to combine it with the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company. This was an old-established competitor of the New Haven, which since 1852 had been operating steamboats between Boston and Providence in the north and Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News in the south. The Merchants and Miners was maintained as a separate organization. The physical property of the Windsor Line was passed over to it, its capital was increased, and half its voting stock was taken over by the New England Navigation Company.

Wanted to Please Boston.

In August, 1912, when the Panama Canal began to loom up as one of the great commercial features of the future, Mr. Mellen thought of turning the control of the Merchants and Miners to account. He wrote to Michael Jenkins, Chairman of its board, to suggest that the company meet the popular demand in Boston and set up a direct route between Galveston and Boston.

"There is on foot in Boston," he wrote, "a strong movement, to which I feel the interests of our company may require us possibly to assent—that there be put on a line of steamers between Boston and Galveston. My best judgment is that the line itself will not be a paying proposition, but the interests of our company would seem at this writing to require us possibly to put the line on and accept the loss."

Mr. Mellen, however, realized that he could not ask the Merchants and Miners' Line to pocket this loss for the good of the New Haven system at large without recompense, and he suggested that when the Merchants and Miners needed further financing the New Haven should acquire all the outstanding shares of stock. The latter would, Mr. Mellen thought, be willing that the stockholders should exchange at par their shares for 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds.

He told Mr. Jenkins also that when the Panama Canal was open it might be worth while to extend the Merchants and Miners' service to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Batts then passed on to the relations of the New Haven and the Metropolitan Steamship Company. The latter for a time had merely a freight line between New York and Boston, but when it came into the hands of Charles W. Morse it proceeded to build the magnificent passenger steamboats the Harvard and Yale, and to inaugurate a passenger service between Boston and New York, thus competing with the New Haven's rail service.

It was shown that in October, 1907, the New Haven directors determined on reprisals. They ordered the construction of three freight boats, the Massachussetts, the Old Colony, and the Bunker Hill, at a cost of $675,000 each, which should compete for freight with the Metropolitan.

Hurt by Morse's Competition.

The effect the Harvard and Yale had on the New Haven's earnings was shown by a report which B. Campbell, second Vice President of the New Haven, rendered to Mr. Mellen in July, 1908. He estimated that the Fall River and Providence traffic of the New Haven was in June, 1908, 7,124 passengers or 29 per cent. less than in June, 1907, and that allowing for an expected decline of 10 per cent., this represented a loss of $23,100 a month. The railroad also showed a net loss of 3 or 4 per cent., which amounted to $45,000 a month. On the other hand, the Metropolitan Line had carried 20,588 passengers in June, 1908, of which he calculated that 60 per cent. was traffic "created" by the new steamers. So he summed up:

It still looks as if our estimate of approximately $180,000, or $200,000 loss for the season will be very near the actual, by reason of the Metropolitan Line competition.

Before this the panic of 1907 had come, and the Morse lines were in difficulty. In December, 1907, an offer for the sale of the Harvard and the Yale came to the New Haven. Mr. Mellen said he had several interviews with Mr. Morse concerning it, but when the New Haven Directors were consulted they refused to consider it. Several of them were expert yachtsmen, and they realized the grave risk of attempting to run fast passenger steamers around Cape Cod.

The Metropolitan Steamship Company was in the hands of receivers in 1908, and they looked in many directions for a way of disposing of the Harvard and the Yale. Letters were put in evidence between Mr. Mellen and E. Grant Evans of Los Angeles, Cal., in 1909, in which Mr. Evans talked of taking the steamers to the Pacific Coast, and Mr. Mellen replied, explaining why the New Haven had declined to have anything to do with them and saying he could do nothing to help Mr. Evans. At the same time, if Mr. Evans took the Harvard and the Yale, Mr. Mellen thought the New Haven might buy up the remainder of the Metropolitan Steamship Company. Other persons also wrote to Mr. Mellen to know the New Haven's attitude toward the big boats, but to all the answer was that the New Haven was not interested.

The trial will continue Monday morning.

DENIES ROOSEVELT PROMISE.

Herbert Knox Smith's Version of Conference with Mellen.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 12.—Herbert Knox Smith of this city, who was Federal Commissioner of Corporations under President Roosevelt and who was mentioned by Charles S. Mellen as being present during his conference with President Roosevelt concerning the sale of the New Haven Railroad's steamship lines to Charles W. Morse, took the Mellen testimony under consideration today, but declined to be interviewed. Mr. Smith said his best recollection of the conference was that it occurred Feb. 21, 1907.

Mr. Smith prepared today what was expected to be a contradiction or modification of the Mellen version of the conference, but he decided it would be unfair for him to comment on the case during the trial. Mr. Smith, however, intimated he had not changed his opinions since May 22, 1914, when, at Colonel Roosevelt's request, he issued a statement refuting some of the points now raised in the Mellen testimony which Mr. Mellen had incorporated in his life story given to the newspapers.

Mr. Smith said in his statement of eighteen months ago that President Roosevelt asked his opinion as to the advisability of the New Haven selling its steamship lines to Morse. His view was that Morse was seeking a monopoly of the coastwise traffic. If successful, he would be a public danger, and if his scheme went to smash it would hurt New England trade. On purely economic and business grounds he disapproved of the transfer to Morse. The statement then continued:

"President Roosevelt then turned to Mr. Mellen and said: 'That is what I say to you,' meaning that he agreed with me. He repeated what I had said about not committing myself as to any question of legality or violation of law. Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who was present, also concurred in these views. The President made no promise of any sort. He simply expressed his agreement with my views on the economic side of the matter, reserving his views on the legal question. I felt, however, as did the President, that the Government, having expressed its preference in the matter, should not properly turn around later and attack the railroad on account of its steamship holdings unless some clear violation of law was involved."

WEALTHY YOUTH A SUICIDE.

W. M. Peabody of Chicago Was to be Married on Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Warren M. Peabody, the eccentric son of a millionaire, removed the fear which had haunted his mother for years that his marriage would bring woe and sorrow because of the uncertain condition of his mind, when he committed suicide yesterday in the family mansion by taking a dose of cyanide of potassium sufficient to kill a hundred men.

Next Sunday he was to have been married to Miss Louisa Gary Anderson of Memphis, daughter of a contractor and allied with prominent families of the South. His mother had expressed apprehension lest her son's erratic mind might make the union an unhappy one.

The testimony at the Coroner's inquest today disputed theories that the son was the victim of intemperate habits. Dr. Joseph H. Low declared the youth's mind had been erratic, but not sufficiently so to warrant his detention in a sanitarium. There had been a conference, he said, between members of the family about this matter, but it was decided that a sanitarium would be of no aid to his naturally high strung, nervous disposition.

Peabody, who enjoyed half the income from the estate left in trust by his father, Hiram M. Peabody, which now is worth approximately $1,500,000, it is said, met Miss Anderson two years ago while she was the guest of the Rev. and Mrs. Joseph A. Milburn of Plymouth Congregational Church at their Winter cottage at Sewanes, Tenn.

Miss Anderson, who is in this city, said tonight that young Peabody and herself had intended to go to Washington next Tuesday. He had sent on some things in advance, and one of his last acts was to telegraph for their return. Young Peabody left two notes. In one to Miss Anderson he said:

"I shall keep you happy in the land of the great forest and the rolling forest. I will always think of you and you will know."

To his mother he said:

"I did love Louise, but have felt that for me to marry would be a sin."

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was suicide while temporarily insane.

Appeal from Rescue Society.

The Rescue Society—Chinatown Midnight Mission—126 Bible House, Astor Place, appeals for contributions toward a Thanksgiving Day dinner for 1,000 unfortunate men, women, and children. The dinner will be served at 5 Doyers Street. T. J. Noonan is Superintendent and Secretary of the organization.

ALTMAN'S ROBBED OF $2,000

Leo Isaacs, an Employe, Arrested and Goods Found in His House.

When John Larkin, store detective in Altman's, arraigned Leo Isaacs before Magistrate Simms in Night Court last evening, the detective told the Magistrate he had found $2,000 worth of silks, hosiery, linens, and jewels in Isaacs's flat at 136 East Twenty-eighth Street, and Isaacs had admitted to him he had stolen them in the last two years from the store, where he was a packer. Larkin said he followed Isaacs home last evening after seeing him wrap up four pairs of silk stockings worth $6 and carry them out of the store.

Mrs. Isaacs received the detective, who had picked up Detective Barber of the Second Branch Bureau on the way, and, according to Larkin, exclaimed when she learned their errand:

"Oh, Leo, why did you do it? I warned you this would happen. Why didn't you heed me and stop?"

Magistrate Simms held Isaacs in $1,000 bail for trial in Special Sessions after the packer had pleaded guilty to petit larceny in the theft of the stockings.

KILLS HIMSELF IN HOTEL.

Broadway Central Suicide Destroys Means of Identification.

A man who registered as "John Law of Philadelphia," at the Broadway Central Hotel, Broadway, near Third Street, on Thursday, committed suicide in his room yesterday afternoon by shooting himself below the left eye.

The suicide destroyed, as far as possible, all means of identification. The initials had been cut from his hat, laundry marks erased from his linen, and the manufacturer's label removed from his coat. His papers had been torn up. He arrived at the hotel without baggage. The fact that the middle finger of his left hand had been amputated is the only clue to his identity.

Yesterday afternoon a maid at work on the sixth floor of the hotel heard a revolver shot in Law's room. She called the manager, John J. Jordin, who broke in the door and discovered the body.

Scott to Act as War Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Wilson today issued an order authorizing Maj. Gen. Hugh Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, "to perform the duties of Secretary of War during the illness or temporary absence from the seat of Government of the Secretary of War, whenever, during such illness or absence, the Assistant Secretary of War is also absent."

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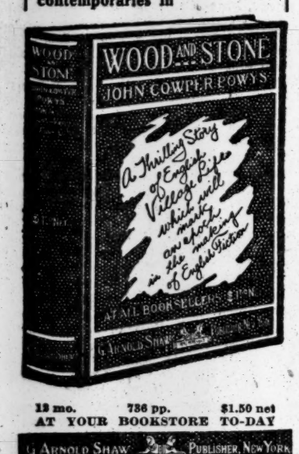
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STATE SUFFRAGISTS WILL CONSOLIDATE

Five Leading Organizations to be Welded Into One at Convention Here.

RESULT OF CAMPAIGN WORK

Temporary Union Found So Efficient That Women Want No More Division of Forces.

Consolidation of the five suffrage organizations which joined their forces for the suffrage campaign just ended will be the big work of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association Convention which will open at the Hotel Astor on Nov. 30 it was announced from the Empire State Campaign Headquarters yesterday.

These organizations are the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City, the New York State Women's Suffrage Association, the Equal Franchise League, the Collegiate League, and the Men's League for Woman Suffrage.

"The Campaign Committee in which the different organizations have been working was organized two years ago, with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as its head, and it was found that the union of forces made for economy," said Mrs. Raymond Brown, the New York State President, yesterday.

"The different organizations have been proud of their own identity," continued Mrs. Brown, "but we are convinced that maintaining these lines of demarkation is foolish and wasteful, and each organization is now anxious to see the combination and centralization of forces made permanent. It is likely that the old State organization, which has existed for fifty years, will be merged in the larger body, and its entire official board become one with the Executive Board of the new organization.

"None of the women who did such splendid work will withdraw, but some of the offices will be dropped, as they now duplicate each other. Many brilliant and talented women came to the front in this last campaign, and there is rich material for the new Executive Board. Word has come from all over the State that every woman who has been working is ready to continue to the finish. We are prepared to enter the new campaign with a largely increased force and an invaluable experience."

The big social feature of the convention will be the dinner to be given to Mrs. Catt, Dec. 1, at the Hotel Astor, where the heads of the different organizations and branches which have worked together in the Empire State Campaign Committee will be the speakers. All suffragists, men and women, are invited. Tickets will cost $2.50.

Six members of the Congressional Union, headed by Miss Doris Stevens, Chairman of the New York branch, called, by appointment, upon Representative John F. Carew of the Seventeenth Congressional District, member of the Judiciary Committee of the last Congress, at the Wyandotte Club last evening to ask his services in getting a hearing for the women before the Judiciary Committee this year.

"Why, I thought woman suffrage was settled for good," said Mr. Carew. "I thought you were never going to take it up again."

When the women assured him that they expected to be more active in their work for the franchise than ever before Mr. Carew promised if he should again serve on the Judiciary Committee he would vote for a hearing for them on Dec. 8, in Washington. Mr. Carew has not hitherto been favorable to the suffragists, and has voted against them in Congress.

Later in the evening a telegram was sent to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Edwin Y. Webb of North Carolina, telling of Mr. Carew's promise and asking Mr. Webb to use his influence in favor of the women.

With Miss Stevens calling on Mr. Carew were Mrs. Henry Bruère, Mrs. Charles Beard, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. Dryden Brewer, and Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.

WIRE TAPPERS TO SING SING.

Victim, Disgusted, Says He'll Never Have Another Man Arrested.

Four notorious wire tappers were sentenced by Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday. They were Frank Meyers, known also as Morley; Robert White, known as "Bob" Lennoard; Charles Smith, or Jo Belmont, and John J. Roth.

All four were implicated in swindling Claude Clebourne, an automobile salesman from Bath, England, out of $7,500 in a wire-tapping scheme, and all pleaded guilty.

Judge Malone singled Meyers and White out as the worst offenders and sent them to Sing Sing for not less than one year or not more than ten, with a recommendation to the Parole Board that neither be released until he had served the maximum term. Smith was sent to the penitentiary for one year, and sentence was suspended on Roth.

After the prisoners had been disposed of Clebourne, the complainant, said he would return at once to England.

"I shall never come back to America," he said, "and I shall never have any man arrested again. The next time I run against a shark I'll not arrest him, I'll punch 'is 'ead off, that's what I'll do."

ANSWERS NEGRO'S PROTEST

Dr. Brannan Denies Cornell Discriminated Against Giles.

Roscoe Conklin Giles, a young negro graduate of the Cornell University medical department, who asserts that he was barred from a place on the staff of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals because of race, simply did not pass his written examination, according to Dr. John Winters Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Brannan did not care to discuss the case, because the negro's eligibility had been passed on by a Board of Examiners which included several of the professors under whom he studied medicine

Giles was required to pass a written examination before passing oral and practical examination and he failed in the first. Furthermore, according to Dr. Brannan, he was only one of more than 130 applicants for the examination. There were only 35 vacancies to be filled. That charges of discrimination against negroes are unfounded, he said, may be seen by a visit through allied hospitals in Harlem, where there are dozens of negro doctors.

INDIANS AT INKOWA CLUB.

Will Be Guests of Anne Morgan's New Organization Today.

Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a full-blooded Sioux, and Mr. Oskenonton, of the Mohawk Tribe, will be guests of honor at the first Council Meeting of Miss Anne Morgan's new out-door organization, the Inkowa Club for Young Men and Women, this afternoon at 5 o'clock at Van Cortlandt Park. There will be a council ring and council fire, according to Indian custom, and simple Indian ceremonies. The public is invited. The Indian spirit of the organization will begin to work as soon as the guests leave the Broadway subway at Van Cortlandt Park Station. Guide signs must be followed to the council fire.

The city headquarters of the Inkowa Club are at 88 West Thirty-ninth Street, and the Summer habitat at Camp Inkowa, Sterling Forest, N. J. Miss Anne Morgan is President. Other officers are Miss Maude Wetmore, Treasurer, and Miss Grace Parker, Secretary, and completing the Executive Board are Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Groavenor Atterbury.

BRINGS THE BONGO FROM DARK AFRICA

Herbert Lang Also Captured a Few Snakes, a Matter of 1,500, More or Less.

OF INSECTS HE HAS 60,000

Six Years in the Jungle Yields Myriads of Specimens for the Museum of Natural History.

Herbert Lang, a German, returned yesterday from the conquest of the Belgian Congo with thousands of hostages, thereby concluding the great drive of the American Museum of Natural History into the heart of the African jungle.

He brought with him twenty cases of specimens, the last of collections which include 20,000 catalogued objects of all kinds and, counting the smaller ones, run into the hundreds of thousands. There are 60,000 insects and about 1,500 snakes.

The rare bongo, many skins of the timorous okapi animals, which only two or three white men have ever seen, a group of giant elands, white rhinoceroses, and many pelts of other mammals, and feathers of rare birds were obtained in the explorations, which Mr. Lang and James Chapin began six and a half years ago. The expense was $60,000.

The life of the natives was studied, and there are in the big packing cases in the vaults of the museum implements, pottery, and textiles, 3,500 examples in all, of the arts and crafts of savages. There were 1,287 cases and packages in all the collections, and 20,000 different porters had helped bear them through the wilds.

Mr. Lang, who is a subject of the Kaiser, was interested when the wireless waves, spreading over thousands of miles of tangled forests, brought news that Germany had declared war. As he had begun his work with the consent of the Belgians, he continued it. By way of Stanleyville, from which aerial messages were brought to him by couriers, he kept in touch with the world. When one is on the trail of the bongo, however, he has little leisure for talk of deeds of arms.

Baby Okapi Perished.

The museum authorities were disturbed about Mr. Lang's safety, for they thought he had perished from the sleeping sickness, because they had not heard of him for fourteen months. The explanation is quite easy. He was too busy to write. The fear that he might have been captured as a German subject was also entertained, but his party was so occupied that nobody in it ever thought of such a thing. In deference to Mr. Lang the passengers of the French steamship Patria, on which he came here yesterday from Lisbon, agreed that war was to be taboo in his presence.

With the exception of one of the gun bearers, who went too near a wounded lion, the expedition suffered no casualties. Nothing of the great stores gathered in the conquest of the jungle was lost, and when the material is finally installed it is expected it will be found to contain many species of the smaller animals and birds and insects never before seen on this continent.

Mr. Lang said he was sorry not to have been able to bring a live okapi instead of the pelts, for he had a baby okapi which was doing very well indeed before the supply of milk gave out. The mother of the little creature had fled when she heard the hunters coming, and left it to its fate.

Sir Harry Johnston, the English explorer and hunter, discovered the okapi, a zebra-like beast, in 1902. There are two small skins in the Boston Museum, but the five specimens brought to New York are exceptionally fine ones and will be mounted in a group to be shown in its natural settings.

Charged by Rhinoceroses.

Mr. Lang was charged several times by rhinoceroses and once he was rushed into the Congo. He took some fine photographs of the animals in belligerent attitudes as the natives gathered around him. They believed at first that his camera was a wonderful weapon which could slay anything at the will of its owner.

Among the jungle spoils are the skins of nine lions of exceptionally fine coloring, four males and five females. There are tusks, bones and hides of four elephants, and some of the largest buffalo skins ever brought out of the Dark Continent.

The success of the expedition, according to Mr. Lang, is largely due to the devotion and the industry of his native helpers. The Belgian officials arranged that he should have many relays of porters, and he had also a permanent staff of twenty negroes, whom he inducted into the mystery of taxidermy. They learned to go through all the processes necessary to keep skins in perfect condition in a damp climate. Their wages were largely in the form of beads, colored flannels, chains and brass nails, but at the outposts of civilization they were paid in money.

Specially faithful were the twenty bearers who carried through the jungle a wooden gong fourteen feet in diameter and five high. It can be heard for many a mile when it is beaten. There is among the implements of the savages also an ingeniously hollowed log which is called a wireless telegraph in the Congo country, for the slightest blow upon it makes a vibration which can be detected at great distances by the trained ears of the natives.

Mr. Lang when he left the museum was a preparator, but he has been promoted for his services in the field. He is now designated as assistant in mammalogy. He has, however, included all the sciences in his work, and neither the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdom was neglected. Taken all in all the museum authorities believe his collection is the most comprehensive ever brought into the United States.

STOLE A PEACE OFFERING.

Sham Detective Goes to Prison After Betraying a Wife's Trust.

Having been convicted of stealing $700 worth of jewelry from a woman by posing as a private detective, Daniel Newmark of 91 East 116th Street was sentenced to Sing Sing by Judge Nott in General Sessions yesterday for a term of not less than one year and not more than three years and two months.

The complainant against him, Mrs. Margaret Le Fevre of 145 Seventeenth Avenue, Paterson, N. J., had engaged him, on his assertion that he was a private detective, to obtain a separation for her from her husband, Edward A. Le Fevre, with whom she could not agree. Subsequently she changed her mind about a separation, and wanted a reconciliation. Newmark said this could be best brought about by returning to her husband all the jewelry, about $700 worth, which she had received from him since their marriage. Newmark offered to be the messenger. Mrs. Le Fevre gave him the jewelry, and he disappeared. He was arrested in the Bronx after he had pawned the jewelry.

Loveless Wife a Witness.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 12.—"My husband couldn't lose my love because he never had it," testified Mrs. William Brown, 34 years old, of Patchogue, L. I., in the Supreme Court before Justice Kelby here yesterday. "I didn't love him, either," swore Mrs. Brown regarding Leavandusky, although her husband told how he had followed her to Bridgeport and saw her join the youthful defendant. Brown is mate of a coasting schooner. The jury awarded to him a verdict for $1,000.

ENLISTED MEN PROMOTED.

Six Made Ensigns in Accordance with Daniels's Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Six enlisted men of the navy were today promoted to be Ensigns in the United States Navy. The promotions are the result of examinations of a rigid character and in accordance with the policy of Secretary Daniels to give the enlisted men of the navy a chance for promotion from the ranks. Only warrant officers are eligible for the examinations. The enlisted men thus made ensigns are:

William D. Sullivan, born Nov. 24, 1880, at Washington, D. C., enlisted as machinist, second class, June 25, 1902; appointed machinist Jan. 1, 1906; promoted to chief machinist 1912. Horace E. Burks, born July 22, 1881, at Dechere, Tenn., enlisted as machinist, second class, Oct. 30, 1902; appointed machinist June 17, 1908; promoted to chief machinist in 1914. Richard A. Bulger, born Oct. 11, 1881, at Chicago, enlisted as a landsman Feb. 14, 1905, at Newport, R. I.; appointed a machinist Feb. 16, 1911. Eugene G. Hersinger, born Aug. 19, 1884, at Stratton, Neb., enlisted at St. Louis, Mo., appointed machinist Dec. 30, 1909. Adolph J. Merkt, born Sept. 22, 1882, enlisted and was appointed machinist Dec. 27, 1906, and promoted to be chief machinist in 1912. Albert Osenger, born Sept. 15, 1881, in Holland, enlisted in the navy at Chicago, Ill., in 1897, as apprentice, third class; appointed gunner Dec. 21, 1909.

Rockefeller Deer Killed by a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The second deer to be killed within a week by an electric train on the New York Central Railroad near William Rockefeller's estate was struck this morning as it was crossing the tracks at Philipse Manor. The other deer was killed Monday near the same spot. Residents of Philipse Manor say that the deer are getting so numerous that it is no uncommon thing to see three or four on the streets early in the morning. It is believed that the deer come from John D. Rockefeller's estate to the river.

FEW MEN OUT OF WORK.

Charity Organization Society Says Jobs Are Found Quickly.

Unemployment, as a serious problem, has ceased, according to a bulletin which the Charity Organization Society will issue to its members today. The number of families who applied to the society for help in October was practically the same as the number for October, 1912, and for October, 1913.

"The epidemic of unemployment has apparently abated," says the bulletin. "During October only 524 families applied to us for help, as against 723 in October, 1914. The former number varies only slightly from the figures for the same month in 1913 and in 1912. There were seventy-four unemployed men in families asking assistance this October. Last December there were 598, and in January, 591."

"This means," said W. Frank Pearsons, director of the family work of the society, "that the number of able bodied men out of work in New York is smaller than it has been for more than a year. Men who come to us now chiefly because of unemployment, soon find work. Only 10 per cent. of families under our care now are in need of assistance because the breadwinner has no employment."

Fire Destroys the Water Gap House

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Nov. 12.—The Water Gap House at Delaware Water Gap was completely destroyed by a fire early this evening. The loss is estimated at $150,000. The hotel was owned by J. Purdy Cope, owner of the Hotel Albemarle at Atlantic City.

Negro Lynched by Mississippi Mob.

ABERDEEN, Miss., Nov. 12.—John Taylor, a negro, charged with having fired at a deputy sheriff, who was attempting to arrest another negro, was taken from jail here last night by a mob of masked men. His body was found today swinging from a bridge.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR RICHARDS.

Chemistry Award for 1914 Goes to the Harvard Investigator.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Nobel Prize for Physics for 1914, says a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm, has been awarded to Professor Max von Laue of Frankfort-on-Main for his discovery of the diffraction of rays in crystals.

The chemistry prize for the same year has been awarded to Professor Theodore William Richards of Harvard University for fixing the atom weights of chemical elements. The prizes for 1915 will be awarded today.

Professor Richards was born in Germantown, Penn., and is in his forty-seventh year. He was educated in this country and abroad, and has many degrees, both from universities of this country and Europe.

Since 1894 he has been connected with the chemistry department of Harvard University, and in 1901 became an exchange professor at the University of Berlin. Professor Richards has long been prominent in atomic weight research, and, with the help of assistants, has determined the atomic weight of nineteen important substances, including silver and oxygen. He has a high reputation as an investigator in physical and organic chemistry, and is the author of recent papers on the significance of changing atomic volume and a new atomic theory, as well as on thermo-chemistry and electro-chemistry.

Professor Richards is a member of the International Commission on Atomic Weights, a Davy Medallist of the Royal Society, an ex-President of the American Chemical Society, a member of the Chemists' Club of this city, and is affiliated with a number of other foreign and local scientific organizations.

Goat's Milk for Tuberculosis.

The Sea View Hospital at Castleton Corners, Staten Island, is to try the experiment of giving goat's milk to 750 tuberculosis patients under treatment in the institution. A herd of thirty-six goats was received yesterday from the United States Agricultural Department in Washington.

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Poe	¾ lea.	10	10.00
Poe	½ mor.	5	4.95
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Schiller	full lea.	12	6.95
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Shakespeare	½ calf	10	10.00
Shakespeare	cloth	10	2.95
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Shakespeare	¾ lea.	10	6.25
Shakespeare	½ lea.	13	10.50
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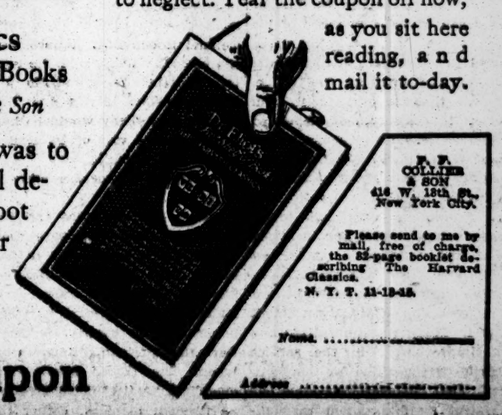
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1915.

POSTMASTER MORGAN.

EDWARD M. MORGAN was appointed Postmaster of New York City by President ROOSEVELT in September, 1907. He was reappointed by President TAFT in December, 1911. His term expires December 14 next. He should be reappointed by President WILSON. It will be for the good of the service in this city, for the good of the postal service in the country, and for the good of the Administration. Above all politics, above all other considerations, stand efficiency and orderly, systematic business administration in the work of an office where order and system and efficiency are the concern of every citizen.

Mr. MORGAN should be reappointed, first, because he is incomparably the best man to continue the work he has done so well. His experience has been extraordinary. It began with his appointment as letter carrier in 1873. In succession he has been station chief clerk, Superintendent of Stations L, E, and D, and then, in 1889, he became Superintendent of Delivery, a place of very great responsibility and importance. He was Assistant Postmaster, twice he served as Acting Postmaster, and then, eight years ago, he was made Postmaster of New York. To his fitness and capacity the great and small business houses of New York, everybody in the community who has to do with the Post Office, will bear witness. During his term of service complaints have been of the greatest rarity. But there is other testimony. The organization maintained and the work done by him at New York have been diligently compared with the service in great European capitals, and always to his credit. He has no superior as a Postmaster.

Then the importance of the office is to be considered. There are twenty-eight States of the Union which, taken together, have less Post Office business than the single city of New York. The business of the office is greater than that of the whole State of Illinois, including Chicago; than that of the whole State of Pennsylvania, including Philadelphia. This office is the clearing house of the foreign money order business of the whole country. The institution of the parcel post and the establishment of the postal savings banks have added to the work of the office, and it has met every new demand.

Now as to politics. If the Administration wants the New York Post Office for political work, then it should not permit Mr. MORGAN to stay there a day after his term expires. He may be a Republican, we believe he is, but the man does not live who can truthfully say that he has permitted politics to influence his administration. Under some Postmasters the office has been a political centre and force, with the result that complaints of its service were innumerable. The office force is almost entirely in the classified service. That has not deterred the politicians in former days from attempting to make use of it. When there was a vacancy in some post the leaders would approach the Postmaster with prayers and appeals to promote this or that favorite. They kept an eye out for such chances. Sometimes they were the first to tell the Postmaster of the death of some member of his working force. Promotion by favor deadened the ambition, quenched the energy of the men in the office. What was the use of industry and efficiency if advancement depended on a district leader's influence?

When WILLIAM R. WILLCOX was Postmaster he and Mr. MORGAN put their heads together to stop that abuse. Promotions were made to fill vacancies after careful consideration of merit, and merit alone. The effect upon the Post Office staff was magical. The incentive to faithful work was restored, hope of advancement rekindled. There was immediate and visible improvement in the service performed by the office for this community. That businesslike system has been faithfully maintained throughout Postmaster MORGAN'S two terms. He would as soon think of consulting an astrologer about the administration of the office as of consulting a political leader.

Pressure is being brought to bear upon the Administration to make a change. There always is that pressure. It should be stoutly resisted, and those who exert it denied and rebuffed, for it is an incitement to evil. No possible political advantage President WILSON and his party could reap from putting a Democrat into the office would counterbalance the damage done by admitting political influence. Yet that is the only possible reason for a change—to reward politicians, to make the office a power in politics. It would be a step backward into the consistently bad practice of former days.

President WILSON does not need the political support of the Post Office of New York City—he has enough without it. The people of New York cherish the hope that he will have the courage to resist the enticements of the politicians, the wisdom to reappoint EDWARD M. MORGAN.

A PROPHET GOES TOO FAR.

There is to be only one issue in the campaign of 1916, The World says, the issue whether this country is to be, in its national aspirations, ideals, and sympathies, all American or half alien. "The German vote has forced "this issue, and the American vote "will have to decide it." The Germans claim to have defeated Congressman FITZGERALD and Mr. HEALEY because they were Democrats, so as to rebuke the President. The Berlin Morgenpost calls the late election "a heavy moral defeat for the President," because of his refusal to make the United States a vassal of the German Empire. There is a German conspiracy against the President and his party, against American industry, American finance, and the fundamental institutions of the American people. The issue is made, and there is nothing for Americans to do but vote the Democratic ticket.

Issues are not made that way. One party does not make an issue. It takes two. You can't quarrel with a man who agrees with you. President WILSON'S opponent in 1916 will not necessarily be the Kaiser, but the Republican candidate. His opponent will be the Kaiser only if the Republican Party becomes un-American and traitorous. It may turn out that that is the case, and then The World's expectation will come true; but it is not well to be so cocksure about it at this stage of the game.

The Republican Party has many faults, but it has never been unpatriotic. Its record forbids the assumption that it will take its orders from foreign conspirators or hoist the German flag over the White House at the behest of modern Copperheads; still less that it will support the proposal to disarm the United States and leave the country naked to any foe. Suppose the Republican Party should nominate a candidate just as outspoken against alien conspirators and foreign domination as is Mr. WILSON; suppose, and it is a probable supposition, it should nominate a man even more outspoken, one so outspoken as to receive the support of Colonel ROOSEVELT. Where would be the issue? What would the conspirators and their rank and file do then? Nominate Mr. BRYAN and flock by themselves? They would be hard put to it to find a way of delivering their lesson by administering "a heavy moral defeat" to the other candidates.

We do not say that the Republicans will follow this course, for their convention is more than half a year away. But the Republican Party, like the Democratic Party, is largely made up of Americans to whom the honor of their country is dear. The German-American conspirators of whom The World speaks brandish over both parties, not over one alone, an insolent menace. Either the foreign and domestic policy of the country must be shaped and its industries conducted in a way satisfactory to the German and Austrian Kaisers or the party that disregards the wishes of Berlin and Vienna must be defeated at the polls; that is the threat. If the Republican Party yields to it, the issue The World foresees will be drawn. But if the Republican Party does show the white feather it will be the first time since it was born at Ann Arbor in 1854 that it ever showed a disposition to hang foreign flags above our own or to truckle to alien insolence for Copperhead votes.

THE OLYMPIAN GAME.

Today when serried thousands of the stalwart and the fair fill the Bowl, where the chief intellectual prize of Dr. HADLEY'S and Dr. HIBBEN'S colleges is to be awarded, our thoughts go back to the infant Yale not named as yet, ELIHU and his gifts unknown, to "the collegiate school in "His Majesty's Colony of Connecti-"cut," to the Rev. ABRAHAM PIERSON of Killingworth, first Rector of that school, established at Saybrook when there was but the thinnest down on the chin of that bad old, good old eighteenth century. Back to Saybrook and its collegiate school, composed, from the Spring to the Fall of 1702, of the Rev. ABRAHAM aforesaid and of one undergraduate, JACOB—or was his name JAMES? JACOBUS in the Latin catalogue—HEMINGWAY. Ten short of an eleven. What did worthy Master HEMINGWAY get in the way of exercise?

Exercise of the spirit, much exercise in prayer, as the phrase was; exercise in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, theology, logic, "metapheesics," as Dr. MCCOSH would say. Perhaps he sawed and split the wood for his fire, if he was allowed to have one. He didn't even get the athletic training described by Dr. HOLMES as practiced in the Massachusetts school or "colledge" at Cambridge, born Newtown:

Lord, how the seniors knocked about
That freshman class of one!

It is pleasant to think of ABRAHAM and JACOB, of the Rev. JONATHAN DICKINSON and the Rev. AARON BURR, early Presidents of Elizabeth-Princeton College of New Jersey, of all the eighteenth century "gradooates," looking down from the Yale and Princeton "sections" of Elysium at the strange diversions of their successors. Is the devil loose? Is pandemonium come again?

Well, prophecy has been fulfilled. The Saybrook diplomas described the future college of JONATHAN EDWARDS and JOHN C. CALHOUN and BOB COOK and WALTER CAMP as "Gymnasium Academicum," meaning, a Columbia Latinist tells us, "a football college." At any rate, colleges are dedicate to football. Somewhere about 5 P. M. today an eager world will know whether TOM SHEVLIN or SPEEDY RUSH is the "biger man," Yale or Princeton the greater college.

BEN FRANKLIN'S PACIFISM.

Lecturing at the Lowell Institute in Boston on JONATHAN EDWARDS and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Professor WILLIAM LYONS PHELPS of Yale University, The Boston Transcript tells us, "pre-"sented FRANKLIN as a pacifist. He "went further and called him a lover "of peace at any price, one of the few "men who were truly civilized."

Pacifist FRANKLIN was very energetic in the seventeen and 40's in providing for defense against an expected invasion by the French and Spanish. He helped to get a loan in Philadelphia to New England for the French war. Postmaster General of the Colonies, he did a great deal for BRADDOCK'S expedition, procuring him supplies from the farmers, even dipping into his own purse. After BRADDOCK'S defeat, FRANKLIN, says the American Cyclopaedia, "was the "means of establishing a volunteer "militia, and took the field as a mil-"itary commander. After a laborious "campaign it was proposed to com-"mission FRANKLIN as General in "command of a distant expedition; "but he distrusted his military capac-"ities and waived the proposal." Modest, but military.

Of what he did as Commissioner and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, how he got men, money, the alliance, aided that eminent pacifist, JOHN PAUL JONES, surely there is no need to speak. Has Professor PHELPS been misquoted, or is here another case to stir the inquiry: "What shall we do with our professors?"

PROSPERITY IN BAD HANDS.

As 1916 draws nearer, Mr. TAFT, a tolerant liberal-conservative of conspicuous fairness usually, reverts occasionally to the ancient professional hidebound Republican doctrine and patter. At Chicago Thursday he repeated the familiar but always engaging theory that the Republican Party is kindly Nature, the sole legitimate source of sunlight and oxygen, the only genuine producer of "bumper" crops and bulging pocketbooks:

> Present prosperity is no reason for continuing the present National Administration in power. The Wilson Administration was not an agency in bringing on this prosperity. Place the country in the hands of the G. O. P. again and prosperity will be with us to stay.

Good times are Republican, bad times are Democratic: that is an axiom. Prosperity under a Democratic Administration is an anomaly and cannot last. In fact, the word "prosperity" is copyrighted by the Republican Party, describes a condition that cannot exist, or can exist only illusively or fleetingly, if not in the control of its Republican creators and proprietors.

Haven't the Republicans some legal remedy against Mr. WILSON and the Democrats for this palpable injury and damage? Can't they sue the Democrats for alienating the affections of Prosperity, for violation of copyright or loss of services? A sound lawyer like Mr. TAFT ought to be able to find some means of asserting a great Republican right and recovering possession of a valuable piece of Republican property. Or has Nature "ratted" to the incompetent and calamity-making Democrats?

OPPOSING RATIONAL MEASURES.

If this country were on the very threshold of war, instead of being at peace with all the world, there might be some excuse for the demand for compulsory military service which the political opponents of the Administration are making, seemingly for the purpose of belittling the plans for national defense. We might not be able to secure quickly all the men needed to defend the country—we might not, but every good American is bound to believe that if we were actually involved in war the response to a call for defenders of the nation would be prompt and adequate. The plan of land defense drawn up by Secretary GARRISON with the approval of the President, and with the approval, also, of the most competent military advisers of our Government, contemplates such a preparation for the protection of the country in case of peril as would serve any purpose that can now be foreseen. It was conceived in a moderate spirit. It will cost a great deal of money, but not more than we can well afford to pay. It will provide a regular army establishment sufficiently numerous for the protection of our coasts and the garrisoning of all our outlying possessions, while keeping always in service on this continent a permanent mobile army of 50,000 men. It provides for further development of the efficiency of the National Guard and for the enlistment of a body of continental troops made up of citizens of all the States, who give yearly to their country only so much of their time as is necessary for their training. This body will in time number 400,000 men, and with the reserves of the National Guard and the regular army will form a competent force to join with the regular establishment in defensive measures when we need defense.

The plan is attacked by the pacifists of the Bryan type as a militaristic measure which will arouse the war spirit in this country and tend to get us into trouble. On the other hand, the party in opposition, or some of its members, denounce it as utterly inadequate for defense and demand compulsory service, a standing army, and the expenditure of billions. It would be a sorry sight in the next session to see a combination of pacifists and political militarists to defeat Mr. GARRISON'S admirable plans, but that is what we may as well look forward to unless the sensible and patriotic Republicans can prevail upon their headstrong fellows to cease their caviling.

The country can well understand that the Republicans would like to have the question of national defense left open for their use as an "issue" in the campaign of 1916; some of the party leaders were sorely disappointed when the Administration took up the matter in a practical and well-considered way. But they are loath to give up the contest without a struggle. To their activity may be ascribed the doubts expressed of the sincerity of the Democrats in this matter and also such actions as that taken at the Union League Club Thursday evening, when a number of gentlemen of sound judgment in most matters adopted a set of resolutions demanding the immediate application of the principle of "universal military service," which is a euphemism for conscription, and which, under present conditions, would be absolutely impossible. They denounced the Administration program as patently insufficient and favored the establishment here of the Swiss system, which is compulsory. The gentlemen of the Union League Club are mistaken in their opposition to a plan that can be easily carried out and will be sufficient for our needs. It may not be perfect. It is likely to be amended in Congress, but in the best interests of the country it should be adopted with as little caviling as possible and put into practice with the earnest support of every true American citizen.

CHICAGO MUSTN'T MISBEHAVE.

Really, Chicago should not abuse friendship. A number of her enthusiastic but not very scrupulous boosters have been making a singularly ungrateful use of a tribute of honest admiration which THE NEW YORK TIMES recently paid to their city as the ideal spot for Republican and Democratic National Conventions. They have been representing this paper as saying that all conventions, trade conventions included, should be held in their city. What THE TIMES said, in the way of emphasis, was: "There should be a law providing "that all National Conventions of the "two principal parties be held in "Chicago."

Any good, lively city can entertain a trade convention, some, of course, better than others. Even a political convention, provided it is that of one of the lesser parties, can get along comfortably in any sizable and properly located town. But to take care of such a mammoth affair as a convention of the Republican or Democratic Party, with its endless discomforts, its possibilities of trouble, and its vast importance as a national and history-making event, is a different thing. It calls for special qualifications, special knowledge, and experience; and these, combined with a natural aptitude for the work that extends to everybody in town, can be found only in Chicago. This is what we said and meant, and don't these unscrupulous Chicagoans feel a little ashamed for distorting a sincere and voluntary tribute like that?

A NOTEWORTHY LIST.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE of THE TIMES tomorrow will contain many contributions from men who are leaders in action as well as thought, and a list of their names makes an imposing array. Professor ALBERT BUSHNELL HART of Harvard analyses some points in the recent note to England, Sir GILBERT PARKER writes of the persistence of extravagance in English domestic life, and Mr. JAMES M. BECK reviews a second time the case of EDITH CAVELL. Other contributions of uncommon importance are by OWEN JOHNSON, the novelist; BOUTET DE MONVEL, the artist; Rear Admiral ROBERT E. PEARY, who is now devoting his inventive mind to aeronautic development, and WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING, the Socialist leader, and they all write on important subjects uppermost in the public mind.

The best of the monthly magazines may occasionally equal but never surpass in interest, in reasoned argument, and skillful exposition this list of contributions to a single department of a daily newspaper. But it is all a part of the day's work.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Plea in Mitigation and Avoidance.

A well-intentioned and not wholly unsuccessful attempt is made in today's issue of The Princetonian to defend intercollegiate athletics from the violent attack upon them—or should one write "it"?—by President FOSTER of Reed College in the current Atlantic.

That there is something of truth in nearly all of President FOSTER'S accusations Princeton's spokesman with commendable frankness admits, and in effect he confines his efforts to the task of showing that the Western educator failed to recognize that some colleges are honestly, and not vainly, trying to remedy the evils he enumerated. At Princeton itself, for instance, the benefits of systematized physical training have been extended far beyond the limits of the "teams" that participate in intercollegiate contests, and last year "78 per cent. of the whole undergraduate body was definitely on record as engaged in organized athletics, with a very large part of the remainder taking individual athletic exercise." This approach to the ideal of having all physically fit students joining in athletic activities of some kind is due, according to The Princetonian, to the keen interest excited by "the big games," which are and must be intercollegiate.

As for the "business" element—the money making—in athletics, The Princetonian insists that this is not, at Princeton, anyhow, the main or even a considerable motive for sports. For the proselyting among preparatory school stars, which so offends President FOSTER, The Princetonian has only condemnation. It believes, however, that the wretched practice is on the wane, that undergraduate opinion is all against it, and that it survives, as does the secret paying of money to athletes, merely because a few misguided alumni do not realize its impropriety.

In refutation of the charge that the college press devotes almost all of its space to reporting and discussing athletics, The Princetonian gives measurements covering its own columns for a year and evidently thinks that giving 31.5 per cent. of the total space to intercollegiate athletics and 7.1 to those of the intracollegiate kind was not excessive. At any rate, it was a better showing than that made by President FOSTER'S horrible example, The Bowdoin Orient.

Burglary Lightly Penalized.

When a resident of Great Neck, one night last August, discovered two burglars in his house, he consulted valor rather than discretion and went for them with a revolver. The result was that he saved his property, put one of the burglars to flight and captured the other.

Comment on the episode made in this column at the time was to the effect that while the course followed by this householder involved serious dangers, including that of death, and might therefore be called unwise, he had nevertheless earned the commendation that always goes to courage and the gratitude that is deserved by the performance of a valuable public service. This was on the theory that vigorous resistance to burglars tends to discourage burglary, while submission to it increases its attractions as a trade.

Further consideration of the case seems now to be demanded, for the burglar who was then captured has just been tried and convicted before Judge NIS-MANN and sentenced to—the Elmira Reformatory! The punishment is the mildest that could be inflicted and its leniency is explained as due to the criminal's youth. Yet he is twenty-four years old, and therefore some distance from childhood, and even from adolescence, and when he invaded the Great Neck house he was armed with a deadly weapon—to wit, a stone tied in the end of a handkerchief—a circumstance that more than hinted his readiness and determination to commit murder if occasion and opportunity joined.

If, by sending the man to Elmira, he can be turned into a good citizen, the sentence he received is beyond criticism. Whoever doubts the prospect of effecting the highly desirable change in that way will incline, however, to fear or believe that "the law," as thus applied, will not have an effect as depressing upon expositors of the art of midnight entry, arms in hand, as upon the ambition of householders to risk their lives to suppress crime.

He Waded Beyond His Depth.

Opponents of simplified spelling invariably invite, and almost always suffer, disastrous and humiliating defeat when they venture to give for their preference for the word representations now in common use any reason other than the one thought by most of us to be adequate and known to be unanswerable—the reason that they would hate to have the familiar forms changed.

What happens to them when they do more than that is well illustrated by the fate of one of our correspondents who a few days ago rashly denounced the would-be simplifiers for trying to abolish the precious linguistic history which he naïvely thought to be recorded in the present spellings. By so doing he simply delivered himself bound and helpless into the hands of his enemies, and one of them, evidently acting with power of attorney from the rest, proceeded to do the grim work of executioner. He did it in the letter printed on this page yesterday, showing with cruel effectiveness that the defender of what is, on the ground that it shows what was, wrote without knowledge of his subject, and that most of the history he would thus preserve, so far as it is history at all, is a history of stupid blunders made in days not at all remote, when linguistic science was in its infancy.

The slaughter would hardly have been more conclusive if the antagonist of "reform" had proclaimed, as has many a luckless amateur, that "the spelling of SHAKESPEARE and of MILTON is good enough for me." The fact is, and it might as well be admitted by those of us who resist the proposed simplification of English spelling, that all the arguments based on etymology, on history, and on practicality—all the arguments that weigh with the professional language expert—are dead against us. We are on sound ground only when we insist that the new forms are offensive in appearance to so many of us that we are willing to endure the undoubted inconveniences of the familiar spelling, and, to a sudden revolution of orthography, prefer the slower alterations for the better that time is sure to work.

DOROTHY DARE IN 999.

Could She Ever Forget That Wild Ride Along the Hudson?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Laurence Griswold, questioning the statement of the New York Central officials that Locomotive 999 drew the original Empire State Express twenty-five years ago, recalls two of the most vivid experiences of my life.

As a schoolgirl, twenty-five years ago, waiting at the Yonkers Station for the local to New York, an excited station master frantically waved back the crowd of commuters as he shouted: "Get back; get back! There's a new fast train coming!" Then a rush and a roar, a shrieking of a demon whistle, and a trembling of the earth as "999," "Monster of the Rail," swept down upon us from around the curve, and fairly shot past us, with its train of de luxe cars—the Empire State Express—on its first trip between New York and Chicago. Before the earth had ceased to tremble, before we suburbanites had recovered our breath, the train had flashed out of sight, but there remained in my memory the picture of the engineer, hand at throttle, head out of window, eyes glued to the track ahead, and my brain was fired with the utterly preposterous idea that I, a schoolgirl, might one day stand with hand at the throttle of just such a monster.

And then, only a few years later, I found myself actually realizing that mad schoolgirl's dream! I stood in the engine cab of No. 999, my hand at the throttle, my head out of the window, my eyes glued to the track in front as we flashed past Yonkers on the wild, weird trip along the banks of the Hudson. I had suggested the idea to the great editor of a great Sunday paper; George H. Daniels, a great railroad man, had lent willing ears to my daring request; the same engineer whose tense face had imprinted itself on my memory on that day, a few years before, now stood at my side. I was guiding the Empire State Express on its wonderful journey!

I poured my very soul into the double-page story I wrote of that trip; the editor filled my heart with joy with his praise. But he is no more; George H. Daniels is no more; No. 999 is no more. And now I find myself correcting a perfect stranger, who rushes into print to say that No. 999—my No. 999—did not have the honor of whirling the Empire State Express on its triumphant journey twenty-five years ago.

As though I could forget!

DOROTHY DARE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1915.

The impression of the schoolgirl of 1890 is erroneous and must have been received at some later date, for Engine 999 did not draw the Empire State Express on its first run. The engines that drew it were: From New York to Albany, 870; from Albany to Syracuse, 876; from Syracuse to Buffalo, 862. Moreover, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Empire State Express has not yet arrived, for the train made its first trip on Monday, Oct. 26, 1891. The exact facts can be obtained from any New York newspaper of the following day.

The Day of the Last Yale Game.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The time approaches when many thousands will make their crowded way by train to and from New Haven for this season's last football game in the Bowl. Many of us are reminded of the great discomfort of the return trip to New York last year. The earlier trains to New York were crowded. Men were standing closely packed together in the aisles and even between the seats. Under such conditions it was hardly to be expected that candy and news agents would be permitted to plow their way to and fro upon the toes of the "standees" in an endeavor to dispose of their wares. But they were. Not once or twice, but several times, did they elbow and push themselves through the men standing packed like sardines.

In the interest of the thousands who support the contests in the Yale Bowl, the Yale authorities might well request the proper officers of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to forbid the canvassing of closely packed trains either going to or returning from the big games in New Haven.

PAUL B. SWEET.

New York, Nov. 5, 1915.

Willie's Kaiser.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In going over my scrapbook of humorous collections I ran across the following, which was filed some years ago. The fact that it was inspired so long prior to the present "unpleasantness" abroad should purge its republication of the charge of being unneutral. Its aptness may be left to the individual taste of the reader:

> The class had taken up the subject of the rulers of the world. The President of the United States, the King of England, and their powers and functions had been discussed. Suddenly the teacher said, "Now, Willie, what's a Kaiser?" "A Kaiser," replied the absent-minded Willie, whose strong point was geography rather than political history, "is a stream of hot water springin' up and disturbin' the earth."

A. C. H.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1915.

Tomo Sargentich's Name Misused.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been called to a letter which appeared in THE TIMES of Nov. 4, headed "Pro-Germans in Russia," and signed Tomo Sargentich.

As I am the only Tomo Sargentich in New York or in America, THE TIMES has been imposed upon. I never wrote that letter, nor could I write it, for my views and sentiments, often expressed in THE TIMES and other publications, are extremely opposite to the views of your correspondent who has used my name. I am indignant beyond expression at the imposition practiced on your esteemed paper. I have always defended Russia, and as a Serbian and an American citizen I repudiate every word of it.

Is this some work of the "Kultur" propaganda, with which this country is afflicted?

TOMO SARGENTICH.

New York, Nov. 11, 1915.

A Word for Public Lectures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many who attended the last three Tuesday lectures on the Dolomite region so admirably delivered by Dr. George R. Van De Water at the American Museum of Natural History deeply regret the possibility of seeing these excellent public lectures discontinued through misplaced parsimony on the part of our city fathers.

Dr. Henry M. Leipsiger, Supervisor of Lectures, stated, if my memory serves me right, that the annual appropriation for these entertainments, of such great educational value, amounts to only $130,000. Can the City of New York not afford to spend this comparatively trifling sum and keep up such a noble enterprise as this public lecture system certainly is?

H. KINZE.

New York, Nov. 10, 1915.

THE DREAMER.

The roar of guns, he heeds it not,
All Europe seems a garden spot,
Each shell-burst a forget-me-not—
To him.

The birds that perch when fighting's ceased,
To batten on a bloody feast,
Seem doves of peace for the released—
To him.

The battleships that burst ablaze,
The hush of death 'neath gaseous haze,
Are trifles of a passing phase—
To him.

The glitter of the stabbing steel,
The aeroplanes that dip and wheel,
Such signs and portents don't appeal—
To him.

And so he'd have us shut our eyes
To truth, our ears to Europe's cries,
And harken to Chautauqua's prise—
To him!

O. O. A. CHILD.

TALES OF HORROR FROM ANOTHER ZONE.

A Description of the Desolation and Suffering Left in the Path of War in German Southwest Africa.

A Letter from Capetown, Forwarded to The Times by J. T.

New York, Nov. 11, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Very little has been heard here of conditions in South Africa during the present conflict. A first-hand description of the ravages of war as well as of the sentiment among the Boers should be of interest. I subjoin the most interesting extracts from a letter from Cape Town which I have recently received from a friend, and hope that you can make space for it.

J. T.

How my poor heart aches and longs for the truth. I have gone through all the sorrows of war. And, good gracious, how do the English dare to speak of burning and destroying houses and churches? We always were taught in school what a Christian people they were—so naturally we expected Christian treatment. But, alas! Our churches were not looked upon as sacred. No, they were looted. Our Bibles, Holy Communion service, cups and plates and jugs in silver were stolen. Into some of them sheep and goats of farmers near the village were driven, and were left there to die, simply in order to starve the poor women and children on the farms.

If you could read the Dutch newspapers—those printed here—your eyes would open. We have had civil war. Our finest men have been killed. Our prisons are full of the finest of our men. Why? Because Botha went to German Southwest. He never consulted the people; he went because he has left his own people for that of the Empire.

We are bitter, very bitter. A woman's monument erected in Bloemfontein tells the story today of 23,000 women and children who were murdered in camps. They were taken from their homes, away from food and comfort, and thrown into cold tents because of the great crime that their husbands and fathers were fighting for their own little piece of land.

Today we are fighting one of the greatest elections—and not as it used to be Bond and Progressive. No, the Progressive Party, now called Unionists, are with Botha, and the Dutch are divided into two parties—those for and against Botha. Those against Botha are called Nationalists, or as the English papers call them, Pro-German.

All this trouble and division is because we were against an invasion of German Southwest. But then we have no say. For two years now we have been under martial law. All our letters are opened. When you do, say or write anything a fine is inflicted, if not imprisonment. They speak of Russian rule; we have it here. People do all sorts of underhand things simply because they dare not read or speak. One simple Boer girl who was working in the D. R. Parsonage at Reitz, in Orange Free State, wrote to her mother these simple words: "You must pray for the Kaiser, because he is a good man." Her letter was censored, and evidently by one of those very narrow-minded men; the girl was brought up and had to pay a fine of £10, which she did not earn in twelve months. This is the sort of thing one has to go through here.

England made a great mistake by thinking the Boers were satisfied and were ready to jump into khaki to fight for her. There is just where Botha should have opened the eyes of the English Government when they asked our Government to take German Southwest for them. He positively knew that the country was against such a thing. But he has forgotten that he had the people to reckon with.

What was done here with us poor simple-minded Boers? When the young men of the defense force refused to go, claiming that that was invading and not defending, they were ordered to go. It simply meant conscription. Imagine going to battle with such feelings. We dare not side with our people, for then we are rebels.

Our people, who know just their language, have a terrible time away from their homes. Immediately they enter any Government place, Post Office, railway station, they are treated with cold indifference because they hand in a Dutch telegram, or ask for a railway ticket in Dutch. On the train it is worse. There they get no attention; they are only Boers. The twopenny-halfpenny clerk travels as a young lord, as he speaks English, and conductors and waiters think something of him—but the Boer who owns miles and miles of land and several estates—he does not count. Then we are constantly told there are "equal rights."

The destruction in German Southwest is awful. Some places have been leveled to the ground. The looting was terrible, of boxes of furniture sent to the Union to their homes. Yes, even underclothes of German women were looted by the soldiers and brought to their wives, who again showed them to others here in Cape Town, priding themselves on their beauty, and the initials of owners still embroidered on them. A tremendous business place, Hertzog, a branch of the big firm in Berlin, has been burned to the ground, naturally after everything was stolen.

The women and children who were sent out of German Southwest and put in camps in Pretoria and Pietermaritzburg were sent back after peace, but each time I sit down to a heavily laden table I say: "O mother, think of those poor women and children. On what are they going to live?" Just heard of a man, Fincken, who had two large hotels here, who now has nothing left. He has borrowed a bed to sleep on, and his wife is returning to Cape Town. A man who was a teacher in German Southwest, but came away before the war, and is now a prisoner on parole, came to us today and asked whether we could help him with £20. He has not a penny now, and can get no teaching. He has a wife, but, fortunately, no children. His people live in Düsseldorf. Distress is everywhere.

Tonight when my friends left one of them said to me: "Are you not ashamed of owning us as friends? Almost every other person shuns us and is afraid of us."

MURDER EASILY FORGOTTEN

And "Diplomatic Victories" Boasted When None Were Won.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Surely no one in this country need feel any agitation as a result of the Ancona incident, nor any alarm lest there follow therefrom a severance of diplomatic relations between this Government and the Dual Monarchy. Nor need the representatives of this Government be in any doubt as to the proper course to pursue.

It should not be difficult to open up and continue diplomatic correspondence with Austria-Hungary until, after some weeks or months, Italy, or France, or Great Britain, or the three combined, may render submarine warfare in the Mediterranean as unhealthy as it now is in the English Channel. When that time comes, no doubt we shall receive assurances from Austria-Hungary that a like incident will not occur again.

I fancy it may now be considered settled that that is the way in which a large majority of the American people wish to have such incidents handled. Some of us thought differently, but public opinion has now been registered. With the exception of a very few daily papers, (not, so far as I can make out, including your own,) the press of this country considers the disposition now reached of the submarine incidents of German origin to be a triumph of American diplomacy.

I know of no better way to ascertain what is the public opinion of the country than to make an exhaustive review of the articles in the daily press. They surely are its exponents. Indeed, it's quite possible that most of their readers have no individual opinions; they take what they find in the paper they read and let it go at that. It comes easier that way; they are saved the trouble of independent thinking, and thinking upon unfamiliar subjects is not always easy.

It must be remembered that these unfortunate incidents are sporadic. One may feel irritation from a burr which slips inside the clothes, but the burr is soon rubbed smooth.

To get beneath the skin, so to speak, there must be something continuous. For example, interference with our trade, the checking of the normal outflow of packed food products, or cotton, or what not—that seems really to generate more than a flare-up, partly because it affects more of us personally and partly because it is a continuous performance.

Those who have the responsibility of representing us in our international relations may surely count upon the great majority of us forgetting the Ancona incident, as other similar ones have been forgotten, if they will give us time to do so.

E. H. L.

New York, Nov. 10, 1915.

The Logical Finish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Karl Meyer, in his letter to THE TIMES, says it might be of interest to know that he voted for men with German names only. It also might interest your readers to know that I voted for men with French names only. It was impossible to vote for candidates for each particular office under this method, but I did my best. My brother-in-law, whose name, by the way, is Thomas Reilly, voted for only those men whose names were of Irish extraction; my worthy friend, Irving Silverstein, would vote for none other than Hebrew candidates. We are believed to be good, intelligent citizens, are broad-minded rather than narrow-minded, and we believe it is to our interests to vote for candidates whose names are respectively either of pro-French, pro-Irish, or pro-Hebrew extraction, regardless of the fact that we decidedly disagree with the policies advocated by the men we voted for and their political parties.

HERBERT R. LAVIGNE.

New York, Nov. 10, 1915.

ART NOTES.

Newark Anniversary Posters on View Next Week—Exhibitions.

Nearly one hundred of the Newark Anniversary posters will be on view at the Anderson Galleries all next week, beginning Monday at 9 A. M. The first prize of $1,000 was won by Adolf Treidler, the second prize of $500 by Helen Dryden, and the third of $300 by A. E. Foringer. The prize posters will be hung for special display and study by all who are interested. Several hundred persons already have visited the Anderson Galleries to inquire about the exhibit, which promises to attract a large public.

An exhibition of eighteenth century English artists, and one of portraits by Alfred Sterner will open at the Knoedler Galleries next Monday. An exhibition of etchings and drawings by A. G. Learned is open at the Ralston Galleries and will remain until Nov. 15. Among the pencil portraits, which are delicately executed, are those of Dr. Simon Baruch, Edwin Markham, Miss Zanoni Travers, and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff.

An exhibition of portraits, decorative groups, and smaller canvases by Ernest Tower Rosen is at the City Club this week and next. Mr. Rosen has exhibited at the two Paris Salons, and is a member of the "Societe des Intimistes." In June, 1914, just before the outbreak of the war, he was exhibiting at the Galerie Derambez in Paris. Among his portraits are those of Prince Wollonsky, Marquise di Rudini, Mademoiselle Forzane, and Hall Caine.

The designs for the immigrants' competition will be on view next week.

Idle Tales of Chinese Cruelty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a subscriber to your paper and I just received your issue containing the article, "Tales of Cruelty in China." The Denver boy who is writing from China states that he was serving on the warship Galveston, bound on a mission 2,200 miles up the Yangtse River. The fact of the matter is that the Galveston never went further than Hankow, which is 600 miles from the ocean, and could not, under any circumstances have gone beyond Ichang, which is 975 miles from the ocean. At Ichang the famous Yangtse Gorges begin, covering a stretch of more than 150 miles. Only shallow draught boats and junks can pass here, and during the high-water season specially constructed steamboats, of which there are now four, run between Ichang and Chungking.

This fellow's yarn of having ascended the Yangtse on the Galveston for 2,200 miles is pure fabrication. There is no province called Po Nang and no city called Po Nang. There is a large lake called

BALTUSROL GOLFERS GIVE DINNER-DANCE

Picturesque Clubhouse Is Decorated with Red Berries, Leaves, and Chrysanthemums.

MANY NEW YORK GUESTS

Mrs. S. H. Freeman, Mrs. Victor Mapes, and Mrs. Jose V. Onativia Among Patronesses.

A gay subscription dinner and dance was held last night in the Baltusrol Golf Club, Baltusrol, N. J. The picturesque little clubhouse was decorated with the red berries and brown leaves of the barberry bush and red, brown, and orange colored chrysanthemums and Autumnal foliage were used. Many from New York were present.

The affair was held under the patronage of Mrs. S. Harold Freeman, Mrs. Harold W. Hack, Mrs. George H. Hull, Jr., Mrs. Victor Mapes, Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Mrs. José V. Onativia, Jr., Mrs. James R. Strong, Mrs. Charles J. Symington, Mrs. Nathaniel Tyler, Jr., and Mrs. W. Le Roy Whitney.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John H. Morice, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Wheaton Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gwynne, Mr. and Mrs. S. Oakley Vanderpoel, and the Misses Margaret L. Strong, Dorothy Gittings, Anna Van Wyck, Carola Williams, Frances Morgan, Constance Peabody, Elsie Johnston, and Constance Morgan. Also Charles R. Strong, Clarence Michaelis, Louis Keiler, Stuyvesant Wainwright, Jr., Reginald G. Franklyn, Russell Evans Tucker, Jr., Munroe Robinson, J. R. Strong, H. H. Hack, C. J. Symington, Nathaniel Tyler, Jr., S. P. Nash, S. Harold Freeman, H. W. Hack, and Victor Mapes.

W. E. MARCUS WEDS AGAIN.

Divorced His Wife, Who Left Him for Her Horses and Dogs.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 12.—The wedding of Miss Cora Virginia Carpenter, daughter of C. F. Carpenter of Evanston, Ill., and William E. Marcus, Jr., of Montclair, took place tonight at the bride's home in Evanston. The Rev. Edward C. Boynton of Ann Arbor, Mich., officiated at the ceremony.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William E. Marcus, Sr., and Miss Dorothy Marcus of Montclair, parents and sister of the bridegroom. A dinner for the couple was given last evening by Mrs. John Leslie of Evanston.

Mr. Marcus's former wife, Mrs. Dorothy Cooksey Marcus, left her husband and children in 1912, expressing a preference for her horses and dogs. Mr. Marcus obtain a divorce a year ago. Mrs. Marcus last Summer married Bernard H. Jackman in England.

MISS CALLMEYER'S WEDDING.

Ceremony with Sidell Tilghman to be Held in Madison, N. J., Tuesday.

The wedding of Miss Léonie Callmeyer, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Gustave Callmeyer, and a sister of Miss Virginia Foignet Callmeyer, and Sidell Tilghman, for several years a Governor of the New York Stock Exchange, will take place on next Tuesday at the Callmeyer residence, in Madison, N. J. The Rev. Luther Lambert, rector of St. Vincent's Church, will officiate. The immediate family only will be present at the ceremony, which will be followed by a small reception. Mr. Tilghman and his bride will tour the West, and plan spending the Winter in California and Texas.

The engagement was announced on Oct. 15. Mr. Tilghman is with the firm of Carter, Ledyard & Co. of New York, and is a widower about 60 years of age. Miss Callmeyer is a descendant of Hyacinth du Reste Blanchet, a Royalist, who came over here from France shortly after the French Revolution, and acquired large estates in New Jersey, including that which is now the family home. Miss Callmeyer, who is about 30 years of age, is fond of outdoor sports.

Mr. Tilghman is a descendant of the Tilghmans that settled in 1661 in Eastern Maryland, and is a brother of Frederick B. Tilghman of this city.

Langstroth-Wright Wedding.

Miss Elizabeth Juliette Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ayers Wright of 126 East Thirty-fourth Street, and Earl Langstroth of this city, son of Thomas W. Langstroth of Glen Ridge, N. J., were married yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. James F. Howard officiated.

The bride was unattended. Alfred M. Uhler acted as best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Langstroth will make their home in this city.

Bridal Pair to Live in Porto Rico.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph St. Lawrence Peverley, who were married on Monday, are sailing today on the steamer Como for San Juan, Porto Rico, to make their home there. Mrs. Peverley was formerly Miss Julia J. Barnhill of New York and Elsford, N. Y., and was married at the home of her brother, the Rev. O. P. Barnhill, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Stapleton, S. I.

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Physicians:—DR. G. B. CAPITO. DR. OSCAR KNIFFLER, (of Wiesbaden.)

"FOOD OF THE GODS" IN OHIO LABORATORY

E. M. Black the Hero of an H. G. Wells Story from Columbus.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 12.—Ellis M. Black, a youngster in the scientific world, who has been working in the laboratories of the Ohio State University here, today asserted that he has discovered a hitherto unknown substance, found in practically all human and animal foods, by which the growth and development of animals can be controlled.

Administered to young animals, Black says his mysterious food may cause them to grow twice or three times as fast as a normally fed animal. Deprived of it altogether, the animal dies. Deformed and stunted animals, he says, if they receive it in varying doses, reach their full growth, although their period of youthful growth may have elapsed long before. Mr. Black, who is not yet 24, has already received two degrees from the university here, and is now working for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He has hopes that his new discovery will lengthen human life; that if fed to backward babies it will cause them to mature normally. But he will not promise or predict.

For seven months Mr. Black and his assistants, under direction of Dr. Ernest Scott and Dr. J. F. Lyman, professors of physiological chemistry at the Ohio State University, have experimented with their "elixir" on human subjects, mostly babies. Black says these experiments have produced "some favorable results, which cannot be announced yet."

"Scientists always have held that all foods are made up of five well-known substances—water, fats, carbo-hydrates, proteins, and minerals," Mr. Black explains. "Our discovery is the sixth component—the unknown component of animal and human foods. It is the one necessary substance for life to animals in their food. A rabbit fed with any combination of the ordinary food elements, minus our product, will die in three weeks. This elixir element of foods is stored in the various organs of animals—and probably of human beings—so that even deprived of it for a time they are able to live. It is worth noting that animals which eat their foods raw have a longer span of adult life in comparison to their period of youth and growth than humans."

MISS FANCHER PLANS HER 'GOLDEN JUBILEE'

Brooklyn Woman, Hurt in Accident, to Celebrate Fifty Years as a Bedridden Invalid.

That Miss Mollie Fancher, the Brooklyn woman who has spent almost fifty years in bed as a result of injuries inflicted while alighting from a street car, is preparing to celebrate what she terms the "golden jubilee" of the accident was learned yesterday by her friends. Miss Fancher will complete her half century as an invalid on Feb. 3, 1916, and on that date she expects to receive at her home at 160 Gates Avenue a number of friends who have remained steadfast during her long period of illness.

"My friends will fill these two rooms with golden flowers," said Miss Fancher yesterday. "Everything else at my jubilee will be golden. I will have a long table at one end of this room, and there will be tea for the ladies, coffee and cigars for the men, and a little something else for the old gentlemen."

During the earlier period of her illness Miss Fancher developed what her friends called a psychic power, which attracted attention to her from scientists all over the world. It is asserted that although temporarily blind she read letters sent to her, told the time of day from a watch that was hung in her room so that she could not see the hands, and told persons what they had in their hands and in their pockets. She is now enjoying better health than in many years.

Mrs. Schroeder Recalls Invitations.

Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder of 56 East Sixty-first Street has been obliged to recall the invitations to the two teas for her débutante daughter, Miss Margaret L. Schroeder, which were to take place on Dec. 1 and 3, as Mrs. Schroeder's father, Jacob J. de Neufville, has just died at Cannes, France.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Frederick F. A. Pearson, son of Mrs. Frederick Pearson of 3 West Fifty-seventh Street, who is to marry Miss Eleanor Adams Bryant of Philadelphia on Nov. 21, is to give his bachelor dinner next Wednesday at the Union Club. His ushers are to be George Norton Miller, Jr., Willard J. Fred Pierson, Jr., Frederick Fearing, C. Suydam Cutting, Arthur Gammell, Kort Hansen, Valentine Worthington, and Beverley Bogert. E. Pennington Pearson will be his brother's best man.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wickersham and Miss Constance Wickersham have returned to town and are at their new house, 30 East Seventieth Street, where Mrs. Wickersham will receive on Thursday afternoons in December.

The Misses Lucy and Sidney Burleson, daughters of the Postmaster General, are visiting Mrs. J. Riely Gordon, 214 Riverside Drive, over the week-end.

Mrs. J. Allen Townsend of 287 Madison Avenue will give a luncheon on Friday, Dec. 3, for her débutante daughter, Miss Marion Townsend, and Miss Genevieve Clendenin, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Clendenin of Ardsley-on-Hudson. On Dec. 10 Miss Townsend is to be formally introduced at a reception to be given by her mother.

Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., is giving a luncheon at Sherry's on Wednesday, Nov. 17, for her sister, Miss Hope W. Williams, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Williams.

Mrs. Albert Boardman Kerr of 103 East Seventy-fifth Street is giving a dance on Dec. 30 at her home, for girls not yet out, in honor of her cousin, Miss Mary Burr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heman M. Burr of Boston.

A fête de vanité will be held on Dec. 1 at the Ritz-Carlton for the benefit of the investigated destitute poor of this city. Many of this season's débutantes will take part, but the fête will be managed by older girls. There is to be a take-off on the fashion shows, tableaux, and a supper followed by dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clussman Shipman have left town for Manor Lane, Pelham Manor, N. Y., where they purpose spending the Winter.

Mrs. Alpheus Geer of Nutley, N. J., will introduce her daughter, Miss Margaret Montague Geer, at a tea dance at the Nutley Field Club on Wednesday, Dec. 29.

Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, who has been at the Ritz-Carlton, has gone to Hyde Park, N. Y., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

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WINS SCHOLARSHIP TO FIND IT USELESS

Student Designated to Study Abroad Discovers War Has Closed Art Centres.

LATIN QUARTER IS NO MORE

Samuel Kaplan, Who Captures Mooney Prize, Told That Even Spain Is in Danger Zone.

All the world is full of art and most of it also of war, and hence the plight of Samuel Kaplan, prize student of the National Academy of Design Schools, who has a scholarship for two years' study and travel abroad and knows not where to go.

Young Mr. Kaplan was the winner of the Edward Mooney National Academy Memorial Prize, founded by the will of a wealthy contractor of the brownstone era in this city. He had especially distinguished himself as a figure painter, and in his three years sojourn at the schools had won golden opinions from his instructors. He is just the kind of a student to benefit most by the grand tour of the art zones of Europe, but now he finds them fighting zones, and totally unadapted for the furthering of an artistic temperament.

The artist was born in Kishineff, Russia, in 1890, and when yet a child was brought to this country by his parents. His talent developed early, and attracted the attention of his teachers in the east side schools. He was encouraged to attend the classes of the National Academy of Design, at Amsterdam Avenue and 109th Street, and from the first his work attracted favorable attention. His winning of the Mooney scholarship last April was the crowning of his student career. So far, however, he has not been able to contemplate the great art works of Europe except from his home at 328 Sixth Street. He would like to go much further than that.

Going abroad for an art student means usually sojourns in France, Italy, possibly in Germany. But the gay student life of the Quartier Latin is no more. The models are scattered, the masters are in the trenches, sculptors are digging in, and painters of promise are driving ambulances or taking shots at the "Bosches" from the ranks of the foreign legions.

Rome, Florence, and Venice are like armed camps. The great art works of Belgium are hidden or have been taken away, and in Holland, home of Rembrandt, there is little of the deep interest in painting which one might expect to find. To be sure there are remnants of a very fine Aztec art in Mexico, but there are also unpleasant doings across the southern border. The only thing that was Greek, the treasures of Byzantine architecture in Constantinople, the wonderful monuments of Persia and of remote India might all appeal, but only in time of peace.

The artist called at the Academy a few days ago to see about going to Spain, but as there are rumors even about that castled land, he still waits. After one has selected a relatively quiet spot for study, the question arises as to the safety of voyages at sea.

Meanwhile the art schools in this city have many foreign students who find that New York has a more restful atmosphere just now than has Paris and Rome.

HUMOR IN TICKET TANGLE.

Agents, Ordered to Return Seats, Report They Have Sold Them.

The theatre ticket mixup took an amusing turn yesterday when the agencies that had violated their agreement by buying tickets in advance to Klaw & Erlanger's production of "Around the Map" reported unanimously that they would be unable to return the seats since they had sold them all. The answer was in response to a letter sent out by W. J. Fallon, head of the Tyson Company, who ordered the return of the seats at the instigation of the managers.

A meeting of the organization of managers has been called for Monday to determine the next step toward solving the tangle. The fact that the agencies have disposed of the seats does not remove the charge against them, and what action will be taken is problematical. Since the sale of so many seats for suc ha long period in advance is unusual even in the case of the biggest successes, the managers may decide that a system that accomplishes such results is worthy of adoption, and for stead of censuring Klaw & Erlanger may bestow upon them the Double Cross in recognition of their service.

Wm. Enderlin, Blind Pianist, Plays.

William Enderlin, a pianist heard here last season for the first time, gave a recital last evening in Aeolian Hall. His appearance on the concert platform means the overcoming of a great handicap, for he is totally blind and makes his way from the instrument to the stage exit guiding himself by an invisible string stretched between the two points. His program included Bach's Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, Mozart's Sonata in D, Beethoven's Sonata in C sharp minor, Grieg's "Ase's Death," and a suite in piano arrangement, a group of Chopin compositions, and two pieces by Liszt.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing Today on Two Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to sail on them are:

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool.)—E. D. Armour, F. Atherton, G. V. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. J. Crean, F. Denham, Mrs. C. B. Curtis, H. M. Ferrar, J. H. Erwin, Mrs. E. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leonard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Murdock, Miss Pearl Murdock, A. J. Newstead, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, J. A. Renauld, A. H. Thayer, Mrs. R. D. Turner, Miss M. Turner, C. F. Willis, J. K. Wyman, C. M. Warriner, Jr., H. N. Smith, Miss Mabel Sarrow, R. F. Saunders.

LAFAYETTE, (Bordeaux.)—Miss Laura Aillen, W. Brandt, Miss M. A. Beach, R. Callon, J. W. Clark, G. A. Carter, Mrs. M. M. Carter, Dr. C. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. T. Fournier, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Greasley, P. Gautard, Mrs. M. W. King, M. Kennedy, Captain L. Mouffet, Mrs. W. Protheroe, Miss E. E. Protheroe, I. K. Bing Rouse, Mrs. M. Stanwell, and A. G. Whaley.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Patria from Marseilles were:

Miss E. B. Caldwell, Mrs. J. d'Orsay Murray, Mrs. N. C. Erskine, Maurice Gurgnet, N. B. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Holden, Rev. P. C. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Meili, Luciano Muratore, Lina Cavalieri, Mrs. Elizabeth Laughton, H. H. Robinson, Mrs. Louise Robinson, Miss Ellen Robinson, Miss E. W. Sessions, and Paul W. Williams.

ALBERT SPALDING PLAYS.

Violinist Gives Keen Enjoyment at His Second Recital in Aeolian Hall.

Albert Spalding gave his second violin recital of the season yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. His numbers were Grieg's Sonata in C minor for piano and violin, Corelli's "La Folia" Variations, Tartini's "Devil's Trill" sonata, four shorter pieces by Emmanuel Moor, Walter Henry Rothwell, Edwin Grasse and Henry Wieniawsky, and a Suite in C of four movements of his own composition, which was played here for the first time yesterday.

Again Mr. Spalding provided keen enjoyment by his playing, which was up to the level he has established both technically and in matters of style and expression. Throughout his numbers he maintained the attitude of devotion to the highest aims of his art. He was impressive in Tartini's "Devil's Trill" Sonata, which all violinists seem to consider it must be shown they can play, performing with especial brilliance and effect the difficult cadenza inserted. One might question little certain contrasts in the dynamics made in single bowings in Corelli's composition as perhaps a departure from the highest taste, but to do so would be to mention what would not have been noticed in violinists of lesser gift.

His own suite was interesting music. The opening prelude is vigorous and rhythmically well managed; the aria is not broad enough in line to establish a striking contrast to the preceding number, but it is effective, while the following vivace is quite original and striking. The concluding fantasia is the least interesting of the movements, and has somewhat the effect of anti-climax. Mr. Rothwell's "Wiener Gruss," played for the first time, has the sparkle and dash associated with Viennese music if it is not particularly suggestive of its title in other directions. Andre Benoist played the piano part in the Grieg's sonata and the accompaniments for the other numbers skilfully and with good effect.

DIVORCES MAGGIE TEYTE.

Eugene Plumon Gets Decree—"No More Husbands!" Says Singer.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Eugène Plumon, a Paris lawyer, at present attached to the British expeditionary forces as an interpreter, has obtained a divorce from Maggie Teyte, the opera singer. The decree was granted today by the Civil Tribunal of the Seine.

Miss Teyte has made several American tours. She appeared in Paris in 1914 with the Boston Opera Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Maggie Teyte, new with the Boston Opera Company, received the news of her divorce from Eugène Plumon with the utmost complacence at the Metropolitan Opera House today. Seen by a reporter, she said that, while she was aware of the divorce proceedings, she had just learned of the granting of the divorce. She remarked:

"I could not stay with M. Plumon in Paris and have my career. I must travel around everywhere. All art is selfish. It must necessarily be so to be art. No more husbands for me! From now on I have but one ambition, and that is limitless. It is to go on and on in my career and never stop."

"Do you, perhaps, still care for M. Plumon?" Miss Teyte was asked.

"I tell you I care a little," she said, "but I believe I'd rather not talk about it.

"I am so glad, so very glad that I am no longer a Frenchwoman," she continued. "At least, I think I'm Irish once again. You see, when I married a Frenchman I became French. Now that I am separated from a Frenchman it would seem logical that I should cease to be French. I like that idea."

FLORENCE REED MARRIES.

Actress and Malcolm Williams, Actor, Wed in Philadelphia.

Florence Reed and Malcolm Williams, both players well known to Broadway, were married yesterday in Philadelphia, where the bride was born, and immediately after the ceremony left for Florida on their honeymoon. The two had been acting motion pictures, and upon their return will continue to do so.

The bride is one of the best known of the younger generation of leading women. She belongs to a theatrical family—her paternal grandfather was for many years connected with the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia, and her father was Roland Reed, well known as a comedian before his death. She made her stage début in 1901, and some of her most successful rôles were in "Seven Days" at the Astor, "The Typhoon" at the Lyric, and "The Yellow Ticket" at the Belmont.

The wedding was the result of a long friendship, for in 1905 Miss Reed was a member of Mr. Williams's stock company in Worchester, Mass. Mr. Williams's last appearance here was with Leo Ditrichstein in "The Phantom Rival" at the Belasco Theatre last Fall.

THE GARRICK TO REOPEN.

License Also Restored to Olympic on Promise of Clean Burlesque.

The Garrick and Olympic Theatres, whose licenses were revoked recently by License Commissioner Bell because he considered the burlesque performances given in them improper, are to have their licenses restored in time to reopen Monday. Commissioner Bell said yesterday that the American Burlesque Association, which furnishes the attractions for the two theatres, had forwarded him a copy of a letter sent to the managers of all theatres in the circuit and to the managers in the towns presented in those theatres placing a ban on improper lines and costumes.

The letter was sent out after a meeting of the members of the association at the Hotel Astor, at which it was decided to raise the moral standard of the shows. As the order, any violation of which may cost the manager his franchise, will affect not only local theatres, but burlesque houses in other cities as well, Commissioner Bell feels his crusade has accomplished good results.

Lina Cavalieri Arrives from Naples.

Lina Cavalieri, the operatic soprano, arrived yesterday from Naples on the Fabre liner Patria, accompanied by her husband, Lucien Muratore, the Italian tenor. She said that she had sung at a number of concerts organized in Italy for the benefit of the wounded soldiers during the Summer and assisted in the Red Cross work. Mme. Cavalieri had to hurry from the pier with her husband to catch the fast train to Chicago, where they are both engaged to sing with the Chicago Grand Opera Company.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Hippodrome helped welcome Harry Lauder to America yesterday afternoon. The Scotch comedian, accompanied by a band of pipers, saw the performance of "Hip Hip Hooray." William Stewart made a brief speech of welcome, Sousa's band played "Auld Lang Syne," while Charlotte, not to be outdone, added a bit of plaid to her skating costume.

Mrs. Langtry, whose tour in a drama did not come up to expectations, will go into vaudeville. She will appear at the Orpheum in Brooklyn on Nov. 22 in a sketch called "Ashes."

Joan Sawyer will make her first appearance in New York after her Western tour at the Palace the week of Nov. 22. She has not decided who her dancing partner will be.

The demand for seats for performances of "When the Young Vine Blooms" and for other single productions Emanuel Reicher will make at the Garden Theatre has been so great that he has decided to place on sale all seats not assigned to regular subscribers. Mr. Reicher's season is primarily a subscription one, but there were so many who could not subscribe for the full quota of productions that the new plan was decided upon.

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Rare Book Catalogue
Just Ready
Sent on Request
681 Fifth Avenue

SOLDIERS' TOYLAND IS IN FIFTH AVENUE

Notable Collection of French War Victims' Handiwork on Sale Here.

DOLLS, 50 CENTS TO $500

Exhibition Is Beginning of Effort to Create American Demand for Maimed Men's Product.

Soldiers' Toyland, an exhibition of toys made by disabled French soldiers and by artists stranded in Paris, was opened for a private view yesterday in the former Knickerbocker Club, 319 Fifth Avenue. The toys were brought to this country by the French Toy Federation, an association in which many prominent persons both in France and America are interested. It is the purpose of the Federation to enter the toy trade here in order to have an outlet for and make possible the self support of thousands of soldiers who have been permanently disabled in the war.

From shelf, from stand, and from packing case dolls looked down in all the array of their "Sunday best" and beaus from Paris flirted outrageously with gaily dressed women from the provinces. From under the shelter of glass, dolls, artistic creations, every one copied from celebrated paintings in the Louvre, watched with rather supercilious air those who could not trace their ancestry back as far as the old masters. In every doll there was to be seen evidences of artistic ability. The dolls range in price from 50 cents to $500.

The most striking, and certainly the most costly piece of the entire collection is the Algerian Wedding, a group which includes two dozen dolls and which is so correct in every part and detail that it would make a valued addition to a museum. The piece occupies one side of the room and is about six feet long. There is the Algerian house, open on one side and through the arches the spectators can see the bridal scene. There is the family gathering in the corner, the bride in all her glad array, the dancing girls, the blacks, the musicians, and the guests, all gathered awaiting the coming of the bridegroom, who is lounging in another room watching a chess game and drinking coffee with his friends. Architecturally the house is said to be perfect and the figures are exquisite.

Mrs. Charles Le Verrier, who brought the collection to this country, explained that in order to obtain this accuracy the heads of the dolls were made by French artists and were faithful reproductions of the Algerian cast of countenance. After the figures were completed they were shipped to Algeria and there dressed and grouped.

From a case near the front window the three children of King Charles look down the room, looking just as though they had stepped from Van Dyck's masterpiece. These are the work of Polish students who were left stranded in Paris. In the centre of the room is a case containing dolls dressed after figures in celebrated paintings. There is the mother and the two children copied by Mme. T. Lazarski after "The Blessing" by Jean Chardin. Another figure that attracts attention is a rag doll, the term not being used in the accepted sense, of Infanta Margarita, a delicate work of art, and a faithful copy of the portrait by Velasquez.

"The dolls that will probably attract the most attention and which are of the greatest merit have not yet been uncrated," said Mrs. Le Verrier. "These comprise a group of one hundred dolls representing historical personages, both men and women. These have not only been dressed with great care and attention to details, but the head of each doll has been moulded in wax so as to be a faithful reproduction of the person represented."

There was a hint of the good old saint who makes sundry trips down chimneys about this time of the year in the toyland section of the exhibit. There are to be soldiers from many lands, glorious fellows every one, ready to march away at the call of any small boy, or to prance about on their horses as the case might be. These soldiers, it is said, were every one made by soldiers in the hospitals.

At one end of the upturned packing case was a small theatre, the stage set in woodland scene and the chorus all ready to start off when the leader waved his baton. In this section is shown a small village, hand made and very artistic.

"The Federation," Mrs. Le Verrier explained, "is entering the toy market in the United States because it seeks in this way an outlet for the work of the men who have been maimed in the defense of their country. Toy making is a business in which even those who are bed ridden can follow. In seeking a market here we are not attempting to wrest trade from anybody else, but we believe that there is a demand in this country for artistic, well-made, and ingenious toys."

The exhibition will be opened to the general public next Tuesday.

BRIDE MUST LIVE ON $7,500.

Surrogate Refuses to Increase Mrs. Frelinghuysen's Allowance.

Surrogate Fowler refused yesterday to grant the request of Mrs. Mae Watson Frelinghuysen for an increase of her yearly allowance of $7,500 to $10,000. Mrs. Frelinghuysen, who is only 18 years old, is the wife of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen of 410 Park Avenue, and recently came into the estate of her mother, Mrs. Annie Duncan Watson, which yields a yearly income of about $20,000. Mr. Frelinghuysen is guardian of his wife until she reaches twenty-one, when she will get the entire income.

In his papers, as guardian, Mr. Frelinghuysen recites that the $10,000 is required for part maintenance of the Park Avenue house, the Summer home at Weatherbury, L. I., a motor car for Mrs. Frelinghuysen's personal use, her wearing apparel, and spending money.

Mr. Frelinghuysen recites, although giving no details, that the war has reduced his income and that he is, therefore, unable to provide for his bride in the manner in which she was accustomed to live before her marriage. They were married Oct. 3, 1914.

Sami. Schneyer, Hebrew Actor, Dies

Samuel Schneyer, an actor who played leading rôles at Kessler's Theatre on Second Avenue for several years, died yesterday at a private sanitarium here in his 38th year. He became violently insane after a rehearsal about two weeks ago and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, from which his friends removed him to the sanitarium in which he died. Last night his body was on view at the Hebrew Actors' Club at 108 Second Avenue and was seen by many hundreds.

Mr. Schneyer was born in Russia and lived at 100 Second Avenue. He came to this country eighteen years ago. He had formerly played in several English productions and was to have appeared soon in the play, "Potash and Perlmutter." His wife and two children survive him.

Dr. Wayne Smith.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 12.—Dr. Wayne Smith, Superintendent of Harper Hospital and widely known as an authority on hospital management, died late today. Death was caused by apoplexy. Dr. Smith was 39 years old. He came to Detroit two years ago from St. Louis, where he attained national reputation as Superintendent of the St. Louis City Hospital. He was the author of several works on hospital management.

Father Fleming Dies in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Father David Fleming, the noted Irish Franciscan Consultor of the Holy Office at the Vatican, died in London today.

ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
or you may get a cheap substitute and pay the SAME price.

HENRY B. LOCKWOOD DEAD.

Former Member of the New York Stock Exchange Was 63.

Henry B. Lockwood of 40 West Fifty-seventh Street, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Thursday at the Hahnemann Hospital in his sixty-fourth year. He was born here and was a son of the late Le Gran Lockwood, a banker.

Mr. Lockwood was educated here and at Silig's Academy, Vevey, Switzerland. He returned to this city and assumed his father's seat on the Stock Exchange at an early age, and in 1878 went out to Riverside, Cal., where he became a grape and orange grower. In 1896 Mr. Lockwood returned here and again joined the Stock Exchange.

He was a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment. His wife survives him.

William Jonas.

William Jonas, a retired braid manufacturer, died on Thursday at his home, 515 West 110th Street, in his seventy-first year. He was born in Düsseldorf, Germany, and came here during the early sixties. Mr. Jonas entered the employ of the late A. T. Stewart, with whom he remained for a number of years, later removing to Philadelphia, where he founded the white goods firm of Jonas Brothers, in company with his brother, the late Herman Jonas. In 1886 he returned to this city and founded his braid manufacturing business, from which he retired in 1912. He was one of the oldest members of the Arion Club and was a member of Washington Lodge, I. O. B. B. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Brig. Gen. Rodney Smith, U. S. A.

BRANDON, Vt., Nov. 12.—Brig. Gen. Rodney Smith, United States Army, retired, died at his home here today, in his eighty-seventh year. He was born in Vermont and fought through the Civil War in the Army of the Potomac and in the Department of the South. On Feb. 23, 1864, he was appointed a paymaster with the rank of Major by President Lincoln. In 1881 General Smith was promoted to be Deputy Paymaster General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and in 1886 was appointed Assistant Paymaster General with the rank of Colonel. General Smith was retired by the age law in 1893 and received the brevet of Brigadier General, retired, by Act of Congress, in 1904. He married Miss Julia Ellen Coates of Peru, Ill., in 1875.

Jacob Jules De Neufville.

News of the death of Jacob Jules De Neufville, who for a number of years represented Frankfort-on-the-Rhine as Consul in New York, was received here yesterday by his daughters, Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder and Mrs. Louis Iselin. Mr. De Neufville, after coming to this country, became a naturalized American in 1878. He left New York several years ago to live in Cannes, France, where his death occurred on Thursday. Besides his two daughters he is survived by his wife.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANN ROBERTS PRATT, widow of Thomas C. Pratt, formerly steward of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at her home, 2,115 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 72 years.

Miss MADELINE WOOD, long prominent in amateur dramatic circles in Brooklyn, a leading member of the Majestic Dramatic Society, and formerly of the Edna May Dramatic Club, died yesterday at her home, 481 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. Miss Wood was born in St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. MARION HAMILTON DEAN, wife of Sidney W. Dean, formerly managing editor of The Boston Herald, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at her home, 1,004 Fifty-third Street, Borough Park. Mrs. Dean was born in Brookline, Mass., thirty-two years ago, and is survived, besides her husband, by three children.

Mrs. MARGARET PORRIER, wife of August Porrier, for a number of years the proprietor of Porrier's Hotel at Garden City, L. I., died yesterday at her home in Hempstead, L. I. Mrs. Porrier was 48 years of age, and was actively interested in church work in that town.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LOUISE ARMSTRONG, 43 years old, died at her home, 564 Sixty-second Street, South Brooklyn, on Thursday, following an operation. Her husband is the Superintendent for the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company.

DIETRICH MUSHORN, for forty-five years employed by the Eagle Pencil Company and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Mills Benevolent Association, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 83 Pine Street, Cypress Hills, aged 71 years.

ARTHUR GEORGE WINSLOW, who recently completed thirty years of service with the Erie Railroad and formerly was prominent in musical circles in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 429 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Winslow was a member of the choir of the New York Avenue M. E. Church, and for many years was organist of the Bridge Street M. E. Church. He was also a member of Bedford Lodge, No. 574, F. and A. M.

ROBERT HAYDEN, a civil war veteran, is dead at his home, 1,042 Hill Boulevard and Burroughs Avenue, Winfield, L. I. He was 76 years old, and recently celebrated his golden wedding anniversary. He left a widow and four children.

WILLIAM LEE CLIFTON, 50 years old, in the grain business in Manhattan and a member of Minerva Lodge, F. and A. M., and of Court Stuyvesant, Foresters of America, died at his home, 534 Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, on Wednesday. He was a native of Liverpool, England, and left a wife and two daughters.

Mrs. CAROLINE OPP, widow of John Opp, a hardware merchant, for many years in business in Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 480 Marlborough Road, Flatbush, aged 76 years.

ROBERT WOOLFENDEN, head of Woolfenden, Thompson & Co., cotton merchants, died in Liverpool, England, yesterday. Mr. Woolfenden was formerly in the cotton business in Memphis, Galveston, and New York.

HENRY W. HALL, who had been editor of The Lake Placid (N. Y.) News since May last, died in Lake Placid yesterday. Mr. Hall was formerly managing editor of newspapers in Troy and other New York State cities.

DUDLEY A. BEEKMAN, an employe of the Post Office for forty-six years, died on Thursday at his home, 354 West 129th Street, in his sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. MARY A. HACKETT, widow of former Alderman Joseph T. Hackett, Republican leader of the Fifth Assembly District, is dead at her home, 535 West Eleventh Street, in her sixty-fourth year.

Mrs. MOSES STRASBURGER, widow of a diamond merchant, died on Wednesday in her apartments at the Belnord, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, in her sixty-fourth year. She was born here and was a daughter of the late Meyer Rosenblatt.

JOHN H. COLLINGWOOD, a manufacturing jeweler and the proprietor of the Hillis Grove race track in Providence, R. I., died on Thursday at his home in that city.

WILKINS UPDIKE HIDDEN of Providence, R. I., died on Thursday at his home in his seventy-third year. He was born in Providence, and was graduated from Brown University in 1865.

JAMES O'SHEA, a butcher in Old Washington Market for many years, died on Thursday at his home, 31 West Eighty-eighth Street, in his seventy-ninth year. He opened his shop in the market fifty-five years ago, and fifteen years ago retired from active business.

CHARLES F. HERRESCHAFT, Superintendent of the manufacturing department of Gorham & Co., died on Wednesday at his home in Clifton, N. J.

Mrs. SARAH CROSBY HANFORD, wife of Rear Admiral Franklin Hanford, U. S. A., retired, died yesterday at her home in Scottsville, N. Y., in her sixty-third year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

FRIEDMAN—COHEN.—Martha Cohen to Samuel Friedman.

HIRSCHL—STERN.—Sophie Stern to Joseph Hirschl.

MARCUS—HERTZ.—Mildred Hertz to Harry Marcus.

MOSES—ROSENBLUM.—Madelein Rosenblum to Dr. Melvin J. Moses.

PROPP—MAGNER.—Meriam L. Magner to Nathan J. Propp.

SCHWALBE—KLEIN.—Pauline C. Klein to Charles Schwalbe.

WOLF—BERMAN.—Gertrude Berman to Saul Wolf.

Married

BROGAN—SCHUMACHER.—Miss Miriam Schumacher of Irvington, N. Y., to

PRINCETON FOOTBALL TEAM CONFIDENT OF DEFEATING YALE, BUT THE ELIS ARE HOPEFUL

PRINCETON GOING AFTER YALE'S SCALP

Tigers Seem to be Certain of Victory Over Elis' Weakest Team in Years.

Not within the memory of the oldest Yale graduate has a Princeton eleven ever been so chesty as to invade New Haven a favorite over the Elis, as the Tiger team will be today. Princeton expects to win, and by a good big score, and Yale partisans are so disappointed in the Blue eleven that very few dispute Princeton's claim. If Yale does any more than make a good uphill fight today in the bowl, the football sharps will be surprised.

Not in Yale's whole gridiron history has there ever been a football team which has made such a poor showing in preliminary games as Capt. Wilson's team. When a Yale eleven can be beaten in one season by Virginia, Washington and Jefferson, Colgate, and Brown, it must be a very poor team. Up to the present time the Elis have shown little individual football ability and no team work. According to some of the coaches, the players themselves seem to be lacking in intuitive football sense, while the other side of the argument is that the coaching system at New Haven is all wrong and that "too many cooks spoil the broth."

In desperation Yale has called upon Tom Shevlin and several other old coaches to come to New Haven and do the best they can with the shattered and disorganized Yale team. There has been practice behind closed gates for two weeks, but in the Brown game Yale showed little improvement. Shevlin has been schooling the eleven in a variation of the old shift play, and on this the Blue will depend as a scoring play today. As for the Yale defense, it has been smashed and battered so much this season by the attack of secondary elevens that there isn't much hope for it unless the coaches have been able to perform little short of a miracle in secret practice.

Today's battle will be the forty-second time the universities have clashed on the gridiron, and Princeton's share of the victories has been rather scant, so the Tigers are preparing to gloat mightily over this afternoon's game. Yale has won twenty-one games and Princeton has won ten, while nine battles have resulted in a tie. Two of the games were shutouts, that in 1881 and 1886, as being "no contest."

There has been little or no betting on the game. Princeton has been a 10 to 6 favorite in the little speculation that has been going on. Yale men cannot see where the eleven has the slightest chance against Captain Glick's eleven, which played such a great game against Harvard a week ago. Interest in the game has fallen off, and the Princeton representation will not be as large as it would have been if the Tigers had won from the Crimson. Princeton's championship hopes are shattered, and a victory over Yale brings little consolation this year.

With the seating capacity of the Yale bowl over 62,000, there will be plenty of seats for everybody. For the first time in years the public will have a chance to get as many tickets as they wish. Tickets were put on sale here a few days ago, and there will be a larger New York representation at the Yale eleven than usual. The New Haven Road will run special trains all morning.

Princeton's showing against Yale should be a big improvement over their game against Harvard, as the Tigers, during the last week, have worked hard to eliminate the errors which were shown at that time. Coach Rush's eleven is regarded highly by Princeton men, and they expect to see it run away with the Blue today.

Princeton's snappy attack, which tore Harvard to bits at times on last Saturday, should have no trouble in gaining consistently against the Blue's weak defense, and Yale's attack, which has been stopped so often this season, will undoubtedly run up against a very stiff opposition in the Orange and Black line. Unless Guernsey shows something unusual in the kicking game, Princeton will have a great advantage right at the start, for Driggs and Law have shown that they can out-kick the best of the Yale booters.

There is one ray of hope in the Yale outlook. The student body at New Haven have a fond hope hidden away somewhere that perhaps this eleven will do what Yale teams have done in the past—"arrive" at the last moment. If Yale can do the unexpected and rise to the power which must be sleeping away somewhere in such a husky lot of athletes, Princeton will get a surprise. Princeton is more confident of winning today than ever before against a Yale team, and, as confidence is a dangerous thing in a football eleven, the Tigers may suffer from it; but it looks like a big day for Princeton.

TIGERS ARE CONFIDENT.

But Coaches Think There Will Be Small Margin Between Teams.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 12.—The Princeton football squad left Princeton at 12:43 o'clock today for Hartford, where it will stay until tomorrow morning, when it will go to New Haven to play the final game of the season with Yale. There was a small army of trainers, coaches, advisers, and players that boarded the New York express at Princeton Junction. The student army, confident of victory in spite of the warnings of the coaches, traveled in sections. Many preceded the team, but the majority will leave tonight or early tomorrow morning for the scene of battle, and Princeton will be almost deserted tomorrow.

The coaches, headed by "Speedy" Rush, followed their usual custom of refusing to comment on the game. Their feelings are rather well known, however, and there is no brimming overconfidence in their ranks. Rush believes that the Elis have made a remarkable advance in the last week, and is prepared for a hard fight, with a small margin between the victor and vanquished at the end of the hostilities. The other coaches seem to share this feeling, and the only reliable information that can be had as to their views is a prediction that it will be a close fight.

The players are confident that they will be able to emerge from the game with a victory to their credit, but they, too, cannot predict any overwhelmingly large score. The student rooters, however, are very confident, and an army of them will invade New Haven for the express purpose of viewing the victory that was denied them at home last week.

The majority of the players left in good condition. Some men have not entirely recovered from the effects of the Harvard game, and Rush would be delighted could he have a few more days' rest. It is expected, however, that all the men will be in fighting trim when the whistle blows, and there is no change contemplated in the Tigers' line-up. The most serious doubt applies to Genert, and Trainer Fitzpatrick stated that the chances were in favor of the big centre starting.

It is certain that there will be a number of substitutes in the game. Not only the condition of some few of the regulars, but also the wealth of material that is available for reserves makes this probable. Billy Moore is one that seems slated to enter in the first half, while Brown and Merion Wilson will probably take the end positions some time during the game. Brother will meet brother when Merion and Alec Wilson oppose each other. Larsen for McLean, Butterworth for Gennert, and Love for Hogg are other probable substitutions.

Harvard Scrubs Win Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 12. — Harvard scrubs today defeated the Brown "seconds" at Soldiers Field by the score of 14 to 1. Harvard scrubs have completed a season in which there has not been a single score made against them.

Football Games Today.

Yale vs. Princeton at New Haven.
Harvard vs. Brown at Cambridge.
Pennsylvania vs. Michigan at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Washington and Lee at Ithaca.
Dartmouth vs. Bates at Hanover.
Dickinson vs. Carlisle Indians at Carlisle.
Bucknell vs. Gettysburg at Harrisburg.
Georgetown vs. North Carolina A. & M. at Washington, D. C.
Hamilton vs. Union at Clinton.
Haverford vs. Johns Hopkins at Haverford.
Hobart vs. Rochester at Geneva.
Holy Cross vs. Vermont at Worcester.
Lafayette vs. Penn State at Easton.
Lehigh vs. Lebanon Valley at South Bethlehem.
New York University vs. Wesleyan at Ohio Field, New York.
Rutgers vs. All-Stars at Polo Grounds, New York.
Stevens vs. Rensselaer "Poly" at Hoboken.
Syracuse vs. Colgate at Syracuse.
Army vs. Maine at West Point.
Navy vs. Colby at Annapolis.
South Carolina vs. Virginia at Columbia, S. C.
Williams vs. Amherst at Williamstown.
West Virginia Wesleyan vs. Washington and Jefferson at Clarksburg.

SCHOOL GAMES.

Boys' H. S. vs. Erasmus Hall at Brooklyn.
Brooklyn Prep vs. Commercial H. S. at Brooklyn.
Kingsley School vs. Stone School at Essex Field.
Fordham Prep vs. De Witt Clinton H. S. at Lenox Oval.
New Rochelle H. S. vs. Stuyvesant H. S. at New Rochelle.
New York Military Academy vs. St. Francis Prep at Cornwall.
St. Paul's School vs. Montclair Academy at Garden City.
Manual Training vs. H. S. of Commerce at Brooklyn.
Poly Prep vs. Rutgers Prep at New Brunswick.

"SUBS" TO PLAY BROWN.

Several Harvard Regulars Will Go to Yale-Princeton Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 12.—At the last moment today, and after a conference of the Harvard coaches, it was decided to take chances with the substitute eleven against Brown in the Stadium tomorrow. Percy Haughton and most of the coaches intend to go to see the Yale team play the Tigers, and unless they change their minds at the training table in the morning, eight or nine of the players who started the Princeton game will play with them.

Mahan, King, and Watson of the back field, and Gilman, right tackle, will surely go. Parson, Wallace, Soucy, Harte, and Dadmun are five other men who will either go to New Haven or sit on the side lines during the Brown game, thus leaving only Taylor and Boles of the regulars to play. Taylor will begin the game at centre for the substitutes, flanked by Duncan and Cowen, while R. Curtis and Caner will be the tackles and A. Curtis and Weatherhead the ends. Robinson will run the team at quarter back, and will have Enwright, Boles, and Rollins in the back field.

This team has played a lot of early season football, and is not to be considered merely as a team of second-string men. Any one member of the outfit may get into the Yale game next week in event of the slightest mishap to a regular. Rollins is a very competent punter, while Robinson matches Mahan as a producer of field goals.

The Brown team has come here very confident that it will be able to make a much better showing than at New Haven last week, which means that the team expects to beat Harvard by a score larger than 3 to 0.

Dartmouth Rehearses Signals.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 12.—The Dartmouth football squad held a long, hard signal practice this afternoon in preparation for the Bates game tomorrow. Twenty minutes were devoted to practicing kickoffs and to receiving them. This was followed by half an hour of punting practice, Gerrish, Thielscher, and Spears doing the kicking. The general impression is that the team has improved considerably. The Dartmouth line-up will be: Dussault, left end; Cadwallade, left tackle; Merrill, left guard; Baxter, centre; Spears, right guard; Cotton, right tackle; Emery, right end; Worthington, quarter back; Tyler, left half back; Ponder, right half back; Dhamel, full back.

Colgate Expects Hard Game.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Colgate's last scrimmage in preparation for the Syracuse game was held on Whitnall Field yesterday. Barton, Spencer, West and Stewart were kept on the side lines. Colgate has not been up against so hard a foe this year. The Orange team averages 200 pounds from Tuckle to tackle and Colgate's line is 185 pounds. Both captains are placement kickers. Rose of Syracuse drops them over from the forty-yard line in practice, while Abell has scored in games from the thirty-yard mark.

Wesleyan Plays N. Y. U.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 12.—Wesleyan will put the same eleven that won from Williams last Saturday, 41 to 6, in the field against New York University in New York tomorrow. Crafts will be at half back, with Deetjen calling the signals from his place at right half back. Harmon and Deetjen, at halves, are working the forward pass. Since 1908 the two universities have played nine games. Wesleyan has won seven times, New York University once. One was a tie.

To Select Billiard Referee.

The six professional billiard players who are to compete in the handicap 18-2 balkline tournament next week in the New York Theatre Concert Hall will meet today to go over the rules and select a referee. The names of Hal Coleman, the local amateur, and George Moore, former three-cushion champion, will be considered among others. Possibly two referees will be chosen to alternate, as the work at the two sessions each day is extremely hard on the eyes.

Yale-Princeton Battles.

1873—Princeton, 3 goals; Yale, 0.
1876—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1877—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1878—Princeton, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Yale, 0.
1880—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1889—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1881—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1882—Yale, 2 goals, 2 safeties, 2 touchdowns; Princeton, 1 goal, 1 safety.
1883—Yale, 6; Princeton, 0.
1884—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0, (declared no contest.)
1885—Princeton, 6; Yale, 5.
1886—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0, (declared no contest.)
1887—Yale, 13; Princeton, 0.
1888—Yale, 10; Princeton, 0.
1889—Princeton, 10; Yale, 0.
1890—Yale, 32; Princeton, 0.
1891—Yale, 18; Princeton, 0.
1892—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1893—Princeton, 6; Yale, 0.
1894—Yale, 24; Princeton, 0.
1895—Yale, 30; Princeton, 10.
1896—Princeton, 24; Yale, 0.
1897—Yale, 6; Princeton, 0.
1898—Princeton, 6; Yale, 0.
1899—Princeton, 11; Yale, 10.
1900—Yale, 29; Princeton, 5.
1901—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1902—Yale, 12; Princeton, 5.
1903—Princeton, 11; Yale, 6.
1904—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1905—Yale, 23; Princeton, 4.
1906—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1907—Yale, 12; Princeton, 10.
1908—Yale, 11; Princeton, 6.
1909—Yale, 17; Princeton, 0.
1910—Yale, 5; Princeton, 3.
1911—Princeton, 6; Yale, 5.
1912—Yale, 6; Princeton, 3.
1913—Yale, 3; Princeton, 0.
1914—Yale, 19; Princeton, 14.

Yale won 21 games, lost 10, tied 9.
Princeton won 10 games, lost 21, tied 9.

TEAMS SEASON RECORD.

YALE.		PRINCETON.	
37—Maine	0	13—Georgetown	0
0—Virginia	10	10—Rutgers	0
7—Lehigh	6	3—Syracuse	0
19—Springfield	0	40—Lafayette	8
7—W. and J.	10	30—Dartmouth	7
0—Colgate	15	27—Williams	0
0—Brown	3	6—Harvard	16
70	50	129	20

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YALE SEES TURNING POINT IN SEASON

Two Weeks' Drilling Under New Coaching System Has Improved Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12.—Yale's eleven got its finishing touches for the Princeton game in the Bowl this afternoon when it was sent through an hour's signal drill, followed by a short practice in punting and catching kicks. Special attention by Dr. Bull, the back field coach, was devoted to Otis Guernsey, upon whom the burden of the Yale punting will fall tomorrow.

Yale expects to be challenged to a kicking duel and, largely for this reason, Guernsey will start the play ahead of Scovil at full back and will oppose Eddy Driggs, the Tiger kicking specialist.

Following the practice, the Yale squad went to the infirmary to escape the noise and distractions of the college campus during the excitement of the night before a Yale-Princeton battle.

At this afternoon's conference of the Yale coaching directorate, it was decided to adhere to the decision made Tuesday to send against Princeton the same eleven which faced Brown last Saturday, with the exception that Claude Black will succeed Dick Kent at left guard, and that Guernsey will play full back instead of Scovil. The coaches firmly believe that familiarity with the new plays is more essential than any other football qualification, when two competitive candidates are closely matched. For this reason Heyliger Church will begin the game at left end instead of Jim Higginbotham, and Art Gates will be at left tackle instead of Howard Baldridge. The present line-up was selected almost entirely when the new coaching directorate took charge of the team two weeks ago, and in individual technique, in effectiveness of team play, and in confidence and a mental attitude of self-reliance, the eleven has shown constant development since that time. Tonight the coaches expressed themselves pleased with the accuracy and dash shown by the eleven in their final signal rehearsal and with the general outlook. They believe that the eleven will present an entirely different appearance tomorrow from that exhibited in any game played this season.

Throughout the campus increased confidence is expressed in the eleven and faith in the new coaching policy, and no Eli eleven has ever received stronger support from the undergraduates. This will be illustrated through cheer and song for Captain Alec Wilson's players tomorrow.

Rallying behind a coaching squad which includes the most successful of Yale's Captains, head coaches, and gridiron stars of the past two decades, the players and student body have been swept with a wave of high enthusiasm the past fortnight, which has transformed the eleven from a team of hesitating and uncertain attack to one of whirlwind power, and its failure to master the fundamentals of football early in the season handicapped it for its match tomorrow, and that against Harvard the following Saturday.

No former Princeton eleven has come to New Haven the favorite in the betting odds. Wagers of 5 to 3 and 2 to 1 were tonight freely offered by the Tiger followers.

The Princeton eleven went through this city today on its way to Hartford and will not reach here until tomorrow. Yale men believe that the Princeton team has handicapped itself by not attempting to practice in the unique playing field in which tomorrow's game will be fought.

Higginbotham, Moseley, and Blodgett, in the order named, may be thrown into the play as Yale reserve ends. "Chub" Sheldon, Baldridge, Charley Taft, and Chatfield Taylor are the substitute choices for the tackle positions.

Dick Kent and Walden are the reserve guards who will be used, Kent probably playing nearly the whole of the game as Black, because of the fact that Black has been out of football for five weeks on account of injury.

Although Carl White is in perfect physical condition and is expected to play nearly the entire game at centre, Jack Miller will be held in reserve.

Bill Savage has been reserved as understudy for Van Nostrand, and as a field general is in the same class with the regular. Joe Neville, Mal Scovil, "Effie" Waite, and Curtis Smith are the best back reserves called for a possible period of play. Scovil has not recovered from the injury to his thumb received in last Saturday's game, but is the most powerful back field player of the Yale squad, and, in case the Elis reach the Princeton ten-yard line, Scovil will be rushed from the side lines into the play.

Van Nostrand, as drop kicker and forward passer, has one of the most important rôles to fill of any Yale player. He is an unknown quantity, except for a brilliant academy career, which, if equaled tomorrow, will be one of the most vital factors in Yale's success. Upon Gates rests the task of making good in the specialty of goals from placement. With Guernsey as a punting star, Van Nostrand up with Gates driving in drop kicks, and with Gates driving to a high standard in winning placement goals, Yale believes that its scoring power is developed along the best possible lines.

It is the feeling at Yale that both elevens will present rush lines whose defensive power will be many attack that the other team can exhibit, and that, therefore, the scoring will probably revert to the cleverness of the punter, drop kicker, and placement goal lifter of the respective elevens. The probable line-up and officials follow:

Yale.	Position.	Princeton.
Church	Left end	Higbley
Gates	Left tackle	McLean
Black	Left guard	Nourse
White	Centre	Gennert
J. Sheldon	Right guard	Hogg
Wey	Right tackle	Parisetta
Wiederman	Right end	Lamberton
Van Nostrand	Quarter back	(Capt.) Glick
Wilson, (Capt.)	Left half back	Driggs
Bingham	Right half back	Rhea
Guernsey	Full back	Tibbott

Referee—Nathan A. Tufts, Brown. Umpire—Carl Marshall, Harvard. Field Judge—E. D. Leach, Navy. Head Linesman—William Morice, University of Pennsylvania.

Want New Protest Rule.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Coaches and athletic directors of "Big Nine" universities will be urged to insert a rule in the football code making it imperative that protests against players be made either before the opening of the season or at a reasonable length of time before important games. The changes in the rules, it was said today, will be urged because of the eleventh hour protests which have resulted in the disqualification of several star players this season. Wisconsin and Minnesota have lost star players on the eve of important games because protests, alleging professionalism, were filed against the men. Captain Solon of the University of Minnesota eleven, was the first player in the "Big Nine" to be declared ineligible this season. Fullback Galvin of the University of Wisconsin only recently announced his retirement from the game to prevent the embarrassment of an investigation.

Seasick Nine Beats Filipinos.

MANILA, Nov. 12.—Although suffering from the effects of seasickness, the baseball team of the University of Chicago, which has just completed a successful tour of Japan, defeated the team representing the Philippines University by a score of 2 to 0 today.

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ADELPHI TEAM BEATEN.

St. John's Prep Springs Surprise in Brooklyn Football Game.

St. John's Prep School eleven furnished the surprise of the scholastic gridiron season by defeating the strong Adelphi Academy team at Adelphi Field yesterday afternoon by the score of 18 to 13. In addition to the excitement furnished by the contest there was a clash between special policemen and some of the spectators which almost assumed the proportions of a riot.

The trouble followed the ejection of Hank Dobin and Jimmy Ryan from the game for rough tactics. One spectator used words to which the special police objected, and they ordered him from the field. About one hundred spectators took part in the mixup which followed, and the special police blew their whistles and set out in pursuit of the ringleaders of the disturbance, but the trouble-makers got away safely. The regular policemen that answered the call for help had no trouble in quickly restoring order.

Yesterday's defeat was the first for Adelphi in two years, and it was the first time that Adelphi has been scored upon this season. St. John's Prep eleven was not regarded as a strong opponent for Adelphi, and the fact that St. John's triumphed after much stronger teams had failed brings all the more glory to the prep team.

It was the "boot" of "Fat" McKenzie that brought victory to St. John's. Twice when the prep team had the pigskin on Adelphi's twenty-yard line and were unable to advance the ball, McKenzie dropped back and booted the ball from placement, straight and true, between the goal posts. McKenzie was a member of the Adelphi eleven last year. The line-up:

Adelphi Academy.	Position.	St. John's Prep.
Miller	Left end	Kenny
Von Au	Left tackle	Collins
O'Brien	Left guard	McKenzie
Spodone	Centre	Clunne
William	Right guard	Mooney
Weller	Right tackle	McDermott
Dobin	Right end	Walsh
Leyser	Quarter back	Kieran
Love	Left half back	Ryan
Ball	Right half back	Kelly
Higgins	Full back	Court

Touchdowns—Kieran, Mooney. Higgins. Goal from touchdown—Weller. Goals from placement—McKenzie, (2.) Substitutions—Patterson for Von Au, Moneypenny for Love, Ryan for Patterson.

Referee—Jack Hannessey, Brown. Umpires—William Siegrist, Amherst; Mr. Fitzpatrick, Yale. Time of periods—Ten minutes each.

Changes in Fordham Team.

With the feeling of worry which seemed to prevail early in the week completely put to rout by the splendid rally made by the Fordham eleven during the last few weeks, the Bronx rooters are looking for a well fought victory over Rhode Island State at Fordham today. The fact that the visitors will present the strongest football outfit in their history means nothing to most of the rooters, who look upon today's contest as the last real test before the Maroon clashes with Carlisle and Villanova. Several plays were tried out yesterday which went awry a week ago, but the new backfield, with Golden at quarter back, found no trouble in getting off all its plays. This sudden shift of Golden into the place occupied formerly by Captain Dave Dunn came when the Maroon leader injured himself the other day. Because of a fractured leg, he cannot get up his former speed, and although he is expected to start at half back today, several of the football authorities have urged him to remain out so he can be in good trim for the two big games next week. Another important change today is the appearance of Paul Conlin at left guard. Up till Wednesday he was tackle on the scrub. The visitors are anxious to win today as Fordham has defeated them badly in the last two years.

Columbia Freshmen Defeated.

Bay Ridge High School humbled the Columbia Freshman football team yesterday afternoon on South Field, winning by a 26 to 14 score. The Blue and White subs showed a disastrous weakness in the defensive, especially on the left side of the line, and time and again the clever right half back for the schoolboys, found holes through which he gained from ten to thirty yards. On the offensive, Coach Pete Fisher's players were not to be denied. Captain Colloton and Half Back Dunn circled the ends for some long gains. The line-up:

Bay Ridge H.S.	Position.	Columbia 1919.
Higgins	Left end	Van Nort
Bonforte	Left tackle	Ragone
Grossman	Left guard	Goldberg
Friedlander	Centre	L. Gordon
Kaiser	Right guard	Peake
Caddell	Right tackle	Campbell
Washington	Right end	Wilson
Dahm	Quarter back	McGowan
Karlson	Left half back	Culloton
Shea	Right half back	Dunn
Fried	Full back	Freas

Touchdowns—Caddell, Karlson (2,) Shea, Dunn, Wilson. Goals from touchdowns—Colloton, (2.) Karlson (2.) Referee—Ed. Thorp. Umpire—H. Henderson of Oberlin. Head linesman—T. Nelson Metcalf of Oberlin. Time of periods—Twelve minutes each.

Cullum Hall Beats N. Y. U. Scrubs.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Army's Cullum Hall football squad defeated New York University's scrub team here this afternoon by a score of 19 to 0. New York's line was weak and the Army "cubs" had little trouble in piercing it. Long runs by Wightman and Stewart of the Army and one forty-yard sprint by Hammerschlag of New York featured the contest. The line-up:

Army.	Positions.	N. Y. U. Scrubs.
Cota	Left end	Thompson
Black	Left tackle	Schweidel
Sherrill	Left guard	Brown
Wood	Centre	Lamonica
Prior	Right guard	Esquirols
Tappen	Right tackle	Doggett
Worsham	Right end	Parkhurst
Blanchard	Quarter back	Oswang
Herman	Left half back	Draper
Stewart	Right half back	Hammerschlag
Guion	Full back	Fraim

Touchdowns—Stewart, Herman, Saunders. Goal from touchdown—Blanchard. Substitutions—Army: Hahn for Blanchard, Wightman for Herman, Kreber for Stewart, Read for Guion, Saunders for Read. N. Y. U. Scrubs: Sultzer for Esquirole, Esquirole for Sultzer, Potter for Oswang, Fraim for Hammerschlag, Oswang for Fraim. Referee—Cadet Mahoney. Umpire—Cadet Walsh. Time of four periods—Ten minutes each.

Enthusiastic at Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 12.—Coach Daly put the Williams 'Varsity through the final practice of the season here this afternoon on Weston Field. Practically the entire college turned out to witness the drill and to cheer the team with songs and yells for a victory over Amherst tomorrow. The squad engaged in only the lightest kind of a workout as a last polisher of rough spots in the Purple defense and offense. Under the direction of Daly the backs practiced catching punts and running them back with a pair of ends tearing down to meet them. Brooks took charge of the work of the linemen, giving them each individual pointers on how to cope with the play of the opposing Purple and White men. For an hour and a half after dark the regulars and scrubs went through signal practice in the baseball cage. Williams will probably line-up tomorrow as follows: Left end, Laplante; left tackle, J. A. Wright; left guard, Clifford; centre, Welch; right guard, Kissel; right tackle, Brown; right end, Hubbell; quarter back, Molthan; left half back, Overton; right half back, Pollard; full back, Garfield.

PROFESSIONALISM IS SPREAD BY TRINITY

Many Colleges and Hundreds of Athletes Affected by the Brickley Case.

A serious upheaval in the college athletic world is threatened through the playing by Trinity of George Brickley, a professional baseball player, on its football team. If the late James E. Sullivan had been at the helm the situation might never have assumed such serious proportions, but now it has grown with each week until the entire fabric of intercollegiate sport has been tainted with professionalism, with hundreds of athletes affected. Every member of the Trinity team has made himself a professional under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, and the trouble has not stopped there. Harvard and Princeton have become tainted with professionalism, and after the game today with Princeton, Yale must also be included. Some of the other colleges affected are Williams, Wesleyan, Dartmouth, and Springfield. The gist of the matter is that every team which has played Trinity has made itself professional, and every one of these teams has carried the taint to the other colleges that each has played. Just where the matter ends is almost beyond comprehension.

The rules of the Amateur Athletic Union say that any amateur who shall play knowingly against a professional automatically makes himself a professional, and as the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, which controls college track and field sport, is an allied body it is bound to respect the wording of the rule. This means that if there are any track men on the teams of the colleges affected they will come under the ban unless they can prove that they had no knowledge of the situation. But this loophole affords little means for redress owing to the wide publicity that there has been in the case of Trinity and Brickley, following the controversy with Williams. As a matter of fact it is through Williams that professionalism has been carried to Yale and Harvard. After the Trinity game Williams played Princeton, the last game the Tigers played before the big struggles with Harvard and Yale.

Locally the situation affects Columbia inasmuch as the Blue and White may have to cancel its game with Wesleyan in order to be consistent in the attitude that it took in not playing against Trinity. Then the Blue and White refused to play on the ground that it did not wish to jeopardize the eligibility of its track athletes by playing against a professional team. As in the case of Princeton, Williams stands charged with professionalism. Wesleyan played the Williamstown team, and therefore Columbia, to be consistent in its attitude, will have to cancel its game with the Middletown collegians. Columbia at least would have no ground for saying that nothing was known about the professionalism, and that for this reason it should be exonerated from blame.

Another case of a similar nature to that of Trinity will come up in this city today when the Rutgers eleven plays Hamilton Fish's all-star team at the Polo Grounds. The team that Fish will send against Rutgers has on it several men who came under the term professional, and the eleven as a team will therefore make itself professional when it plays this afternoon, and it will carry the professionalism to any college that it plays during the remainder of the season.

The Advisory Committee on Athletics at Trinity has employed lawyers to consider the situation, and it is their opinion that, on the interpretation of the rules as given by G. T. Kirby of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, Brickley is not the least doubt that the professionalism has been spread far and wide.

Just what will be done about the condition that confronts the Intercollegiate Association and college sport in all of its ramifications, is a matter of conjecture. It is admittedly the most serious that has ever arisen. Being an arbitrary body, the A. A. U. and the Intercollegiate Association might give wholesale immunity, but that would probably not serve the purpose desired, for there would, owing to this leniency, undoubtedly be a recurrence of the evil.

At present every one of the athletes involved is judged guilty until he is proved innocent, through the fact that they were aware of the Brickley case and in ignorance of the rules of the A. A. U. Of course it is a technical professionalism of which the majority of the men are guilty, but that in no wise affects their standing when it comes to the participation in track and field athletics. A protest lodged against any track athlete who has played football on any of the teams involved would have to be allowed if the person protesting insisted. But even though there was no protest it would seem that the Intercollegiate Association, if it is consistent in its attitude toward professionalism, would have to disqualify the contestant without even the formality of a protest. The stand heretofore has always been most severe in any cases where there was the suspicion of professionalism. The big problem now will be for the I. C. A. A. A. A. to define its position exactly and to curb a repetition of the present condition.

G. T. Kirby, President of the association, said yesterday that he did not think that the spirit of the rule was that it should be carried to the "nth" degree. He did not say, however, just where he thought a line should be drawn. As a matter of fact the A. A. U. never recognized that any such line did exist. In basketball the rule has been enforced rigidly and to the "nth" degree, as Kirby calls it.

One of the college basket ball teams some years ago was declared professional because it had played against a team that had played professionals. After vigorous protest the ban was finally lifted, but there was the warning that future offenses would not be so easily disposed of. If this establishes a precedent, as it appears, the present situation will call for the strict enforcement of the rules.

It is generally believed now that some governing body to control all intercollegiate sport will be formed as a result of this trouble. The Intercollegiate Association at present controls track and field sports and enlarges its province only by the threat that those who transgress amateur rules and the rules of the A. A. U. will be barred from track competition and other A. A. U. sports. As far as football is concerned, each college makes its own eligibility rules except in the few instances where there is conference control.

Play for Championship.

CLINTON, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Hamilton's football season will close tomorrow with the annual game with Union. The contest will decide the championship of the New York State Intercollegiate Athletic Union. Neither team has lost a league game. Hamilton has lost only one game this season, that with New York University. Union lost to the same eleven.

ARMY VICTORY EXPECTED.

Knight Supplants O'Hare at Guard for Maine Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 12.—A long drill in secret concluded the Army's preparation for the football game with Maine tomorrow. The coaches permitted no scrimmaging, but the men were sent through a fast signal drill and spent an hour in dummy scrimmage, rehearsing forward pass formations and going down the field under kicks. An eleventh-hour change in the 'varsity line gave O'Hare's place at guard to Knight today, and the coaches have decided to start the latter against the visitors tomorrow. Knight has been improving rapidly of late.

Maine's eleven arrived here this morning from Orono in charge of Coach Earl Hughitt of last season's Michigan team. The visitors worked behind closed gates for an hour this afternoon, using the Army's gridiron for their drill. They showed plenty of speed and expect to give the Army a hard fight tomorrow.

Ford and Neyland will be the only 'varsity men absent from the line-up at the start of tomorrow's game. Mitchell will be at halfback for Ford and Tully will fill in at Neyland's end. Followers of the Army eleven expect it to come through on the long end of the score tomorrow, as the team has been showing steady improvement in its work this week. The Army will line up as follows: Left end, Britton; left tackle, Jones; left guard, Meacham; centre, McEwan; right guard, Knight; right end, Tully; quarterback, Murrill; left halfback, Oliphant; right halfback, Mitchell; fullback, Coffin.

All-Stars and Rutgers Play Today.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., Harvard's former football Captain and All-America tackle; John B. Foster, Secretary of the Giants, and George Foster Sanford, coach of Rutgers University, held a conference yesterday in the New York Baseball Club offices and decided to charge 25 cents in the Eighth Avenue bleachers at the Polo Grounds this afternoon for the football game between Rutgers and Fish's All-Star team. Sanford declared that the football team that will take the field for Rutgers today is one of the strongest of any Eastern college. Notwithstanding which Fish announced that his All-Star team would surely win. Although Jim Thorpe and Charley Brickley will not play, Fish believes he has a good team, and their workouts against Columbia at South Field this week have developed some team work and generally good condition. The All-Stars will give their end of the receipts to two newspaper charities. The line-up will be:

All-Stars.	Position.	Rutgers.
Hardwick (Harv.)		
Schramm (Yale),..	Left end	Rockefeller
Hann (Harv.)		
McKay (Harv.)..	Left tackle	Nash
Withington (Harv.)	L. G.	White
Journeay (Penn.)		
Nourse (Harv.)...	Centre	Mason
Kersberg (Harv.)...	R. G.	Garrett
Fish (Harv.)...	Right tackle	Rendall
Kilpatrick (Yale)		
Telfer (Penn.)...	Right end	Austin
Huntington (Col.)		
Fisher (Ober.)..	Quarter back	Scarr
Baker (Prince.)		
Goddard (Spring.)	L. H. B.	Kelly
Morfort (Penn.)		
McCormick (Prince.)	R.H.B.	Bracher
White (Harv.)		
Street (Princ.)..	Full back	Tallman

Cornell Expects Hard Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Cornell is ready for the final game of the home season tomorrow, and, although the Washington and Lee squad of twenty-eight men, which reached here this evening, looks like a husky combination, it is the only question in the minds of the Cornell adherents is what the score will be. The visiting team has not lost a game this season, and is not underrated by Coach Dobie, one of the coaches who have gone on record as stating that this will be the hardest game of the season so far. But with the Cornell team in fine condition and all of the regulars in the line-up there is no doubt that the Ithacans will roll up a good score. The biggest crowd of the season will witness this game.

The weather was ideal for getting out today, and there was no outdoor practice. An all-day rain soaked the gridiron, and it was just as well to keep the team indoors, the coaches figured. A talk and blackboard signal drill in the baseball cage were all that the 'Varsity men had this afternoon. The coaches announced that the entire 'Varsity team would be in the line-up tomorrow, all of the men who have been laid up returning to the squad tonight in fine shape.

Radical Changes in Navy Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 12.—Radical changes are indicated by the Naval Academy line-up which Head Coach Ingraham announced this afternoon for the Colby game tomorrow. The line-up will be:

Left end, Von Heimburg; left tackle, Ward; left guard, Kercher; centre, C. M. Jones; right guard, Holtman; right tackle, Gilman; right end, J. Hinson; quarter back, Miles, (Captain;) left half back, Westphal; right half back, Davis; full back, Vail.

Neither Johnson nor Von Heimburg, the ends, have ever played the positions before in a match, though the latter has been playing regularly at full back, and will continue to do the punting tomorrow. Ward, the best man in the backfield, will probably be saved until the Army game, but Captain Miles's return is expected to enliven the backfield, and the Navy has a trio of good men in Davis, Westphal, and Vail.

Lafayette Gets a Surprise.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 12.—Much to the surprise of all who expected a light signal drill as the last practice before the game with Penn State tomorrow, Coach Crowell ordered a scrimmage today. It was not long nor hard. There was also signal drill and a lot of drop kicking which put a very encouraging finish to the practice, for Lake, at various distances and at all sorts of angles, dropped sixteen kicks in a row over the bar. It is not likely that Gullick will play tomorrow, as he is still troubled with a "Charley horse," and Scott, who has also acquired one of these football injuries, may possibly be kept out of the game. The team will line up as follows: Ends, Blackburn and Hartman; tackles, Mummert and Lowe; guards, Livesey and Brandes, or Ryon; centre, Captain Luhr; quarter back, Taylor or Leroh; half backs, Weldon and Scott, or Diamond; full back, Lake.

N. Y. U. WELL DRILLED FOR WESLEYAN GAME

Violet Expects to Get Revenge on Ohio Field for Last Year's 29 to 13 Defeat.

The New York University ele

HORSE SHOW HONORS FOR MOORE

CHAMPIONSHIP DAY IN HORSE SHOW

Judge Moore Leads Winners for Week—Exhibition a Financial Failure.

While the thirtieth annual horse show, which closed at the Madison Square Garden last evening, attracted the finest lot of horses that have been seen in the Garden in ten years and was staged in the most attractive fashion in its history, it was not a financial success. Whether due to the fact that society had not favored it as in past years or to the reign of the automobile, the show has failed to pay expenses, and has left the question of its continuance in future years considerable of a problem. Some of those connected with the management are of the belief that the men interested in the breeding of the horse will be willing to again dip into their pockets and make up a deficiency another year, as they believe there is to be a revival of interest in the highbred harness and saddle horse, and think the show should be continued as an incentive to breeders to produce the type of horse that will soon be fashionable both for riding and driving. They have been somewhat disheartened with the lack of public interest this year, but believe this may again be aroused if their plans to continue the show are carried.

Yesterday, being championship day, brought out breeders and fanciers in better force than on any previous day, and the shows in the ring were certainly of the sort that would arouse the enthusiasm of the lover of the horse. The closing session was devoted to the selection of the champions in the heavy harness and hunting classes. In these Judge Moore was successful in every instance, even taking Micah, a horse he introduced as a novice, through to a championship, but depending for the others on those veterans of his string, Lord Seaton, Lady Seaton, and Bountiful. With the exception of the Sir James Cup for gig horses, he won about all the prizes worth winning, and made a clean sweep of the championships. E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, who was closely associated with him in the management, made an equally clean sweep in the division for the light harness horse.

In the hunting division the cup for the heavyweight class went to the Canadian Touraine, from the Sunnybrook stable of Major Kilgour, a leader in the cross-country sport in the Dominion. Crow & Murray, another Canadian firm of breeders, captured the middleweight class cup with their fine and stylish hunter Aviator, both animals being of thoroughbred extraction. Lightweight honors went to the stable of E. B. McLean of Washington, who won with Nancy Pansy, who has certainly shown well over the hurdles in all her performances in the Garden during the week.

There were two contests for championships in the morning, interest centring chiefly in the event which brought out hackneys in harness for the E. von der Horst Koch cup, and a struggle between the home bred Irvington Model, a product of the farm of W. D. Henry of Sewickley, Penn., and now owned by the Hamilton Farm at Gladstone, N. J., and the imported Pilgrim Boy, also a mare owned by the Willisbrook Farm of Charles E. Coxe, at Malvern, Penn. Although the exaggerated action of Irvington Model has made him a favorite with the lovers of the excessive knee action, the mare rather outclassed him in harness, as she was much the steadier and level headed of the pair, and so captured the coveted cup. Hamilton Farm captured the championship for ponies with Tobogonut Girl, and another pony from the same farm, called Lady Mine, got the reserve ribbon. These were shown under saddle, and the pair made a fine exhibition, though nothing like as exciting as the preceding one.

Hooked up with Belle Melbourne, Tissington Amity scored again in the championship for pairs of ponies, with the Hamilton Farm pair, Sequel and Sequence, getting the reserve.

E. T. Stotesbury won the single championship for roadsters with Minnie Allerton, and the championship for pairs with Ruby and Lasca, thus scoring a clean record in the roadster classes by winning every ribbon offered either for single horses or pairs.

Judge Moore made a clean sweep again in all the classes in which he competed in the morning and afternoon, taking the prize in the class for pairs over 15.3 hands, with the Miss Marlboro and Flda Fayre, and winning in single harness in the class for the big ones with Miss Marlboro, J. Campbell Thompson getting the second honors in the latter with his showy bay, Nestledown Rob Roy, and in the contest for pair with the same horse hitched up with Brian Boru. In pairs of horses shown to phaetin, with ladies to drive, the judge sent his pair, Whitewall Ariel and Raeburn to the ring with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Paul Moore, handling the ribbons. She drove well enough to capture the honors from Miss Isabella Wanamaker of Philadelphia, who showed her smart chestnut team, Eve and Sauve. To make it a good day's work Judge Moore drove his four-in-hand team in the competition for park teams and defeated a couple of lighter pairs shown by Miss Loula Long and J. Campbell Thompson. The only other competition during the day shown in harness was for the Charles E. Baudoine Cup, in which horses in single harness were shown to ladies' phaetons with rumbles, ladies to drive. In this class Miss Loula Long accounted for the blue with her smart gelding Revelation, which was on its good behavior and showed in splendid form.

The saddle championships were cleared up during the afternoon when the docked horses were judged, the cup for the heavyweights going to J. A. Hartford's Gossip, rather to the surprise of the onlookers, as in the preliminary classes Gossip had been beaten by Miss Marion du Pont's Twenty-four Karat, which was placed in reserve when it came to the chief prize of the show. In the class of lightweights the cup went to Miss Marjorie Hubbs's Mayday, which had won in her class contest, and gave the reserve to Jessica, which had shown so well at the Summer shows, but failed to repeat in the Garden. Jessica had previously been beaten in a class contest earlier in the day by Mrs. Herbert L. Camp's Sonia, which again showed as well as she did two years ago, at the time of her reported retirement from the show ring.

In a class which came into prominence at the Summer shows for saddle horses, one to be ridden by a woman and the other by a man, Walter H. Hanley of Providence scored a decisive victory with his pair, Twilight and Moonbeam, Mrs. Hanley and Joseph Schweigert having the mount on the winners.

Women had a chance to show their skill in riding over the hurdles in the last class judged in the afternoon. There were fourteen competitors, most of them showing well with all except one of their riders using the side saddle. That was Miss Elizabeth Couldthart of Toronto, who rode the two candidates from the Sunnybrook Farm of Major Kilgour—Mayerdale and Sunday World—cross saddle. She is a daring and clever rider, and took all her jumps "flying," as the followers of the hounds would say. The judges, however, gave first place to W. R. Coe's gray Molly Gray, ridden by Miss Belle Beach of this city, and for some unknown reason, for which "conformation" may have accounted, gave the second place to the Belmont Plantation's Nancy Pansy, which was ridden by Miss Margaret L. Thompson, a friend of the McLean family, which owns the mare. Nancy Pansy hit the sticks on the post and rails on both trials, while the Sunnybrook pair, which were overlooked, took all their jumps cleanly.

Church A. L. Run Today.

A record number of entrants for the annual handicap cross-country run of the Church Athletic League will compete today over the three-mile course at Van Cortlandt Park. The Bronx Church House, which has had almost a monopoly on the team honors in this event, will make another strong bid for victory today, having nominated four teams, against two for the Knights of St. Antony, two for the Paulist A. C., and one each from the St. George A. C., Holy Cross Lyceum, Trinity Club, and St. Agnes A. A. The race will be a trial for many of the contestants for the junior metropolitan cross-country championship run next Saturday.

SURPRISE FOR ABERG.

Wrestling Champion Finds a Tartar in Johnson.

Helmar Johnson, a Swedish wrestler, who is little known, was the big surprise at the wrestling tournament at the Manhattan Opera House last night, when he held Alex Aberg, the world's Graeco-Roman champion, to a draw after twenty minutes of fast, rugged work on the mat. Johnson's defensive wrestling was the best that has been seen in the tournament, and he wiggled his way out of several dangerous hammer-locks with ease.

Once Aberg got a flying fall and claimed victory, but it was not allowed. Wladek Zybszko, the Polish wrestler, found a hard opponent in Fritz Mohl of Switzerland, and he had to work hard against his man before he finally threw him with a spectacular "flying mare" hold in 13 minutes.

Tofalos, the Greek strong man, defeated Ress, the German, in two minutes and was immediately challenged by Ivan Linow, the Russian Cossack. This bout was full of ginger and the wrestlers punished each other regardless of consequences. Linow, of course, naturally lost his temper. He loses it every night. He went so far last night as to threaten to "kill" the Greek if he didn't quit trying to shove his Russian nose out through the back of his head.

Sulo Hevonpaa, the big Finn, who is savage enough to beat a regiment, won a bout last night when he threw Hans Asam of Bavaria in about 6 minutes. Charley Cutler, the Chicago contestant, had to extend himself to gain a victory over Litofsky. He finally got a hard grip on Litofsky's face and jammed him into submission. The summary:

Jelmar Lundin of Sweden defeated Hans Fuerst of Austria with an inside arm lock and waist hold in 6:47.

Demetrius Tofalos of Greece defeated Fritz Ress of Germany with a chancery and body hold in 2:40.

Ivan Linow of Russia and Demetrius Tofalos of Greece wrestled 20 minutes to a draw.

Alex Aberg of Russia and Helmar Johnson of Sweden wrestled 20 minutes to a draw.

Sulo Hevonpaa of Finland defeated Hans Asam of Bavaria with a pivot and waist hold in 9:50.

Andre Irsa of Austria defeated Fritz Wagner of Germany with a double arm hold in 9:07.

Charles Cutler of America defeated Harry Litofsky of Palestine with a face and body lock in 10:22.

Hermann Schilling of Germany defeated Orlando Lupo of Italy with a flying mare hold in 2:44.

Wiedek Zbyszko of Poland defeated Fritz Mohl of Switzerland with a flying mare hold in 13:15.

Tonight's bouts will be as follows: Lupo, Italy, vs. Balsa, Spain; Linow, Russia, vs. Cutler, America; Lee Chosse, France, vs. Fuerst, Austria; Wagner, Germany, vs. Tofalos, Greece; Lurich, Russia, vs. Hevonpaa, Finland; Olsen, Denmark, vs. Pospisil, Bohemia; Zbyszko, Poland, vs. Johnson, Sweden; Irsa, Austria, vs. Losson, England; Asam, Bavaria, vs. Christiansen, Sweden.

Winners with the Cue.

Jacob Klinger, the Austrian amateur balkline champion, scored a victory over Welker Cochran, the youthful Iowa player, in an exhibition of 18.2 balk-line billiards last night at Maurice Daly's Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, by the score of 300 to 260.

George Sutton defeated George P. B. Clarke by the score of 500 to 95 at the Morningside Academy last night.

J. E. Carlos scored a victory over A. E. Furlong last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carom tournament at Fuller's Academy, 111th Street and Broadway, by the score of 21 to 20.

In the pocket billiard tournament at Doyle's Academy last night three games were played. G. Lowell won from J. Kaye by a score of 45 to 39; M. Bache defeated C. Vandervort, 50 to 34, while F. Hanic scored over V. Vingut, 45 to 29. In the three-cushion tourney Milton Pollock was eliminated through his defeat by George Avery, 20 to 17. In a practice match at 18.2 balk line, George Sisson won from Frank Keough, 300 to 65, in twelve innings.

Lakewood Thanksgiving Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 12.—Following a meeting last evening of the Board of Governors of the Lakewood Golf and Country Club, it was decided to hold a special Thanksgiving Day golf tournament, which will be open to all clubs in the United States Golf Association and invited guests. The qualifying rounds will be held all day Thanksgiving Day, three sixteens to qualify. The first and second rounds of match play will be held Friday, and the semi-finals and finals will be played Saturday. Handicap matches will take place Saturday. Entries for the tournament will close at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, Nov. 24, and for the handicaps at 2 o'clock Saturday, Nov. 27.

Brandt Wins Another Bout.

"Dutch" Brandt, the Brooklyn boxer, added another victory to his string last night when he outpointed Young Limbo in the main ten-round bout at the Vanderbilt Athletic Club of Brooklyn. Brandt clearly outclassed his opponent in almost every round, and had a decided advantage at the end. In the semi-final bout, scheduled for ten rounds, Frankie Wilson and Pete Clark, both given the names of all who won at least one first prize, together with some minor winners who did not succeed in capturing a blue, and yet made a good showing in the competitions. The list follows:

Owner.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Money Prizes.
William H. Moore	22	8	2	$2,050
J. Campbell Thompson	2	4	1	1,460
Willisbrook Farm	11	2	2	1,440
Miss Loula Long	5	8	1	1,250
E. T. Stotesbury	8	2	2	1,050
Sunnybrook Farm	5	5	2	1,000
Hamilton Farm	7	8	3	975
Lieutenant G. T. Hanley	4	1	1	950
George A. Heyl	7	4	3	800
Halycon Farm	1	3		130
W. R. Coe	1	2	1	375
W. S. Kilmer	1	0	1	250
Crow & Murray	4	5	5	885
Delchester Farms	2	4	3	560
Auburn Hackney Farm	4	2	1	425
Clarence H. Mackay	1	3	2	205
Sandy Point Farm	3	1	1	350
Miss Clemence Crafts	1	2	2	250
Miss Marion du Pont	2	0	0	200
Miss Marjorie Hubbs	2	4	1	475
Walter H. Hanley	3	3	1	675
Mrs. George H. Chipchase	4	0	0	400
Miss Constance Vauclain	1	6	3	460
Emil de Ryse	1	1	2	150
Martin B. Saportas	1	1	1	240
John L. Bushnell	1	1	4	455
Belmont Plantations	3	0	1	960
A. W. Atkinson	2	2	2	350
Charles D. Lanier	1	2	1	0	200
Morton L. Schwartz	2	0	0	200
T. L. Chadbourne, Jr.	2	1	2	520
Hermann S. Crossman	1	3	1	150
W. A. Lieber	1	3	1	250
Howard Phipps	1	0	0	100
Capt. W. Mitchell, U.S.A.	1	0	0	150
Capt. T. Harry Stanton	1	0	0	200
Clarence C. Stetson	1	0	0	100
Thomas J. Regan	1	0	1	150
Meadowbrook Farm	1	0	0	100
Farley & O'Neill	1	0	0	100
H. N. Bain	1	0	0	175
Mrs. H. N. Bain	1	0	0	100
George Watson	1	0	0	100
T. & S. Preece	1	0	0	100
John Mackie	1	0	0	100
John A. Hartford	2	1	0	250
Mrs. John A. Scott	1	0	0	100
Mrs. Herbert L. Camp	2	0	0	200
Miss Laura H. Murr	1	0	0	100
Harry Baiffe	1	0	0	100
Mrs. Harry La Montagne	1	0	0	100
Greentree Stables	1	1	0	155
Luther Tucker	1	0	0	50
Miss Katherine G. West	1	0	0	80
Meadow Stables	1	0	0	100
Lt. W.P. Jernagan, U.S.A.	1	1	0	150
Lt. C. P. Stearns, U.S.A.	2	0	0	350
Howard S. Starrett	0	1	2	100
Wild Rose Farms	0	0	5	145
L. M. Newgass Co.	0	2	2	100
Miss Isabella Wanamaker	0	8	1	235

COLUMBIA CREW'S HOLLOW VICTORY

Coombe of Yale Collapses and Rice's Crew Then Wins by Twelve Lengths.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12.—From the first oar splash until the coxswain's order to cease rowing, the light Columbia University eight led the heavyweight Yale crew in today's race over a course of a mile and seven-eighths on New Haven Harbor, finishing in faultless form twelve lengths ahead, while the Eli crew, crippled by the collapse of Reginald Coombe, No. 7, paddled across the finish line. Catching water first, Columbia was never headed.

Passing the stake which marked the mile and a quarter distance Yale was desperately struggling to overcome the length's lead which Columbia maintained from the first half mile. Stroke Seth Low called for a spurt, but instead of responding Coombe faltered and almost instantly fell forward against the back of Low. Coombe's oar dropped from his hands, slipped from the oarlock, and finally drifted into the harbor. Burdened by the unexpected weight of his fellow-oarsman, Captain Low rowed raggedly and then stopped rowing. For a moment the entire Yale boat ceased its bladework, when Coombe regained his balance and sat up, although dazed. Picking up the stroke Captain Low set the boat into motion, and it limped over the remaining half mile of the course at a 28 clip.

Close by the finish line the referee's boat, the launch Bingo, sped alongside the Yale shell, Coombe was lifted in by Coach Guy Nickalls, and taken to the Adee Boat House, where he was attended by a physician, who pronounced it a case of cramps of the stomach. Coombe was taken to the college infirmary this evening.

Coombe is a resident of New York City and rowed No. 7 in the Yale freshman shell, which last season defeated Harvard 1918 at New London. He and Stroke Lawrence were regarded the strongest oarsmen in the Yale class boat and he has rowed several races before today without weakening. Before the race there was every indication that he was in perfect physical condition.

Timekeeper Payne Whitney caught the record of the winning crew, making eight officially as 10 minutes 48⅘ seconds. Unofficial time of the Yale crew was taken as 11 minutes 20 seconds.

McALPIN TOY DOG SHOW.

Mrs. Emma S. Allard's Offley Mite Sunflower the "Best."

The second bi-monthly meeting of the Toy Dog Club of New York was held in the Winter Garden of the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, before one of the largest crowds that ever attended these popular events. There were seventy-seven dogs competing for the many trophies and ribbons donated by the club.

Mrs. Emma S. Allard, with her noted orange sable pomeranian, Offley Mite Sunflower, which is considered by many to be the best of its breed in this country, was picked as the best of all breeds. This dog was three times the champion of England, and although there were many good specimens in competition she proved to be easily the best.

Mrs. Duncan Gilles won the blue for the best Pekingese dog with her Wu-Chi. The best of the opposite sex went to the Crestwood Kennel's Augustown of Arcady. In pomeranians the winning dog was Mrs. Swindell's champion, Mingold Redlight, and the victorious bitch was Mrs. Allard's Offley Mite Sunflower. Some of the other awards were:

Japanese Spaniels.—Mrs. B. M. Mackey's Ito San; reserve, Mrs. Leonhardt's Teakwood Jimmy.

English Toy Spaniels.—Mrs. Carl Wensel's Lady Queen; reserve, Miss Lithaur's Bunty.

Boston Terriers.—Mrs. McGlone's Augustown Bing Bitches.—Mrs. E. R. Wilbur's Hellborn's Queen.

Bulldogs.—Mrs. W. T. Drew's Drewstone Dreamgirl.

Yorkshires.—Mrs. Madge Thorp's Clayton's Wee Marvel.

Irish Terriers.—Miss Lemee's Dinah.

Chihuahuas.—Mrs. Mark Luescher's Nettie.

Litter Class.—Mrs. Dennis adjudged first in this class with pair of Pekingese.

Specials, Won Outright.—Best puppy in show, won by Mrs. Drew's Drewstone Dreamgirl; best Peke male, Mrs. Duncan Gilles's Wu-Chi; best Pomeranian male, Mrs. Swindell's Mingold Redlight; best Peke female, Moonstone of Arcady, Crestwood Kennels.

DACHSHUNDS ON BENCH.

Teckelheim Ingo Gets "Best in Show" Honors at Gregorian.

Champion Otto Von Blackboft, owned by Mrs. Charles H. Lester of Englewood, N. J., was adjudged best in the show at the sixth members' exhibition of the Dachshund Club of America, at the Hotel Gregorian last night. There were forty-six entries and the judging was done by G. Muss-Arnolt of Tuckahoe, N. Y., a noted dog fancier.

Honors for the best dog in the show were captured by Teckelheim Ingo, owned by Mrs. Henry Sampson, Jr., and Champion Voewood Erda, owned by Mrs. C. Davies Tainter of White Plains, N. Y., was adjudged the best bitch in the show. M. B. Fitzpatrick's Mein T. V. Erdo received first honors for the best puppy in the club match.

The drawing room at the Hotel Gregorian was crowded with dog fanciers and there was much enthusiasm as the dogs were shown.

Fleischmanns Tire of Baseball.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 12.—Julius Fleischmann and his brother, Max Fleischmann, are through with the Cincinnati Reds, so far as their places on the Board of Directors are concerned. This announcement came from President August Herrmann of the Reds today. The retirement of the Fleischmanns as Directors will take place tomorrow at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Reds in this city.

President Herrmann said Julius Fleischmann is absent from the city a great deal of the year, and Max Fleischmann does not care to serve longer. They are the largest stockholders of the club. Their successors will be whoever President Herrmann suggests, and he said today that he does not know whom he will recommend.

Harry Stephens, who is a Director and Secretary of the Reds, will represent the Fleischmann holdings in the club. Mr. Herrmann said that any stories of friction now or at any other time between the Fleischmanns and himself over the affairs of the ball club are absolutely without foundation. He cites the fact that he has the proxies of the two Fleischmanns and will vote their stock at the meeting.

Huston Back from "Secret" Mission

Captain T. L. Huston, one of the owners of the Yankees, who made a mysterious trip to Chicago early in the week, returned yesterday. When the Captain left here he said he was going to Washington, and then suddenly he bobbed up in Chicago. This gave rise to all sorts of speculation, mainly to the effect that the Captain was out to trade or buy players. As a matter of fact, he went to Washington in connection with the plans for Dover Hall and then to Chicago for no other purpose than to look over Comiskey Park. Huston says that the plans for the new Yankee ball park are nearing completion, and he wanted to see the entrances at Comiskey Park with a view to determining their adaptability to conditions as they will be here. The location, he thought, would be announced shortly and also the plans would be given out.

Minors to Meet at New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—New Orleans was selected today as the place for the 1916 convention of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues in convention here. T. H. Murnane of Boston, President of the New England League, was elected to fill the newly created office of Vice President.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Warm, showery weather has prevailed in Atlantic Coast and Gulf districts, while Winter temperatures have appeared in the Canadian Northwest and the Northern Rocky Mountain regions.

Barometric conditions have not changed materially, although the general tendency was toward higher pressure in the interior valleys and on the Pacific Coast.

Moderate rains have fallen in a narrow band stretching from the lower Mississippi Valley northeastward to the lower lake region. Temperature has fallen in the Southwest and in the interior valleys.

There will be rain Saturday in the Atlantic Coast districts from New England to Florida, followed by considerably colder weather.

The weather Sunday will be generally fair and continued cool in all districts except the Southwest, where the temperature will rise.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh northwest to west; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable, becoming fresh west.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Northeastern and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Saturday, followed by fair and colder in the afternoon; Sunday fair.

Western New York—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	40	51	4 P. M.	52	57
6 A. M.	40	50	6 P. M.	50	57
9 A. M.	43	50	9 P. M.	48	56
12 M.	50	54	11 P. M.	48	55

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50, at 8 P. M. it was 54. Maximum temperature 58 degrees at 3 P. M., minimum 49 degrees at 7:20 A. M. Humidity 100 per cent. at 8 A. M., 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:10—119-121 Av. D; Samuel Wald and others		$50,000
2:40—258 5 Av.; not given		Slight
12:10—62-64 Norfolk St.; Brith Hamedrash Cong.		Slight
P. M.		
1:00—2 W. 95 St.; Louis Steckler		None
3:50—331 E. 138 St.; Mutual Cracker & Biscuit Co.		Slight
4:05—185 Madison St.; Kaplowitz		Slight
4:15—282 E. 102 St.; Louis Bull		Slight
5:05—St. Ann's Av. & 149th St.; not given.		
5:25—807 E. 102 St.; not given		Slight
5:31—831 Amsterdam Av.; Morris Dickman		Slight
5:50—154 Spring St.; Lemberg & Weiss		Not given
6:45—41, 42 B'way, Barren Island; Thomas F. White Co.		Slight
8:40—31 E. 4 St.; J. Billett		Slight
9:45—172 Av. D; Joe Klein		Slight
11:25—182 Franklin St.; J. H. Meyers		Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—1st Lt. E. S. Gorrell, Aviation Officer, Signal Corps, to San Fran., as witness before General Court-Martial, upon completion of which duty he will return to his station.

1st. Col. B. A. Poore, Gen. Staff, relieved, effective Jan. 19.

Capt. A. T. Svenshine, 7th Inf., to general recrtg. service, and will report to Comdg. Officer, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

Capt. W. N. Hughes, Jr., Inf. Inspr.-Instr., to Montgomery, Ala., to inspect Signal Corps property. Upon completion of which will return to his station.

Maj. W. F. Stewart, Jr., C. A. C., relieved from duty at Ft. Adams, R. I., and will sail on transport from San Fran. about Jan. 5 for Manila.

1st Lt. J. A. Brookman, Inf. Inspr.-Instr., will visit Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C., to instruct Signal Corps organization of Org. Militia.

Capt. J. E. Hemphill, Cav., unassigned, assigned to 11th Cav., effective upon expiration of leave of absence.

Capt. I. L. Reeves, retired, relieved from station at Burlington, Vt., and will proceed to Northfield, Vt., in connection with his duties with the Organized Militia of Vermont.

1st Lt. L. Brown, Jr., 1st Cav., relieved from duty at Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and will join his regiment.

Capt. W. W. McCammon, Jr., 22d Inf., detailed for general recruiting service, proceeding to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., about Dec. 20, relieving Capt. A. M. Wetherill, Inf. Orders, Nov. 9, amended as follows: Capt. H. C. M. Supplee, Inf., now attached to 20th Inf., is assigned to that regiment.

Leaves: Col. C. C. Dempsey, retired, 3 days; Capt. O. W. Pinkston, M. C., 10 days; Maj. Gen. A. Murray, 14 days; Maj. F. J. Koester, Adjt. Gen., 1 month; 1st Lt. B. W. Philipps, 14th Inf., 8 days; 1st Lt. P. L. Clay, 17th Inf., 1 month; 1st Lt. G. Kent, 1st Cav., 1 month; Lt. Col. B. A. Poore, General Staff, 10 days.

Navy.

Lt. Commanders E. J. King, from command the Cassin, to Squadron of C. of E. and Aid of Staff of second in command Atlantic Fleet, and L. A. Cotten, from Kearsarge, to Executive Officer the Nebraska.

Chf. Mach. O. Boldt, to temp. duty, the Maine.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Chester at Sinoe, Liberia, E-2 and Powhatan at New York Yard, Hector at Cape Haitien, Lebanon and Patapsco at Norfolk, Mayrant and Uncas at Philadelphia, Prairie at Port au Prince, and the Wadsworth at Bath, Me.

Sailed—Chattanooga, San Francisco to sea; Montana, Newport for New York, and the Neptune, Hampton Roads for Rockland, Me.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

A mental test for milk inspector is announced for Nov. 18. There are 198 candidates. Thirty-nine candidates, who live outside the city limits, will take a physical test on the morning of the mental examination.

The medical examination for farm instructress will be held on Nov. 18. There are twelve candidates. The mental test will take place on Nov. 19.

The mental test for automobile engine man will be held on Nov. 23. There are 327 candidates.

The mental test for resident physician, female, will take place Nov. 22. There are four candidates.

The American Alliance of Civil Service Women's Class for social investigator will meet at 8 P. M. today at the Manhattan Trade School. A class for factory inspectors will also be formed. These classes are free to members.

United States.

The commission announces for Dec. 8 at the New York Custom House an examination for assistant in metabolism investigations, for men only, to fill vacancies in the United States Public Health Service, for duty in the field, at a salary of $1,500 a year. The duties will be to make complete food analyses, including calorimetric determinations. Appointees will also be required to use the respiration apparatus for the determination of the energy metabolism. Competitors will be examined in general chemistry, calorimetric and respiration determinations, education and experience. Graduation from a four years' course at a college, university, or medical school of recognized standing and at least six months' practical experience in work with the respiration apparatus and the calorimeter are prerequisites. Applicants must not not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of examination.

Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The School and Civic League of the Ninth District will meet at 8:30 P. M. on Nov. 16 at 607 Leroy Street. Dist. Supt. Roberts will speak on "Some Aspects of School Management."

Permission has been granted to the following high and training school teachers to attend without loss of pay, but at their own expense, the meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Rochester, N. Y., on Nov. 23 and 24: Anna P. McVay, Wadleigh; J. B. S. Jonas, Julia Richman; Samuel W. Patterson, De Witt Clinton; Carl Krause and Edward Chickering, Jamaica; Charles R. Gaston, Richmond Hill; Charles S. Hartwell, Eastern District; Edwin Fairley, Jamaica; C. C. Lister, Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.

The City Superintendent has presented to the Board of Education the names of six members of the teaching and supervising staff who will have reached the age of 70 on or before Feb. 1, 1916.

Joseph D. Cohen and Margaret Pruhn have been appointed to serve in the Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

A report on co-operative classes in high schools and continuation classes has been submitted to the Board of Education by Associate City Supt. Haaren.

The Board of Superintendents has withdrawn its report requesting the formation of a commercial or office practice class in P. S. 70, Manhattan.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 83d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"My Father."
8:00 P. M.—"Our Lord's Strange Advice: Its Reasonable Import."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M., Discourse; 7:30 P. M., Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., Near 6th Av.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.
Preaches 11 A. M.—8 P. M.
CALVARY CHORUS CHOIR.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
Bible Course. Subject: "Rewards for Service."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Aves. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., will preach. 11—"Denying One's Self." 8—Fourth in popular course in "Little Journeys with Great Hymn Writers." "ISAAC WATTS AND HIS HYMNS."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton. }
REV. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., will preach tomorrow at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.
Tuesday, 8 P. M., Young People's Society.
Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—DR. HALDEMAN WILL CONTINUE HIS ADDRESS ON "THE TABERNACLE," ILLUSTRATED BY A MODEL. LOVERS OF BIBLE TRUTH ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED.
8 P. M.—"HOW TO READ THE BOOK OF REVELATION—SUPPOSED TO BE THE MOST MYSTERIOUS BOOK OF THE BIBLE. THIS BOOK GIVES THE KEY TO PRESENT CONDITIONS, AND SHOWS THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR IN EUROPE AND ASIA.
FRIDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 19TH, 8 O'CLOCK, DR. HALDEMAN WILL ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION: "IS THERE A REAL CITY FOURSQUARE IN HEAVEN?"
These Friday Night Themes are attracting great audiences. It is advisable to be present promptly at 8 o'clock.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ. Rev. Wm. N. Hubbell, 11; Rev. A. R. Petty, 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. COR. 31ST ST.
Dr. CURTIS LEE LAWS, Editor Watchman-Examiner, will preach Sunday.
11 A. M.—"The Christian and the World."
8 P. M.—"The Christian and Victory Over Sin."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
10 A. M.—Lecture by Hon. Alton B. Parker.
11 A. M.—"The Religious Outlook."
8 P. M.—"A Religion of Realization."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PARKINSON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Green Pastures, Still Waters."
8 P. M.—"Divorce."

Christian Science.
Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 84 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

Church of the New Jerusalem.
NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
The Pastor will preach, subject:
"THE KINGDOM OF THE SOUL."
Sunday School, 10 A. M.

Congregational.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.
Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, preaches 11 A. M. 8 P. M. on the "Perils of Preparedness."

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
REV. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11 A. M.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.
CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST.
Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"WAR AND MISSIONS."

Ethical Culture.
THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Dr. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: "A Changed Attitude in Religion."

Jewish.
BETH-EL TEMPLE, Fifth Av. and 76th St.
Rev. Dr. MAGNUS MOLLENHAUER. Rev. SAMUEL TUCHMAN
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11,
"A Religion Fit for All Men and Women."

FREE SYNAGOGUE
Carnegie Hall: Sunday at 10:45
"The Long Cost of War," and
Dr. WISE on "Peace Preparedness versus Military Preparedness."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "Why Do People Not Attend the Synagogue?"
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on Woman and Civilization, with references to "Centenary of Elizabeth Cady Stanton."
Monday, 11:00 A. M., sharp—Dr. Enelow on "Music and Dance in the Psalms."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

Lutheran.
CHURCH Broadway at 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT, WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M., 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
Rev. Dr. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST

J. E. ROOSEVELT SUES TO ANNUL MARRIAGE

Cousin of the Former President Asserts He Was the Victim of Misrepresentations.

WANTS WIFE'S SUIT DELAYED

Says Expense of Trying Her Action for Separation on Charges of Cruelty May Be Avoided.

In an effort to avert the trial of the separation suit begun by his wife, Edith, John Ellis Roosevelt, a first cousin of Theodore Roosevelt, asked Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday to defer that issue here until a suit for an annulment of the marriage begun by him in Suffolk County was disposed of. Mrs. Roosevelt's suit was begun in this county about Oct. 27, and Mr. Roosevelt's suit was filed on Nov. 3.

Mrs. Roosevelt's maiden name was Hammersley. She was the widow of a man named Biscoe when Mr. Roosevelt married her at the home of his brother Robert, in Washington, on Jan 6, 1914. In her complaint Mrs. Roosevelt accused her husband of treating her cruelly in Naples in March, 1914, which was less than two months after the marriage, of assaulting her in the Savoy Hotel, London, in April, and in October. in this city, of calling her "insulting, disgusting, and abusive names."

Mr. Roosevelt did not appear to take the suit very seriously, saying that it was due to feminism, "which makes for domestic unhappiness." The fact that he had begun proceedings for an annulment of his marriage was not known until his counsel, C. W. Randall, made the motion in court yesterday.

"It is a matter of common sense as well as of law," said Mr. Randall, "to determine first whether or not the marriage was legal. Mrs. Roosevelt has sued for a separation, and the expense of proceeding with that action should not be incurred until it is discovered whether my client was right when he said that when he married he was the victim of misrepresentations."

Phoenix Ingraham, on behalf of Mrs. Roosevelt, said his client was ready to proceed with the trial of her suit and the witnesses had been subpoenaed. Among the witnesses are several physicians who are expected to testify that Mrs. Roosevelt was in a very nervous condition, due to the unhappy events of her married life.

Mr. Ingraham said that he had been informed that Mr. Roosevelt's legal residence was in this city, his home being at 818 Madison Avenue. He asked Mr. Randall if Mr. Roosevelt didn't really live in this county, and when the latter failed to reply, Mr. Ingraham said that Mr. Roosevelt lived in the Madison Avenue house unless his daughter had turned him out of it. Mr. Roosevelt has a Summer home at Sayville, Suffolk County. The court reserved decision.

UNDERVALUE $30,000 GEMS.

Appraiser Finds High-Priced Diamonds Were Falsely Invoiced.

Special agents of the Treasury Department are investigating the circumstances surrounding the undervaluation of $30,000 worth of diamonds brought to this country and entered at the Custom House by a man described yesterday as a "Belgian refugee." While importers in the Maiden Lane jewelry district were said to be in possession of the identity of the person bringing in the gems, they, as well as the Customs officials, declined to discuss the case.

It was learned, however, that the diamonds arrived from London several days ago, and entry made at Collector Malone's office in the usual manner followed in commercial transactions. The diamonds were then sent to the Appraiser's Stores, where together with the invoices they were inspected by William B. Treadwell, the Government's gem expert. Mr. Treadwell was surprised at the low values placed on the stones.

The Examiner called in trade experts, all of whom agreed that the stones, which were of first quality and uncut, were invoiced far below prices at the date of shipment from England. The Examiner raised the values 20 per cent., with the result that the unnamed importer was called upon not only to pay the regular duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem accruing on gems of this kind, but, in addition, penalties amounting to more than $7,000.

The undervaluation was of such serious proportions that it enlisted the interest of the American Jewelers' Protective Association, and Secretary Robinson of the association, which was formed to run down and punish undervaluations, conferred with the Customs officials yesterday.

Scalds on Ankle Cause Death.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 12.—Lillian T. Harvey, 8 years old, of 105 Belleville Avenue, died today of shock, according to a physician, as a result of scalds last Wednesday. The child had passed through double pneumonia, diphtheria, measles, and an operation for an abscess, all within two years. Wednesday night she upset a kettle, and boiling water splashed on her ankles. There were only a couple of small blisters visible, and yesterday Lillian was about as usual. Last night a reaction set in from shock.

INSTRUCTION.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

Our records give indisputable proof that through our method of teaching concentration our pupils have done four years' work in one year.

The Groff-Clark School
259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Columbus.

Miss Conklin's SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
15th year. Booklet on request.
Removed from 7 West 42nd St. to Commercial Engineers' Building.
37 WEST 39TH STREET.

Boarding and day school at 657 Madison St., Brooklyn, for children from 4 to 16, has a few vacancies; music, languages, private tutoring, and private special instruction for backward children.

FOUNDED 1875. STERN'S SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
961 Madison Av., 200 W. 72d St.

PRATT SCHOOL—67 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy. Secretaryship. Catalog free.

SPEND THE FALL AT LENOX, MASS. where your children may keep up with their classes in the city—AT TRINITY SCHOOL.

KOHUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. Tel. 367 Kingsbridge.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

Institute of Musical Art, 120 Claremont Av., New York City. Box 125.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO CHANGE CORPORATE NAME.

To whom it may concern:

THE ENTZ MOTOR CAR CORPORATION, a domestic corporation, whose principal business office is located in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court, at a Special Term, Part 1, thereof, to be held at the County Court House, Broadway and Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 26th day of November, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for leave to assume another corporate name, to wit, "ENTZ MOTOR PATENTS CORPORATION."

Dated, New York, November 3, 1915.

ENTZ MOTOR CAR CORPORATION,
By RAYMOND M. OWEN, President.

G. ANDRADE, Jr., Attorney for Entz Motor Car Corporation, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, Bor. of Manhattan, City of New York.

DR. H. H. JANEWAY SWINDLED

Impostor Sells Him Fake Membership in the Gridiron Club.

A man giving his name as E. Breese Stevens, and representing himself as the accredited agent of the Gridiron Club in Washington, called yesterday on Dr. Henry H. Janeway of 104 East Fortieth Street, and said he was empowered to sell Dr. Janeway a life membership in the club for $100.

The man produced papers which seemed to be proper credentials, and he showed the physician a list of prominent men in the city who, he said, had been permitted to purchase memberships. Among these was Dr. M. Allen Starr, the neurologist, of 5 West Fifty-fourth Street, and he displayed what appeared to be Dr. Starr's signature to an application.

Dr. Janeway was persuaded to apply for a life membership in the Gridiron Club, accompanying his application with a check, which he gave to Stevens. The physician wanted to be sure of what he had done, however, so he telephoned last night to THE NEW YORK TIMES and learned, according to information from Washington, that Stevens was really Jules Waterbury, a former Government employe, who had served a term in the United States Prison in Atlanta for defrauding prominent men in Washington by representing himself as the collector for a Government employes' press association.

The Gridiron Club has received reports of Waterbury's operations from a number of cities. He has worked from San Francisco to New York, it is said, presumably with confederates. He has been advertised as a swindler wherever the Club has heard of his operations.

It could not be learned last night whether Dr. Starr was also a victim of Waterbury.

TOOK AUTO FOR A LARK.

Three Men with Doctor's Car Cornered on Manhattan Bridge.

Dr. Goodrich T. Smith of 219 Audubon Avenue called on a patient on West 158th Street Thursday night and came out of the house to find his automobile gone. A general alarm was sent out, and early yesterday morning Patrolman McTiernan, stationed at the Brooklyn end of the Manhattan Bridge, saw a car with Dr. Smith's number pass on its way to New York. He telephoned an order to close the gates at the New York end and walked over to find the car occupied by three men, who described themselves as Elmer Van Etten, an ironworker of 138 Edgecombe Avenue; Arthur Walker, a clerk of 2,583 Eighth Avenue, and Charles Ake, a Curb broker of 138 West Ninety-eighth Street.

Walker and Van Etten were arraigned before Magistrate Marsh in the Washington Heights Court on a charge of grand larceny, and Ake, called as a witness, was held later on the same charge. Walker, who pleaded guilty, and Van Etten said they only took the car for a lark and were on their way back to leave it where they got it when arrested.

Ake told the Magistrate he was walking along Ocean Parkway after leaving his nephew's home, where he had spent the evening, when the other two stopped him and asked the way to the bridge. Then, learning that he was going that way, they asked him to ride with them. Walker corroborated this story. All three were held in $500 bail each for examination Monday.

YOUNG CUBAN ENDS LIFE.

Son of Havana Tobacco Planter Takes Gas in His Room.

Eugene V. Cartaya, 28 years old, son of a former official of Havana, Cuba, killed himself yesterday by gas in his room at 78 West Ninety-fourth Street. He had seated himself in a chair beneath a wall gas fixture to which he attached a tube, then fastened the other end to his head with strings. Cartaya left two notes, one directed to the police and the other to his landlady, Miss Ethel Kirby, but he made no mention of a motive for committing suicide.

In the letter to the police he requested that Samuel Battle, with the Cuban Engineering Company, at 17 West Forty-second Street, be notified of his death. In the absence of Mr. Battle a representative of the company said Cartaya had been employed by the General Electric Company at Schenectady, and it was not known that he had returned here. His father, with whom the engineering work in Cuba had been done by Havana, it was said, is J. E. Cartaya, who is connected with the Santa Ysabel Tobacco Company and has a large plantation near Havana.

Cartaya rented the room in the West Ninety-fourth Street house three weeks ago. He said done the business he was a salesman for the Texas Company at 17 Battery Place. In the note to Miss Kirby he directed her to send his photograph to his mother, at 14 Teuinte Rey, Havana. The body was sent to the Morgue pending instructions from his relatives.

THREW KISSES TO ENGINEER

Wife Gone, After Daily Flirtations at Window, Husband Says.

Jacob Kleitgen of 532 Bronx River Road, Yonkers, asked the police yesterday to look for his wife, Mrs. Bertha Kleitgen, who has been missing since Tuesday.

Kleitgen told the police that he had noticed his wife carrying on a flirtation with an engineer on the Harlem Railroad as the train passed the house near the tracks. He said he noticed first that she stood at the window in their home, had got in the habit of waving her hand at the engineer, and that the engineer saluted her in the same way from the locomotive.

Lately, Kleitgen said, the couple had been wafting kisses to each other from their finger tips. He had protested to his wife, but she had replied it was only a joke. He does not know the name of the engineer.

GERMAN SEAMAN ESCAPES.

Fireman Thiery of the Interned Eitel Friedrich Is Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 12.—Fireman Thiery of the interned German cruiser Eitel Friedrich escaped from the ship some time between 9 o'clock last night and 6 o'clock this morning.

Thiery is said to have let himself down on the river side of the vessel, and as the yard front for a mile each way is patrolled it is believed that he swam across the river to the Norfolk side. There are two roll calls a day on the cruiser, the last at 9 P. M. Last night Thiery answer this call. At 6 o'clock this morning he failed to respond. Admiral Beatty was immediately notified.

Thiery is 25 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighs 135 pounds. He has blue eyes, a mustache, and a small goatee.

Fleeing Holdup Man Shot.

Attempting to escape by jumping back fences after he had taken part in a hold-up with two other men, William McGurk was shot in the thigh last night by Policeman Lyng of the Jersey City force. McGurk was not seriously wounded, but he meekly gave up and was sent to the City Hospital, a prisoner. Robert Gray of 37 Astor Place, Jersey City, was the man held up. The men took $20 from him.

Surrogate Noble Loses $2,000.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday set aside an order obtained by Surrogate Daniel Noble of Queens County last February directing the Board of Estimate to pay him an extra allowance of $2,000 for drawing jurors for his court. The higher court holds that Mr. Noble, as a Surrogate, is omitted from the provisions of the law relating to the compensation which "Judges" shall receive for the drawing of jurors.

TEARS UP PERU'S ACT OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

Women Applaud a Clerical Deputy — Measure Becomes Law Nevertheless.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 12.—Amid riotous scenes, Congress in joint session this afternoon promulgated the constitutional amendment granting religious liberty in this country. The amendment was carried over the head of the President, who, on account of the opposition of the clerical element and the women, had refused to sign the act.

Father Diaz, a Deputy, seized the document from the Speaker's hands and tore it up, amid wild cheering on the part of the women who filled half the Congressional Chamber.

Later Father Diaz was escorted through the streets in triumph by women. The police finally dispersed the crowds.

BRIDE QUITS VICE HUNTER.

Flees in Automobile and Charges That She Was Imprisoned.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 12.—Mrs. John H. Quilhot, wife of the former vice investigator of this city, reached the Hotel Nickel at 10 o'clock last night after a wild ride in an automobile. She had escaped, she said, in the afternoon from her husband's house in Battle Creek, Mich. She says that she intends to bring a court action to recover $100,000 worth of property transferred to her husband, to whom she was married less than a year ago when he was conducting a vice investigation for the Ministerial Association and Board of Safety of this city.

Mrs. Quilhot today told a story of what she called her imprisonment in Battle Creek for the past two months. One bath robe, one house slipper and a blanket, she said, had been the extent of her wardrobe. She was watched day and night, she said, by detectives employed by her husband.

Mrs. Quilhot was taken from the Battle Creek house by Mrs. Paul Frankel of this city after the latter had conducted a personal search assisted by private detectives since Oct. 2. While detectives said to have been employed by Quilhot were stationed near the house, Mrs. Frankel, with friends from a neighboring city, assisted Mrs. Quilhot to leave the dwelling and enter the automobile waiting near by. They fled from town at high speed and arrived at the Hotel Nickel late last night.

For the past two months Quilhot, it is said, refused to allow neighbors in the vicinity of his Battle Creek house to enter it.

Mrs. Quilhot said today that on one occasion she determined to escape and even planned suicide. She got out of the house, but was overtaken, she said, by the girl Quilhot had employed to guard her. Eluding the girl Mrs. Quilhot says she entered a private dwelling, where her husband found her later and carried her back to their home. Since that time, about one month ago, she asserted, she had been deprived of her street clothing.

TANNERS AT WHITE SULPHUR

Republican Chairman and His Bride Join the Honeymoon Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Nov. 12.—Chairman Frederick C. Tanner of the Republican State Committee and his bride, the former Miss Jane Ogden of Albany, arrived this morning.

The first rainy day in more than a month put a quietus on outdoor sports today and brought the Greenbrier colony together over the card tables and the tea dance in the afternoon, when many tea parties were given in the Spring Room. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Eaton Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Tanner, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beaver Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Hecht and Mr. and Mrs. W. Jennings Ormonde, all here on their honeymoons; Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Miss Charlotte Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Hine, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fletcher, Cecil and George St. George, Ralph W. Snowden Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Plankinton and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Hahlo.

Mrs. Lorenzo Semple arrived from New York this morning to join Mr. Semple, who has been here three weeks. Ralph W. Snowden Hill of Washington has joined friends here.

Other arrivals today included Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Shanley, Jr., and Mrs. B. J. Quinn, who joined Mrs. J. F. Shanley of Newark; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Hahlo, Mrs. Isaac Stern and Edwin A. Seasongood of New York, Mr. and Mrs. George Woodruff of Joliet, Ill., and A. Trevvett of Richmond, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Hine entertained R. C. and G. St. George of New York at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Edward T. Stuart, Jr., who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. Jay Flick, returned to Philadelphia this morning.

Leaving this evening for New York were Walter Geer, Miss Corinne St. Jacques and Mrs. A. J. Somerville. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Koehler, who entertained at dinner this evening, left for Cincinnati.

HIGH JURIST'S WIFE SUES.

Chief Justice Lairy of Indiana Defendant in Divorce Action.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 12.—Charging in her petition that for more than eleven years Moses B. Lairy, Chief Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court, showered attentions on other women, Mrs. Mazetta Lairy, now a resident of Los Angeles, today filed suit for divorce in the Superior Court. The complaint does not name any woman whom Justice Lairy is alleged to have favored, but states these names will be furnished if it is necessary. Frank Snyder, an attorney, representing Lairy, says the Chief Justice will make no defense, but has already settled all his property upon his wife and become reconciled to the separation.

The complaint also charges Justice Lairy with desertion and extreme cruelty. Friends of the Chief Justice declare his wife is jealous of him and that he has failed, after years of effort, to convince her that her suspicions are without foundation.

$905,029,500 TO $19,022,561.

Personal Assessments in Manhattan Still Declining.

Tax Commissioners in Manhattan yesterday made 482 examinations on a tentative personal tax assessment for 1916 of $53,335,600. Of the number 110 were held for a final assessment on $1,524,300. Thirty-six were exempted owing to nonresidence and three were reported dead. The total number examined since the books were opened is 9,525. Their total personal tentative assessment is $905,029,500. Of this number 2,818 have been held on a final tentative assessment of $19,022,561.

200 Machinists Return to Work.

Business Agent McEntee of District 15 of the International Association of Machinists yesterday announced the settlement of the strike of 200 machinists in the plant of the Bijur Motor Company at Hoboken. The strike started several weeks ago. The strikers gained a fifty-hour week and a 5 per cent. advance in wages. They returned to work yesterday.

REDMOND ASKS RECOUNT.

Candidate for Justice in Brooklyn Takes Case to Court.

James W. Redmond, Democratic candidate for the Municipal Court bench in the Sixth District, Brooklyn, who, on the face of the returns, was defeated by a narrow margin by his Republican opponent, Justice Lucien Bayliss, the incumbent, yesterday afternoon obtained an ex parte order from Supreme Court Justice Benedick directing the Board of Canvassers and others to show cause why the ballot boxes of the Sixth District should not be opened and the votes recounted. The order is returnable on Tuesday before Supreme Court Justice Maddox.

Mr. Redmond's activity is due chiefly to the discovery by the Board of Canvassers of irregularities in the returns of the Thirty-first Election District of the Tenth Assembly District. The totals from this district were written on yellow sheets attached to the tally sheets of other offices, and there was no record of a detailed count. In this district, which is where Justice Bayliss lives, the Justice ran ahead of his ticket and piled up a comparatively large majority against Mr. Redmond.

With the order was a stay served on the Board of Canvassers preventing the official publication of the returns in the Municipal Court race until after the issue is decided.

GIRL STRIKERS FINED.

Dressmakers Warned That Workhouse Penalty Will Come Next.

Three of the thirty striking dressmakers from the establishment of Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg of 153 West Forty-fourth Street were in the West Side Court yesterday on charges of disorderly conduct. Belle Sorkin of 5 Willett Street and Anna Heinwitz of 217 Cherry street were fined $10 and Ethel Kasha of 104 Essex Street was discharged with a reprimand.

Patrolman Fitzgerald testified that Miss Sorkin and Miss Heinwitz attacked Madeline Bauer, employed by Mrs. Rosenberg, and were cheered on by several girls who were doing picket duty. The patrolman said he tried to handle the strikers gently, but was boxed on the ears.

Magistrate Krotel recognized Miss Sorkin and Miss Heinwitz as having been before him before, and warned them that their next offense would bring a Workhouse sentence.

John Wetzel of 412 East Tenth Street was fined $5 in the same court for calling Ella Flanagan of 234 West Forty-ninth Street, an employe of Mrs. Rosenberg, a "scab" as she was on her way home.

BIG RUSH FOR CITIZENSHIP.

Special Terms of Queens Court Held to Accommodate Applicants.

Men born in all the countries now at war except France crowded the Queens Supreme Court yesterday to be made American citizens. Justice Van Siclen presided and was struck by the eagerness of many to pass the examination.

So great has been the rush of applicants recently that special terms of the court have been arranged to accommodate them. These terms will be held weekly instead of monthly as heretofore.

Among those admitted yesterday were nineteen from Russia, nineteen from Great Britain, sixteen from Germany, twelve from Austria, ten from Italy, and one each from Denmark, Turkey, France, and Switzerland.

All the applicants took the oath of allegiance before a big American flag.

CAR CRASHES INTO AUTO.

One Motorist Has Collarbone Broken, Other Slightly Injured.

Arthur M. Waring and William E. Ebbets, paper manufacturers, who live at the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street, were returning late last night in Waring's automobile from a ride in the Bronx, and were passing hrough 165th Street toward the Grand Concourse. A southbound trolley car in Morris Avenue, in charge of Motorman Harry Johnson approached the crossing at 165th Street just as the automobile reached it and, before either could stop, the car smashed into the side of the machine.

It was not overturned, but was knocked against the curbstone, and Waring and Ebbetts were thrown out. The latter received a bruised right arm and a laceration over his right eye and Waring had his collarbone broken.

No one in the trolley car was hurt, and passengers picked up the motorists and cared for them until Dr. Scheer arrived with an ambulance to take them to Lebanon Hospital. There it was said Waring's hurt was serious.

QUEENS BOY SCOUTS RALLY.

Borough Officers Will Review 1,000 Boys in Jamaica.

The first rally of the Boy Scouts of America in Queens will be held Saturday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock in King Park, Jamaica. Between 900 and 1,000 scouts will march past the reviewing stand, from which Borough President Maurice Connolly will address the boys. Chief Scout Dan Beard; National Scout James E. West, Park Commissioner John E. Weier, and Airick H. Man will also review the scouts.

There will be drills and exercises for prizes. The Borough Banner, the highest prize, will be given to the district making the best showing in all scouting activities.

Doctors to Hear Speeches on Crime.

"Disease and Crime, an Analogy," will be the subject for discussion at the anniversary meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, on Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock. The speakers will be George W. Wickersham, President of the Bar Association of New York, on the topic, "The Concern of Society in the Problem of Crime"; Thomas Mott Osborne on the topic, "The Part which Penal Institutions Might Be Made to Play in the Solution of the Problem"; and Judge Harry Olson, Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of Chicago, on "The Progress that Has Been Made and What the Future Promises."

Prize Contests Held at N. Y. U.

In a speaking contest at the College of the City of New York last night Samuel H. Friedman won the first prize, that of the Board of Trustees. He spoke on "The Menace of Industrial Unrest." The second or Drummond Prize was won by Daniel G. Krinowsky, who spoke on "Economy, False and Real." The poetry reciting contest was won by James W. McGrath, who recited Coppe's "Benediction." The contest was presided over by the Professor of Public Speaking, Erastus Palmer. The Judges were Professor Frederick Dielman, head of the Fine Arts Department; Professor of Greek Brownson, and Professor Ernest Ilgen, head of the German Department.

Aged Man Hit by Trolley Car.

Edward French, 74 years old, of Jamaica and Curtis Avenues, Richmond Hill, was struck last night by a trolley car of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit at Jamaica Avenue and Waverly Place, Richmond Hill. He suffered a lacerated scalp wound, concussion of the brain, and bruises. At St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, his condition became critical after he had a stroke of apoplexy.

Portugal Not Affected by War.

Colonel Thomas H. Birch, United States Minister to Portugal, returned yesterday from Lisbon on the Fabre liner Patria with Mrs. Birch for a short rest. Colonel Birch said that the war was having very little effect on Portugal and that the recent revolution was only a small affair and was easily put down. He added that the demand there for American made goods was increasing.

C. F. MURPHY PLAYS GOLF.

Tammany Leader Is on Hot Springs Links Daily—The Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 12.—Charles F. Murphy of New York, the Tammany Hall leader, who is here with his family for a few weeks of rest, is devoting his time principally to golf, and makes the round of the links daily with Thomas B. Smith, the newly elected Mayor of Philadelphia; Congressman William S. Vare, and John P. Conley, the new City Solicitor of Philadelphia.

Ex-State Senator Everett Colby of New Jersey, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at the Homestead, gets out for his daily round of golf in the mornings, and Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan of Short Hills, who this week broke the women's record for the golf course, making the round in 88, plays every afternoon with Miss Eleanor Chandler of Philadelphia.

Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis of New York, who got here this morning with S. L. Schoonmaker of New York, spent the day on the links, and among a score or more brides and bridegrooms who play constantly are Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Bancroft of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Goodkind. Golfers entered in the handicap tournament to be played tomorrow for cups offered by the Hot Springs Golf Club include Miss Eleanor Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bacon, Jr., Charles Robbins, Robert Batchellor, J. N. Curtain, George E. Chatilion, William H. Klenke, Miss Haskell, Mrs. Robert H. Jeffrey, Mrs. Sanford B. Belden, and C. D. Corliss.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Longfellow of New York motored yesterday to White Sulphur Springs for the day.

Miss Gladys Ingalls gave a luncheon at her new place, Boxwood Farm, for Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bacon of Boston, inviting among others Miss Emily Witherbee, Miss Mildred Eddy, Baron Schroeder, and Thomas Sidenberg of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bright will close their cottage here tomorrow. Mr. Bright and Miss Eleanor Bright will return to their home in New Orleans and Mrs. Bright will make a visit in New York with Mrs. La Piece, who has been her guest here.

Arrivals at the Homestead today include Frederick B. Cochran, Miss Marjorie Cochran, New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Stow, Mrs. H. Sanderson, Wilson H. Brown, and Miss R. Riley, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Somerville, Toronto, and J. H. Patterson, Dayton.

DEFENDS EFFICIENCY ORDER

Gallieni Answers Aggrieved Deputies in Parliament.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—General Gallieni made his maiden speech to the Chamber of Deputies yesterday in reply to an interpellation by J. B. Morin regarding his circular order threatening dismissal to all War Department officials who were incompetent or who tolerated incompetency in those under them. M. Morin remarked that members of Parliament had not solicited favors, although they had made recommendations which were not claims. He requested General Gallieni to mount the tribune and state whether members had intervened in the War Ministry in a reprehensible manner.

"I am a soldier and never have occupied myself with politics," said General Gallieni, in complying with M. Morin's request. "All under whom I have served can tell you how I have understood my duty toward the country. I have taken the Ministry of War only from devotion to the common cause we must all defend. This work would be condemned to failure if I could not count upon your unreserved co-operation.

"I thought it useful to stop the plague of recommendations. Our soldiers should have the conviction that only equity and law determine our decisions. Every soldier has the right to make a complaint without hindrance from any person. That is the object of my instructions. All complaints will be examined with the greatest sympathy, because sympathy is an essential quality of a military chief. It is necessary that every soldier should be able to make his complaint heard even at the top of the military hierarchy."

General Gallieni added that Parliamentary control was necessary to unveil and repress abuses.

M. Morin asked if any recommendation had been made by a member of Parliament which was not for the best interests of the country, as might be supposed from press comment.

The War Minister responded that he was not responsible for press comment.

EX-AMERICANS TO FIGHT.

New Canadian Citizens Active in a Recruiting Campaign.

TORONTO, Nov. 12.—Already twelve of the officers for the battalion of American-born citizens of Canada have arrived here, and it is expected that the others will be here by Monday. There are now more than 200 enlisted at Calgary and 160 in Ontario. A recruiting campaign will begin next month. The officers who are now here are:

Major A. B. Clarke, formerly of New York, commanding officer; Captain W. L. Good, formerly of Massachusetts, Adjutant; Captain M. W. Hutt, formerly of Massachusetts, Quartermaster; Captain B. S. Hutchinson, formerly of Chicago, medical officer; the Rev. Mr. Bullock, formerly of Connecticut, Chaplain, and Lieutenants F. C. Priny, formerly of Chicago; F. M. P. Potts, formerly of Washington, D. C.; I. W. Heaton, formerly of Arkansas; W. M. Latimer, formerly of Philadelphia; A. R. and W. B. Minard, formerly of Massachusetts, and G. Cummins.

NEIGHBORS MET AS FOES.

Canadian Saw His Old Friend Bayoneted in a German Trench.

Special to The New York Times.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 12.—Two Winnipeg residents met in death grips recently in a German trench in Flanders. This is the narrative drawn from the survivor who has returned to North Winnipeg, discharged owing to wounds received at Ypres.

The Englishman, departing in August, 1914, for Valcartier, took farewell of many friends, including a German, who had for several years been his next door neighbor. They had been exceptionally good friends.

One night in Flanders came the order to take the German trenches. The Winnipeg man, leaping the German parapet, fell on a foe. Both lost rifles and grappled in the pitch darkness. Finally the narrator got the death grip on his foe's throat. A star shell showed the face as that of the German who had said godby to him in Winnipeg. "Then my comrade bayoneted him, and dawn confirmed my suspicion that my former friend was dead.

"I am sure he recognized me," said the survivor, "but how did he get there?"

GERMANY LOWERS RATES.

Reduces Railway Fares to Enable Relatives to Visit Wounded Soldiers

Reduced railway fares were allowed recently by the German Government on Government-owned railway lines to certain relatives visiting sick or wounded soldiers or attending funerals of soldiers killed in the war. These reductions have been extended, says the Frankfurter Zeitung of Oct. 18, so as to include grandparents, grandchildren, parents-in-law, and adopted children and parents of soldiers, as well as brothers and sisters of soldiers' wives.

The new regulations apply to the above relatives or connections in cases where they must take the place of the next of kin, either because the latter have died or are prevented from taking journeys through age, illness, or similar reasons.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments ordered, to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 12: Patrol. L. Hyman, 42d to 74th, bicycle duty; F. F. Manning, 74th, bicycle to motor cycle duty; E. J. Blaney, Jr., B. B. H. Squad, to 143d, assign. to Warrant Squad discont'd. Assigned to motor cycle duty: W. T. Menke, 29th to 86th; M. Widmer, 42d to 74th; J. A. Connora, 36th, to Bridge Prect.; W. H. Thompson, 167th to 168th; W. Myer, 149th, to B. B. H. Squad as messenger; Motor Cycle Patrol. S. J. T. Genet, B. B. H. Squad, to Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, assign't as messenger discont'd.

From precincts indicated to Traffic Div., Subdiv. C.: A. A. Genherich, 68th; W. Delaney, 74th; J. F. Miller, Bridge; T. J. Lebaue, 74th; E. T. Cody, 168th. 8 A. M., Nov. 16: Matron M. Whitehurst, 150th, to B. B. H. Squad, Special Squad 1.

Temporary Assignments: Surgeons C. J. Dillon, 10 S. D., in charge 8 S. D., in addition to his own, 1 day, 12 P. M., Nov. 19; A. D. Smith, 12 S. D., in charge 13 S. D., in addition to his own, 10 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 13; E. J. Donlin, 13 S. D., in charge 17 S. D., in addition to his own, 5 days, 10 A. M., Nov 25; Patrol. J. Cunniff, 6, to Det. Bu., 20 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 12; W. E. Quirk, 39, duty in plain clothes, 6 P. M., Nov. 11, to 8 A. M., Dec. 9; G. Downey, 68, to Comm'r's Office, 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 12; A. Kollmer, 156, and E. R. Friel, 155, to 9 I. D., 30 days, noon Nov. 14; I. McLaughlin, 166, to Det. Bu., 10 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 13.

Leaves of Absence (with full pay): Surgeons A. H. Brown, 8 S. D., 1 day, 12 P. M., Nov. 19; balance of vacation; W. Brouner, 17 S. D., 5 days, 10 A. M., Nov. 25, to be deducted from vacation; D. D. Jennings, 18 S. D., 19 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 18, balance of vacation, (Without pay): Lieut. C. Snow, 162, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Nov. 12; Patrol. P. Harty, 26, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 14; W. W. Elsele, 28, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 16; M. J. Maniscl, 37, 1 day, 4 P. M., Nov. 25; G. C. Geibel, 63, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 12; E. J. Shields, 65, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Nov. 12; D. Lana, 152, 1 day, 4 A. M., Nov. 25; C. Blalch, T. S., 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 16.

Sick leave: 151, Det. Serg. 2d Gr. C. A. Mulligan, D. B., 90 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 12.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. Petrizzo, 32, 7:30 P. M., Nov. 2, during disability; C. O'Frawley, 60, 1:50 P. M., Nov. 1, during disability; J. J. Martin, 144, 8:20 A. M., Nov. 4, during disability; T. J. Danaher, 144, 11 A. M., Oct. 26, to 12:01 A. M., Nov. 4; L. Stevenson, 170, 11:45 P. M., Sept. 19, to noon, Oct. 28; J. J. Ryan, 170, 4:05 A. M., Oct. 21, to noon, Oct. 24; G. P. Stubenrauch, 285, 11 A. M., Oct. 14, to 12 P. M., Oct. 15.

Advancements to grades: To $1,250 grade, Nov. 22—Patrol. F. E. Timmons, 2; C. F. Johns, 2; F. Miele, 15; D. Mandel, 17; W. J. Ahearn, 22; A. Squasson, 23; W. Klenk, 25; J. Burggraf, 33; J. McNamara, 39; W. F. J. Sullivan, 42; D. T. McCarthy, 143; S. Clauer, 154; C. W. Brown, 166; M. R. Sanders, 170; C. O. D. A. Mahoney, D. B.; F. J. Smith, 4; J. Ahern, 10; F. J. McCarron, 17; C. Leff, 18; M. Neary, 22; J. V. Lawless, 23; M. Coleman, 31; J. A. McMahon, 38; J. R. Cahill, 40; C. A. Anderson, 69; W. H. Daniels, 151; W. V. Glerie, 165; P. Walsh, Traffic C; J. R. Rein, D. B.; F. L. Hogan, D. B.; Nov. 27, C. H. Mahon, 42.

To $1,150 grade: Patrol. H. Scharf, 2; L. A. Manley, 2; G. E. Platt, 13; N. Farren, 15; J. G. Bauer, 22; C. Schipp, 25; E. Kupec, 31; H. E. Schweitzer, 31; J. A. Brantigan, 31; J. Butler, 31; J. Oberhaus, 38; J. McNamee, 38; W. C. Hettler, 38; F. Heppenheimer, 38; S. Weissman, 39; J. A. Prinz, 42; C. J. Guldner, 85; G. F. Webster, 144; W. T. Cox, 152; T. J. Stevens, 153; E. Clarke, 155; J. F. Burkhard, 156; J. A. Pankanin, 157; F. A. McCormack, 162; C. J. Tierney, 176; D. A. Yates, 292; H. Guran, C. O. E. E. Gompers, D. B.; W. P. Dolan, 9th Dist.

Fines imposed: Sergt. E. Reilly, 170, (while in full uniform, off duty, entered liquor saloon,) 2 days. Patrol. J. A. Brady, 2, (loungling, disrespectful to Lieut.,) 2 days; H. J. Schmidt, 2, (snatched and tore up paper on which citizen had written patrolman's shield number,) 4 days; E. P. Brosnan, 5, (absent without leave,) 1 day; J. McDane, 10, (absent from post, in premises,) 3 days; same, 3 days; P. S. Haber, 10, (attached to 29 when charges were preferred,) (in doorway, apparently in conversation with a citizen,) 5 days; J. Pellegrino, 12, (sitting with two patrolmen while assigned to strike duty,) 3 days; (absent from post, in restaurant,) 1 day; J. M. McCarthy, 17, (absent without leave,) ½ day; E. E. Cleveland, 14, (failed to properly patrol special post,) 2 days; D. L. Smith, 16, (attached to 42 when charges were preferred,) (failed to signal,) 8 days; J. T. Kelly, 18, (smoking cigarette,) 2 days; P. E. Murphy, 28, (in improper patrol,) 2 days; J. J. Kelleghan, 28, (absent without leave,) ½ day; E. Jones, 28, (failed to return promptly,) 1 day; I. B. M. Wagner, 29, (sitting on railing,) 2 days; P. J

EAST SIDE SCULPTOR WINS EXHIBIT PRIZE

Beniamino Bufano Receives $500 for Work Depicting Emigrant's Struggles.

100 ENTERED THE CONTEST

Mrs. H. P. Whitney Leads Movement to Instil Patriotism in Foreign-Born Here.

A prize competition and public exhibition of paintings, sculpture, poster design, and black-and-white drawing, which, it is hoped, will lend impetus to the movement to better the conditions among immigrants, will be opened on Monday at the studios of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, at 8 West Eighth Street. About 100 exhibits have been accepted for display, most of them the works of artists who are little known. Six prizes, totaling $1,100, have been awarded.

Miss Frances A. Keller, editor of The Immigrants in America Review, has been one of the moving spirits in arranging for the exhibition, which, in a way, is in line with other efforts to bring about a condition which will end the talk of hyphenated Americanism, and, by aiding and educating the immigrants and bettering their social standing, win from them whole-hearted devotion to the country of their adoption.

That is the avowed purpose, according to the literature given out yesterday, and those who were permitted to look behind the scenes and view the sculpture and other exhibits before the opening were generally impressed by the feeling that, if the work of the exhibitors was representative of the sentiments of the majority of the immigrants, there was a real cause for the educational movement. In fact, the majority of the exhibits were openly gloomy in their treatment of the subject, "The Immigrant in America." There was a bright spot here and there, but these exhibits were the exception. Most of them depicted a struggle for life and suffering, or told the story of those who came full of hope to find that the picture they had drawn of a new home in a new country was, in many respects, altered by realities. The exhibit which won the first prize, the work of Beniamino Bufano, a young sculptor of the east side, bore the inscription, "I came into my own, and my own received me not."

This prize winner was one of the most ambitious of the works exhibited and the artist aspired to represent in it the lot of the immigrants as he had seen conditions at first hand during his daily wanderings on the great east side. He had attempted to depict the suffering and misery he believed he saw, and the child borne down by the need to work instead of uplifted by the right to learn. But there was one figure which represented a great hope in the future, a bit of a boy demanding of the country what he believed to be his rights. The names of the exhibitors were not known to the committee of artists who awarded the prizes, and they agreed that this group was the best of all. That an artist, who is scarcely more than a boy and who is called "Bene" by his friends, had done it they did not know until the award was made.

A painting by Mary Bayne took second prize, a bit of sculpture by F. Applegate, third; a painting by Evan A. Walters, fourth; a black-and-white drawing by Charles Harley, fifth, and a poster by Christian F. Chambers, sixth. The prizes were respectively $500, $250, $100, $50, $100, and $100. They were offered by Mrs. Whitney.

The jury of awards included Chester H. Aldrich, James B. Fraser, Robert Henri, Charles Dana Gibson, John Sloan, Frank X. Leyendecker, and Paul Manship. Most of the exhibitors live in New York, but a number of entries were sent from various parts of the country.

An announcement sent out contained this reference to the exhibition:

> The competition is part of the patriotic impulse that has swept the country since the European war. What is Americanism? What are the present mighty forces in this American life, made up of so many different races, and so many traditions? What is the destiny of America, and what do we want it to be? Is it true that everything thrown into the melting pot comes out an American product, and, if it does not, is the fault in the produce or in America, who has assumed that the melting pot needs no watching?
>
> Can they know our language if they are given no opportunity to learn it? Can they know our ways if they have no American contact except the job? Can they become citizens if not one in ten of them can reach facilities for attaining the requirements for naturalization—i. e., knowledge of English and civics?
>
> To stimulate thought and expression of these questions now (and for years past) vital in American life was the underlying purpose of the Whitney competition. It was meant to draw out an expression of the part in American life that is now being played by these foreign born in our country and the many millions more of foreign-born parentage; of what they are doing to America and what America is doing to them. If the present exhibit helps to stir the thought of the American people and the imagination of American artists in this direction, it will not only pave the way for greater art exhibits to come, but will constitute a unifying force in American life.

The exhibition will be open from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15. On opening day the admission fee will be $1, on other days 25 cents, with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays, when no admission will be charged. The proceeds are to be devoted to the practical work in the Americanization of immigrants, especially promoting the use of the English language and naturalization.

Case of Advanced Prices.

The salesman for a woolen mill was talking over with one of his customers the prospects for the next season, including the interesting topic of what advances in the prices of goods might be expected. He said that one style number previously offered at $1.95 would probably be priced at $2.15 or $2.10. In quoting the higher price as his first guess, his intention was to emphasize the fact that nothing but an exceptionally strong market will rule when goods are priced for next Fall. These price advances are looked for in both the woolen and the worsted divisions, although the increases in woolens are expected to be greater than those in the other branch because of the number of mills devoted to army contracts.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Rain and colder Sat.; Sunday fair; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Ga.—Rain Sat., except fair in n. w.; colder, Sunday fair, colder in s. e.; moderate n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat., colder in n. w. Sun, cloudy, colder in n.; variable winds, becoming moderate n. w.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and colder Sat.; Sun. fair; moderate n. to n. e. winds.

La.—Fair Sat., except rain and colder in s. e. Sunday cloudy; moderate n. to n. e. winds.

East. Texas—Showers Sat. Sun. cloudy; moderate n. to n. e. winds.

West. Texas and Ark.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. cloudy.

Okla.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. fair.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat., Sun. cloudy.

Ohio—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate w. to s. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Sun. Sat. cloudy and warmer; moderate s. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.; s. w. to w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair and continued cold Sat. and Sun.; fresh w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; colder Sun.

Mo.—Fair Sat., with colder in w. Sun. cloudy and colder.

Wis.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; colder by Sat. night.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; colder Sat.

Iowa—Cloudy and colder Sat. and Sun.

N. Dak.—Fair and colder Sat. Sun. fair.

S. Dak.—Fair Saturday and Sun.; colder Sat.

Kan. and Neb.—Cloudy and colder Sat. Sun. fair and cold.

DISPUTE VALUE OF BOOKS.

Two Volumes Valued at $2,000 by Dealer Said to be Worth Only $50.

Judge John V. McAvoy in the City Court has been asked to determine whether two volumes entitled "Sonnets of Petrarch" and "Sonnets from the Portuguese" are worth $2,000, as estimated by George D. Sproul, Incorporated, a dealer in rare books, or $50, as valued by Mrs. S. Jennie Sorg of Middletown, Ohio, mother of Paul Sorg, who asked the book dealer to supply her with two volumes missing from a set of ten rare books. Mrs. Sorg's collection of rare books is among the finest. Arguments on both sides of the case have caused Judge McAvoy a great deal of thought.

The court has been informed that Mrs. Sorg in 1904 bought at a special sale in Philadelphia ten volumes of St. Dunstan's, from which set two volumes were missing. In 1912, according to the plaintiff, she proposed to have George D. Sproul, Incorporated, enter into an agreement to furnish her with reproductions of the two missing volumes, which were to have been illustrated by Attilio Formilli, an artist of Florence, Italy, who is said to rank foremost among the illustrators of parchment.

The book dealer further says his company prepared two volumes, highly decorated, such as Mrs. Sorg ordered, and that she rejected them on the ground that they were not decorated by the artist agreed upon, nor were they up to the standards represented.

Recently the book dealer brought suit to get payment from Mrs. Sorg, and her defense was put in, showing she did not claim to be a connoisseur, but that misrepresentations were made to her in the agreement to furnish the two missing volumes. Mrs. Sorg says her experts will testify that the two volumes furnished to her are gaudy, and of no artistic value, while the binding is crude. She also maintains that the volumes were machine stamped and not hand tooled, as was stipulated in the agreement.

The plaintiff obtained an order for a commission to issue to Florence to examine the artist there. The two books were sent to Florence, where they were intrusted to the American Consul General. The artist testified that the decorations were his own, that they bore his signature, that its work was his highest achievement, and that no one could have made the illuminations more artistic. The testimony of the artist was returned with the books.

ERRED IN THINKING HE ERRED

Appellate Division Reverses Justice for Reversing Himself.

The Appellate Division, Second Department, yesterday reversed a decision of Justice Scudder of Brooklyn, who set aside a verdict of a jury in favor of the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company, on the ground that he believed he erred in his charge. The higher court held that the Justice was in error in believing that he made a judicial mistake.

The complainant against the railroad was Mrs. Frances MacReynolds. She sought to recover $10,000 for alleged permanent injuries. Her husband, Scott MacReynolds, who is a lawyer, also joined in the suit to recover $5,000 for the loss of his wife's services. Justice Scudder in charging the jury said:

"You have a right to take into account that the husband is a lawyer, in weighing her testimony and in weighing his. Of course, sometimes associations do sharpen wits."

Chief Justice Jenks, who wrote the decision of the Appellate Division, commenting on this part of Justice Scudder's charge, said:

"So far as the honesty of the witness (Mrs. MacReynolds) was concerned, it mattered not whether her husband was a lawyer or a layman. The final sentence was unfortunate in that it could be susceptible of sinister suggestions, but not necessarily. The court was speaking of the plaintiff as a witness. I trust that the association of a witness with a lawyer may be said to sharpen the witness's wits without implication of false swearing."

The Appellate Division directed that the verdict of the jury for the railroad company should stand.

CAMBRIA BREAKS ITS RECORD

Produced 122,069 Tons of Finished Steel During October.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Nov. 12.—Announcement was made yesterday that the production last month of the Cambria Steel Company exceeded all records of the company, the output being 122,009 tons of finished product. The previous best record was 107,708 tons.

The average for each of the furnaces was about 486 tons each twenty-four hours.

A GAIN IN IMPORTS.

Main Features of Those Entered at This Port Last Week.

Detailed statistics regarding general imports at this port in the week ended Nov. 6, issued yesterday at the Custom House, show entries valued at $17,996,490, compared with $15,073,802 in the week before, and $18,029,158 in the week before that. Dry goods imports ran about $500,000 ahead of the previous week's record.

Aniline color imports took a spurt and reached a value of $48,858, while indigo entries amounted to $71,367. Dyewood extract was appraised at $6,794, while dyewood itself had a value of $15,877. Logwood imports totaled 1,773,000 pounds, worth $13,701.

Watches, jewelry, and precious stones entered at the Custom House aggregated $1,531,748, the heaviest single week's record since the outbreak of the European war. India rubber manufactures, and waste were manifested at $3,264,092, while receipts of Argentine fresh beef for the week totaled 141,900 pounds, worth $15,719. Sugar entries were 37,429 bags, valued at $307,773, while 9,300 bales of wool appraised at $997,909 were brought in. Coffee had a value of $1,495,094, and raw cocoa of $293,852.

Dry goods entered for consumption were valued at $2,860,166, silk entries being returned at $860,941. In the week before dry goods entered for consumption had a value of $1,891,417, silk entries being set down at $502,133. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses last week aggregated $402,021, while warehoused goods were returned at $527,037. In the corresponding week last year the entries were respectively $581,578, and $1,138,649.

DRY GOODS SALES GROW.

Wholesale Distribution Larger Than Same Period Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Marshall Field & Co. in their Weekly Review of The Dry Goods Trade say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods has been in excess of the corresponding period of a year ago. Road sales for both immediate and future shipment have been in much larger volume, and more customers have been in the market.

"Collections are normal."

About the Cotton Outlook.

The November bulletin of the American Cotton Yarn Company makes some interesting comment regarding the cotton supply of the world. Telling why yarn is high and has advanced so sharply, especially yarns made from long staple "peeler" cotton, which is used for combed and carded yarns, it says that the new crop of these staples, 1⅛, 1 3-16, 1¼, and 1⅜ inches long, is the smallest in years, and manufacturers are afraid there will not be enough to supply the demand. It says also that Egyptian cotton is also very expensive, some grades selling as high as 24 to 25 cents. The crop is said to be the smallest produced in many years, and prices are expected to stay at present levels for some time. It is predicted in the bulletin that the crop of Sea Island cotton will run from 90,000 to 100,000 bales, the prediction being based on the last ginners' report. As a result lower prices are expected to prevail on this cotton when the present crop comes into market, which will be soon.

Wool Prices Advance.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A moderate selection of 7,600 bales met with an increased demand at strong prices at the wool auction sales today. Long, medium greasy merinos and medium scoured crossbreds advanced 10@15 per cent. and common greasy crossbreds were 15@20 per cent. higher. Americans were good buyers.

BUSINESS NOTES.

E. B. Estes & Sons of this city have just received an order by cable from their London house for 200 carloads of special hardwood lumber, which is wanted by English buyers who formerly placed their contracts in Scandinavia. They also have received recently orders for several carloads of screw-threaded, turned wooden boxes to be used for inclosing spark plugs for the British Army. The order came from the British Government.

Edmund J. Brewster, who was for some time with the late D. Claflin, Company as assistant manager of the curtain department, and who was later with the drapery department of Fred Butterfield & Co., incorporated, has become associated with the Kirsch Manufacturing Company, Sturgis, Mich., as drapery manager. He will open a local office in the near future and make his headquarters there.

President Robert T. Francis of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers announced yesterday that the speakers at the annual meeting of the association, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 1, are Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, and Charles Matthews, an expert chemist. It is planned to have the business session, including the election of officers, take place early in the afternoon, to be followed at 8 P. M. by the addresses.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Thirty-eight corporations having aggregate capital stocks of $721,940 were chartered today. They include:

Ratje Bunks Estate, realty, capital no par value, carry on business with $168,840; J. Meyer, J. and D. Bunke, 315 East 175th St., Bronx.

Alanson Sumner Co., Albany, realty, $125,000; E. D. Sumner, E. P. and A. Paige Smith, 51 State St., Albany.

Sterling Estates, Buffalo, realty, $50,000; G. T. Moseley, H. D. Waters, W. H. Smith, Buffalo.

United States Manufacturers Export Corpn., dry goods, textiles, millinery, $100,000; M. L. Arnstein, M. De Lisser, F. A. Lacks, 17 West 34th St.

Clear Realty Co., $80,000; M. Pisik; A. M. Otterburg, E. M. Steindler, 200 5th Av.

The Peptalo Co., Jamestown, food, cereal products, canned meats, vegetables, fruit, $20,000; M. Packard, G. and E. W. Olson, 145 Buffalo St., Jamestown.

Lyman Berkwitz Co., wearing apparel, $25,000; W. Zucker, A. L. Lewinson, J. Layman, 358 Riverside Drive.

International Knitting Corpn., dry and knit goods, embroideries, $10,000; W. L. Muiry, H. Hudson, C. Blandy, Jr., 37 Wall St.

Zenitz Pictures Corpn., moving picture films, $25,000; J. Jamesberg, M. S. Hirsch, A. S. Werblin, 19 Cedar St.

Belmont Milling and Produce Co., Belmont, cold storage, grist mills, $25,000; G. H. Rice, K. M. Hooper, C. D. Baxter, Belmont.

Weil-Strauss Corp'n, mechanical, electric engineers, contractors, flour mills, $10,000; H. H. A. Meyn, M. Weil, A. A. Strauss, 50 Church St.

City and State Supervision Co., real estate agency, brokerage, construction, insurance, $10,000; R. Lehman, W. H. Finger, J. H. Schelner, 25 West 42d St.

Universal Portrait Co., photograph studios, frames, $10,000; J. Edelstein, J. Linn, M. Cohen, 1,214 Washington Av.

Elmhurst Dairy Co., Elmhurst, $10,000; S., B., and I. J. Lachter, Woodhaven Av., Elmhurst.

Dunkirk Produce Co., Dunkirk, groceries, meats, wines, liquors, $10,000; H. Teste, V. Cortese, A. Brochetti, 204 Park Av., Dunkirk.

The Heron Rod Co., Utica, hollow rods, connecting rods, hardware, $10,000; R. P. Heron, T. Foster, W. S. Foster, 811 Broad St., Utica.

Merchants' Colonial Corp'n, commission, merchandise, $10,000; J. Fine, S. Barkers, C. S. Bulkley, Short Hills, N. J.

Hugo Fischer, Inc., Brooklyn, fur dyeing, $5,000; O. E. Saylor, H. and I. Fischer, 501 8th Av.

Carlon Waist Co., ladies' apparel, $10,000; J. W. Ober, L. Lerner, J. Leibowitz, 1,704 Union St., Brooklyn.

Nox-Ed Hat Mfg. Co., Syracuse, hats, general mfg., $10,000; S. and W. H. Sumberg, L. Maxon, 1,107 East Adams St., Syracuse.

Crystal Lunch, Brooklyn, restaurants, lunch rooms, $5,000; J. J. Cohen, A. K. and F. L. Schmitt, 94 Lee Av., Brooklyn.

Pierce & Scopes, Albany, books, prints, stationery, $5,000; M. W. and F. J. Scopes, J. Pierce, 57 Maiden Lane, Albany.

Electric Fuse Board Co., Rochester, electric switchboard, appliances, electric goods, $5,000; C. J. MacDonald, W. J. Pierce, J. B. Tucker, 79 Pinnacle Road, Rochester.

Diamond Farms Producers Co., butter, eggs, produce, groceries, $5,000; J. Bernstein, J. Green, M. Sapiro, 181 West 116th St.

Yourose Realty Co., $6,000; L. B. Rosenberg, F. Younker, H. Y. Lewin, 648 Riverside Drive.

Capital increases: Werblow-Fisher Corp'n, New York, $10,000 to $50,000; Sutton, Aspinwall & Co., New York, $80,000 to $50,000; High Park Improvement Co., Buffalo, $25,000 to $50,000; Sterling Automobile Manufacturing Co., New York, $100,000 to $750,000; Bernstein, Pitt & Goldberg, Inc., New York, $15,000 to $20,000; Consolidated Water Co. of Utica, $2,500,000 to $5,000,000; the Wright Co., New York, $1,000,000 to $5,000,000; New York Ribbon Co., New York, $5,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Economy Garment Manufacturing Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 12.—Charters filed here:

Acheson Company, New York, $1,000,000, to establish laboratories for scientific research; Edward G. Acheson, Niagara Falls; William Seaton, New York; John S. Parker, South Orange, N. J.

Wm. R. Keon Company, Davenport, Iowa, $3,000,000, to acquire timber lands, to operate saw mills, to manufacture from timber products of all kinds; Joe R. Lane, J. Reed Lane, both of Davenport, Iowa; W. L. Roach, Muscatine, Iowa.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks Dun's Review says:

In spite of the rapidity of the movement, there is no slackening of the advance that foreshadows the greatest commercial development in the history of the country. Following many months of unprecedented and adjustment to new conditions, progress has come with such a rush that reaction is feared in some quarters; yet the economic position steadily gains in strength and evidences of speculative extravagance so favored continued expansion. Business is no longer wholly dependent upon the war demands, the bumper crops, the widespread increase in production, in the volume of trade in progress, or the ability of the people to purchase having established the basis for an era of unexampled prosperity.

Clearings through the banks at the principal cities in the United States continue to show very marked expansion, the total this week, according to Dun's Review, amounting to $4,041,440,794, as against $2,285,905,045 the same week last year and $2,971,201,727 the corresponding week in 1913, thus supplying increases respectively of 76.8 and 36.1 per cent. As usual, the most pronounced gains appear at New York City, exchanges at that centre being 115.4 per cent. larger than last year and 47.4 per cent. in excess of the same week two years ago.

Bradstreet's says:

In industry the pace is, if anything, quicker; foreign war demand and insistent domestic call cause orders to heap up with iron and steel men; the lumber trade improvement, first visible at the South, has reached the Pacific Northwest, where prices have been advanced; Winter wheat movement is free, thus improving collections, and sales of Spring wheat are large, despite holding by farmers.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French.5	Oct., 1920	97⅛	98	5.47
Argen. Govt..6	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.50
Argen. Govt..6	Dec., 1916	101¼	101⅜	4.25
Argen. Govt..6	Dec., 1917	101⅛	101¼	5.55
Argen. Govt..6	May, 1920	99⅜	100	6.00
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917	99½	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c.5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99⅛	5.20
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1919	100¼	100⅜	4.85
Dom. of Can..5	Oct., 1917	100⅛	100¼	4.85
French Gov't.5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	6.12
German Gov't.5	Jan., 1916	99⅝	100	4.00
Italian Gov't..6	Oct., 1916	100	100⅛	4.00
Norway Gov't.6	Oct., 1916	100¼	100½	5.45
Norway Gov't.6	Oct., 1917	100¼	100½	5.70
Swedish Gov't.6	Dec., 1916	99	99⅛	6.50
Swiss Gov't..5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't..5	Mar., 1919	95⅛	97¼	6.15
Swiss Gov't..5	Mar., 1920	95⅜	96½	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power...6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	101	101⅛	4.40
Am. Loco. Co.5	July, 1916	100⅜	101¼	3.00
A. T. T. sub.5	Apr., 1917	100⅜	100½	5.70
Anacon. Cop..6	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101¼	4.00
Balt. & Ohio..4½	June, 1917	100⅜	100½	4.05
Balt. & Ohio..4½	June, 1918	100⅜	100½	4.50
B'klyn R. T..5	July, 1918	100⅜	100½	4.60
Can. North'n.6	July, 1915	98	98⅛	4.55
Can. Pacific..6	Mar. 2'24	102⅜	103	5.55
Ches. & Ohio.5	June, 1919	97⅛	98	5.75
Chi. & W. I..5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	99¾	5.05
Chi. Eli. Rys..5	July, 1916	90	94	14.00
C. P. R. & L..6	May, 1918	100	101	5.50
Con. Pow. Co..6	May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
Con. Gas, Balt.5	May, 1917	99	100	5.00
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.90
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	4.25
E. Pr. & Lt..5	.....	1918	93	96½	6%
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100½	4.80
Gr. Rap. Rd..5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	3.75
Gr. Rap. Ry..5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	5.63
Hav. Sil. Ry..6	Sept., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Hock. Val...5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101	4.50
Int. Harv.....5	Feb.16,'18	101¼	101⅜	4.40
Lack. Steel...6	Mar., 1917	101⅜	101¾	4.00
Louis. & Nash.6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Minn. & St. L.6	Feb., 1919	92½	93½	31.00
Mont. T. & P..6	Apr., 1917	95	97½	7.95
Minn. G. E...6	June, 1917	100⅛	101	5.50
Mich. Pow. Co.6	June, 1917	99	100⅜	6.00
N. E. Nav....6	May, 1917	99½	99⅝	6.45
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5	May., 1916	100⅜	100⅞	3.50
North. S. P...6	June, 1917	100	100⅜	5.65
Penn. Co...4½	June 1921	100⅛	101	4.50
P. S. C. N. Y..5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.15
Sea. Air Line.5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.45
Southern Ry..5	Feb., 1916	100⅛	100¼	3.50
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100¼	4.70
Suls. & Bona..6	June, 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.40
U. S. Smelt..5	June, 1918	99	100	5.00
U. S. P. S.Co.6	Apr., 1918	97¼	98½	6.60
Union Typew.5	Jan. 15,'18	98⅝	99	5.70
United Fruit..6	May, 1917	102	102¼	4.40
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	100½	101	4.60
Utah Co.....6	Apr., 1917	100¼	101	5.20
West E. & M.5	Oct., 1917	101	101¼	4.85
W. Penn. Tr..6	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	4.00
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	98¾	99¼	6.68
W. Pr. Co....6	Mar., 1917	99½	100¼	5.40
W. V. T. & E.6	June, 1917	97	99	6%

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅛	103½	103⅜	103⅝
4½s	June, 1963	105⅛	105½	105⅛	105½
4½s	March, 1963	105⅛	105½	105⅛	105½
4½s	Nov., 1957	104⅞	105¼	104⅞	105¼
4½s	May, 1957	104⅛	105¼	104⅛	105¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅜	....	100⅜	....
4½s	May, 1917	100⅜	....	100⅜	....
4½s	March, 1964	100½	100⅝	100⅜	101
4½s	March, 1962	100½	100⅝	100⅜	101
4½s	Sept., 1960	100½	100⅝	100⅜	101
4½s	March, 1960-90	100	100⅛	100⅛	101¼
4s	May, 1959	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
4s	May, 1957	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
4s	Nov., 1956	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
4s	Nov., 1955	96⅞	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
4s	Nov., 1936	96	....	96⅜	....
4s	Nov., 1955	88½	....	88½	....
3½s	Nov., 1954	87½	87¾	87½	....
3½s	May, 1954	87½	87¾	87½	....

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED.—JOBS IN CORDUROY DRESSES, COLORS NAVY, BROWN AND WINE. STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO., 423 WEST 55TH ST., MR. L. RUBEN.

WANTED—Forstmann & Hoffman Columbia broadcloth, 50 pieces black, at $1.17½; 7 per cent. off cash. Call Madison Sq. 2257.

OPEN FOR QUANTITY of navy blue velveteens. Telephone Madison Square 10219.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, NO. 1 MAIN ST., BROOKLYN, Will look at women's suits and coats for Spring catalog immediately.

Make appointment by telephone, Main 7308, Store 9, or bring samples to the eleventh floor.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, NO. 1 MAIN ST., BROOKLYN, Will look at waists and dresses for Spring catalog immediately.

Make appointment by telephone, Main 7308, Store 9, or bring samples to the eleventh floor.

OUR MR. L. RUBEN WILL SEE YOUR SPRING LINE OF SILK AND COTTON DRESSES (FROM ABOUT $2.00 TO $15.00 EACH) ANY MORNING FROM 8:15 TO 10:30 A. M., AND 3:30 TO 5:30 P. M. STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO., 423 WEST 55TH ST.

FUR TRIMMED COATS in velours, corduroys, mixtures, tebbie cheviots, white and plaid chinchillas for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St. Chel. 2198 and 8618.

JOBBERS PLACING ORDERS on waists, house dresses, and children's dresses for immediate delivery, and Spring styles. Call Saturday and Monday. Settels Manufacturing Co., 22 East 21st St., Room 304.

JOBBER IS READY to look at silk and serge dresses for coming season; 5th floor, 55 West 16th St.

JOBBER looking Spring sport coats and suits, 40 West 24th St., ninth floor.

CONTRACTORS wanted on middy blouses. Call at once with samples. B. Soloman, 141 West 36th St., 5th floor.

CONTRACTOR WANTED on silk waists. Write particulars or call, W. Solomon, 136 Spring St.

ATTENTION, BUYERS.—500 MISSES' AND JUNIORS' COATS, PILE FABRIC AND MIXTURES, PLAIN AND FUR TRIMMED; $5.75; ALSO 1,000 CHILDREN'S COATS; ALL SIZES, $1 UP; IMMEDIATE DELIVERY; JOBS FOR BASEMENT TRADE ALWAYS ON HAND. HERMAN CLOAK CO., 30-34 WEST 26TH ST.

SAMPLE ENGLISH OVERCOATS AT RETAIL.—This season's manufacturer's models; must be sold at once at less than cost. Room 1,209, 200 5th Av.

SPRING LINE cloth and silk dresses ready for inspection. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, Plush Corduroy and Zibeline Coats; also Velvet Suits. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

DRESS FASTENERS, Revol & Sonamor; immediate delivery. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d St., Chelsea 8975.

500 FUR SETS TO SELL CHEAP; CALL AFTER 4 P. M. J. H. SHEER, 425 WEST 55TH ST.

WE ARE showing the latest novelties in Skating Coats. M. & H. Gordon, 22 W. 26th.

OFFER 750 dozen cotton sweater coats; immediate delivery. Room 1,104, 684 B'way.

JOBS desired for cash in highest-grade Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Suits, Plush and Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St., Franklin 4348.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN to carry a first-class, well-known, advertised, popular-priced fitted top petticoat for the following territory: New York State, New England, Middle West, and South. Exceptional opportunity for right party. Strictly confidential. Commission or salary. L 9 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 2¾@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday, 2¾@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Style is the Thing.

Retail shoe stores are today judged by the styles they display, according to one of the best-posted men in the local shoe trade, as well as by the service given to the customers. Price seems to be forgotten in most instances. "Many stores which do business in districts largely populated by foreigners," he maintains, "still sell many staple styles at close profits, but the same stores, in order to prepare for the future, must display styles, for the foreigners, too, soon learn to follow fashions. Many old-time dealers will never get accustomed to the new way of merchandising, but one thing that should be remembered by all retailers is that women will never go back to staple shoes only."

Separate Skirts Booming.

The fad for skating, promised as a substitute this Winter for the declining dance craze, has led to very prosperous business for the separate skirt manufacturers. The houses in this line are well rushed with orders and the demand takes in a wide character of merchandise. The use of kid in these garments is one of the novelties of the season. The skirt may be completely made of this material or trimmed with it. Since the skirts are designed for sport wear they embrace a multitude of patterns, and bright colors are used lavishly. A house which makes up garments ordered from materials on display in the retail stores is doing one of the best businesses in its history.

Concentrating on Fabric Value.

There is increasing evidence that clothing manufacturers have come to recognize the necessity of using more durable fabrics in their product. Most of the leading manufacturers as well as the retailers are emphasising the quality of the woolens they use. It is to the manufacturer's own interest to demand a higher scale of prices, so that he may be able to offer something besides a flimsy material in the styles he sells. A durable cloth will not bring the returns which occur when the cheaper goods do not prove satisfactory to the consumer. One house is asking the retailer to pay a little more for its merchandise, with the assurance that if he does he may greatly improve the wearing quality of the clothing he buys.

Retail Hatters to Incorporate.

A certificate of incorporation is being prepared for the Hatters and Furnishers' Association of New York, Inc., and this organization will shortly be formed to combat fake stores, to abolish false advertising, and to help the retail hatters and men's furnishers of this city. F. W. Clinton, head of the Danbury Hat Company, and a member of the Harlem Board of Trade, has been elected President. Among the other incorporators and Directors are Truly Warner, A. B. Pope, (representing Albert Hellbroner,) Samuel Wallach of Wallach Brothers, Lake Smith of the Knox Hat Company, and R. J. Patterson, editor of The American Hatter. The association will have a membership of about 800, and will include an advisory council of manufacturers. Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst are counsel.

A Tour of Inspection.

The restricted nature of business in many lines that ruled just before and right after the start of the war caused many manufacturers to cut down on their selling expenses by eliminating certain sections from the territory covered by their salesmen. Some houses dispensed entirely with the services of the road men covering parts of the country that were suffering most keenly from the depression. With the return of prosperity the progressive houses are well embarked in a campaign to have this neglected territory attended to. In fact, as one manufacturer expressed it, it would pay members of the firm to take time off to make tours of inspection, in order to get first-hand information on changed conditions. Many retailers have been hampered by a limited credit when in a most favorable position to do business simply because the houses selling them have not understood that local conditions should bring a greater liberality.

Crude Rubber Prices Advance.

The reports of the closing of the Suez Canal to commercial traffic has had a markedly bullish effect on crude rubber prices, both in this market and abroad. With the coming of the report the plantation grades stiffened appreciably in the English market, and this strength was reflected here not very long afterward. Holders of Brazilian rubbers took their cue from sellers of Eastern stock and advanced prices also, though shipments of this rubber will in nowise be hindered. Buying has picked up quite a little since the advance began, and active trading is expected to continue at least until definite confirmation or denial of the report is received. Up-river fine was held here yesterday, for immediate delivery, all the way from 61 to 63½ cents, while the leading plantation rubbers, pale crepe, and smoked sheets, were quoted for similar delivery at 71 to 73 cents.

The Fur Trade is Busy.

Notwithstanding the warmer weather of the last several days, reports from the fur trade indicate that there is little season to complain of the business that is being done. Prices are advancing steadily on the most favored furs, and it is said, at a rate more than proportionate to the depletion of stocks. A great deal of fur of one kind or another is still being taken out of the market by the garment trades, in spite of the report that the high cost of this sort of trimming was leading to its gradual abandonment. While a very good business is reported on fur sets, both in staple and novelty shapes and in a variety of skins, the best demand being for fox, the feature of the present season's business from all accounts is the movement of coats. Hudson seal coats are the leaders of this demand, the lines on which they are being made giving them more than the usual charm. Many of the coats referred to show heavy trimmings of skunk and other furs, the use of wide bands being particularly noticeable.

Shipping Facilities Very Limited.

There is one thing that is troub

ESTABLISHED 1873

Will Sell—

50 Singer Mfg. Co.
50 Am. Typefounders Com.
25 Am. Typefounders Pfd.
30 Barnhart Bros.& Spind.1st
15 Babcock-Wilcox
50 Gulf States Steel
5 Home Title Ins.
20 Am. Chicle Com.
20 Yale & Towne Mfg.
20 Old Dominion S. S.
50 Am. Druggists Synd.
25 Aetna Explosives

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We will be pleased to send a copy of our November General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Expanding Business Finds Reflection in a Fresh Burst of Enthusiasm Over Industrials.

Never in the history of this country has the distance between widespread depression and general activity been bridged so rapidly as in the last few months. It was less than a year ago that the United States Steel Corporation was forced by its loss in business to pass the dividend; yesterday Judge Gary announced that the demands for steel products are so great that to protect the domestic consumers foreign orders, except for less important lines, can receive little consideration. Many of this country's industries, which were computing for business on terms that allowed almost no margin of profit a year ago, are now in the pleasant position of being able to choose among contracts offered them at unusually high prices. The Eastern railroads, which sidetracked bad order cars to relieve operating expenses temporarily of the cost of repairing them, are now suffering from a shortage of equipment, and congestion at the principal terminals has become a serious factor. The business revival, which started in the plants that obtained war orders, has broadened out until such orders are only a small part of the business being done.

Such conditions lead to inflation, and signs of it are already manifest in the craze for mergers, in the course of which capitalization of the plants merged is doubled and trebled. Factories and mills are taking orders for work that is beyond their capacity, and promptly enlarging their facilities to handle them. In the circumstances, it is easy to understand the almost abrupt recovery which stocks have made from the reaction which reached its lowest point last Wednesday. The public is convinced that even at the high levels recently reached, stocks of the industrial companies have not discounted the full extent of the improvement in business, actual and prospective. The recovery has been aided by the continued ease of money, although it is doubtful if high interest rates would have been sufficient to chill the speculative ardor. Even the dread bogy of depression to follow the end of the war has begun to fade out of people's minds.

Yesterday's market was more restrained than its predecessor, with transactions slightly under a million shares, but it was very strong. The rise which had taken place since the turn on Wednesday, had carried stocks to a level at which traders were tempted to take profits, but the selling was not enough to prevent most of the industrials from making further gains. United States Steel equaled its previous high price of 88⅝, made on Nov. 1, after which it sold down to 87½. American Smelters crossed par for the first time in nearly six years, and closed at 99⅞, with a net gain of a point. The more highly speculative issues which have frightened out a large share of their following with their severe reactions started once more to recover lost ground.

The railroad stocks appear to have been relegated once more to the background. Few of them did more yesterday than hold their own, although the news of increasing traffic returns continues to accumulate. The reason for the failure of standard rails to follow more closely the upward swing of the industrials is found in the steady liquidation of European holdings. This is a factor which will lessen from week to week as the foreign supply diminishes.

The weekly trade reviews are becoming almost monotonous in their reports of expanding business in the mercantile field. Figures of merchandise exports, pig iron output, bank clearings, rail earnings, steel tonnage, and commodity prices all tell the story of a great upward movement in business activity throughout the United States.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
	Days.			
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago		4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City		4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			3
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5			3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	3½	4	3
San Francisco	6	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2¼ 5 months 2¼@3
90 days	2¼@2¼ 6 months 2¼@3
4 months	2¼@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	2¼@3 | 6 months 2¼@3½
60 to 90 days	2¼@3 | 6 months 2¼@3

Other Names.

4 months	3 @3½ | 6 months 3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last	Chge.
Demand	$4.65¼	$4.65⅝	$4.65⅝	..
Cables	4.66⅞	4.66¼	4.66¼	..

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.65⅝	$4.66⅛
Paris	5.09¼	5.08¼
Switzerland	5.32⅛	5.31⅛
Scandinavia	26.33	26.00
Berlin	.81¼	.81¼
China—		
Hongkong	43.73	43.85
Shanghai	56.25	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	19.40	19.45
Holland	.41½	.41⅝+⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.48	6.45
Japan—		
Kobe	49.50	49.62½
Yokohama	49.50	49.62½
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.70
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.41¼	.41⅝
Rio	.23⅝	.23¾
Spain		.19¼
Austria	14.62	14.68
Russia	.41¼	32.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.61⅝	$4.59⅜	$4.60⅛	$4.58½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $495,278,205; balance, $22,040,553; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $215,157.

The local banks have gained $8,329,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 31¼c discount.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 24.7-16d, unchanged; New York, 50¾c, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	936,583
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	151,840,366
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.13 + .91
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
29⅜	29⅝	15,500	Alaska Gold Mines	29	30¼	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅝
12½	13	10,000	Alaska Juneau	12	13	11⅞	13	+1
34	35	9,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	31⅞	34⅝	31⅝	34½	+3
74	74⅝	1,800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73½	74⅝	73	74⅝	+1⅝
73½	74	3,200	Am. Agricul. Chem	73½	74½	73¼	73½	− ½
67	67¼	9,500	Am. Beet Sugar	66⅛	68⅝	67	67¼	...
94	94⅛	350	Am. Beet Sugar pf	93⅞	94	93½	94	...
100⅜	101	100	Am. B. S. & F. r	100⅝	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅜
196½	200	50	Am. B. S. & F.pf.tr	197½	197½	197½	197½	...
63½	63½	40,200	Am. Can	61	63⅞	61	63½	+2⅝
107⅝	107⅞	500	Am. Can pf	107½	108	107½	108	+ ½
82⅝	83	6,600	Am. Car & Fdry	81½	84	81½	83	+ ½
117	118	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	...
143½	145	100	Am. Coal Products	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	+1⅞
58	59	100	Am. Cotton Oil	58	58	58	58	...
117	119	300	Am. Express	117	118½	117	118⅜	+6⅜
12½	12½	2,200	Am. H. & Leather	12⅝	13	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
54	54½	2,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52⅝	56	52½	54½	+2½
26⅝	27	400	Am. Ice Securities	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅝
25½	26	1,900	Am. Linseed	26½	26½	25½	25⅞	+ ½
44½	45½	900	Am. Linseed pf	44⅝	45½	44⅝	44½	...
66⅝	67	8,100	Am. Locomotive	65	67½	64½	66⅝	+2⅝
9¾	10½	200	Am. Malt	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
32	35	100	Am. Malt pf	32	32	32	32	...
99⅞	100	52,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	99¼	101⅜	98⅝	99⅞	+1
111½	112½	600	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112	112½	112	112½	+ ⅞
89	89½	1,325	Am. Smelt. S.pf. A	87¼	89	87½	89	+2
83	84	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
63⅜	64	2,225	Am. Steel F'dries	63	64½	63	64	+1
117	117½	3,700	Am. Sugar Ref	117⅝	118	116⅝	116⅞	− ⅛
127⅜	128⅞	800	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128	128½	127½	128	...
223¼	233½	420	Am. Tobacco	233⅝	238⅝	233½	233⅝	+1⅝
108	109	200	Am. Tobacco pf	108⅝	109	108⅞	109	+ ⅛
51⅛	51½	2,400	Am. Woolen	52	52½	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
51⅜	52⅛	900	Am. Woolen t. r	52⅝	52⅝	51½	51½	− ⅛
87⅛	87⅜	55,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	87⅛	88	86⅝	87¼	− ⅛
107⅝	108	2,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	108⅜	108⅞	107⅞	108	− ⅛
101¼	101⅝	200	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	...
120¾	120½	42,400	Baldwin Loco	119⅝	123	115¾	120⅞	+4¾
94⅞	95	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	94⅞	95	94⅝	94⅞	...
77	77⅝	900	Baltimore & O. pf	77¼	77⅝	77	77⅝	+ ⅝
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	180	180	180	180	...
440	448	1,600	Bethlehem Steel	425	444	425	443	+8
440	448	80	Do., odd lots	425	450	425	430	...
89¾	90¼	1,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	90¼	90⅝	89¾	89¾	+ ⅛
135	138	100	Bklyn Union Gas	134½	134½	134½	134½	+1½
40	45	100	Brown Shoe	43	43	43	43	−2
10	10⅜	797	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	11	11	10	10¼	− ½
68⅝	69¼	3,200	Butte & Superior	69¾	69⅞	68⅝	69	+ ¼
29	30	100	Butterick Co	32	32	32	32	+2
20	20⅜	400	California Petrol	20	20½	20	20	+ ⅛
43	45½	300	California Pet. pf	45	45½	45	45½	+2½
183½	185½	4,000	Canadian Pacific	186½	186½	184¼	185½	− ⅝
80	90	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	− ½
58¼	58⅝	7,800	Central Leather Co	57⅝	59	57⅝	58⅝	+ ⅝
108	110	100	Central Leather pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	+ ¼
62½	62⅝	2,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	62¼	62½	62¼	62½	+ ½
16	16¼	200	Chi. Great Western	16¼	16¼	16	16	...
39½	39⅝	2,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	39¾	39⅞	39½	39½	− ⅛
94½	95½	1,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95¾	95¾	94½	94⅝	− ⅛
131	131½	700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	131½	131½	131¼	131½	+ ½
134	135	400	Chi. & Northwest	133½	134	133½	134	+1
20¼	20½	6,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	21½	21⅝	20¼	20⅜	...
54½	54⅝	3,400	Chino Copper	54½	54⅞	54⅝	54½	+ ⅛
49	50	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L	50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
75	77	100	C., C., C. & St. L.pf	76	76	76	76	...
68	69	300	Cluett, Peabody Co	68⅞	69	68⅞	69	+⅜
54	54½	11,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	52¾	54⅝	52¾	54¼	+2¼
37½	38	100	Col. & Southern	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
46	48	100	Comp. Ind.	48	48	48	48	...
111½	113	200	Con.G.E.L.& P.Balt	111⅝	112	111⅝	112	...
144	144⅜	5,300	Consolidated Gas	143	144⅞	142⅝	144½	+1⅝
90	91½	2,500	Continental Can	92¼	93	90½	90½	− ⅝
19½	19⅝	12,120	Corn Products Ref	18⅞	20¼	18½	19½	+ ⅞
90½	91	800	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	89½	91	89½	91	+2½
76	76¼	19,100	Crucible Steel	73	78	73	76	+2½
105	106	600	Crucible Steel pf	105	106	105	106	+2
118	120	2,835	Cuban-Am. Sugar	116¾	120	116¾	119	+2¼
151½	152	200	Delaware & Hud	152	152	151½	151½	− ½
11	13	200	Den. & Rio Grande	12½	13	12½	13	+1¼
21⅜	21½	250	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	20	21¾	20	21¾	+1¼
130	131	25	Detroit Edison Co	130½	130½	130½	130½	...
69	69	1,800	Detroit United Ry	69	69	69	69	...
47⅛	47⅜	27,905	Distillers' Secur	46	48¾	46	47⅝	+2⅝
25	25½	3,100	Dome Mines	25	25½	25	25¼	+ ⅛
42⅝	42⅝	21,925	Erie	42⅞	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
57½	58	2,800	Erie 1st pf	58	58¾	57½	57⅝	+ ⅛
49	50	400	Erie 2d pf	48¾	49¾	48¾	49½	+ ¾
30	35	500	Federal Min. & S	35	35⅜	35	35	...
54	55⅞	1,800	Federal Min. & S. pf	56	56⅝	55	55	− ⅜
325	335	45	General Chemical	335	335	330	330	+ ½
178	178½	1,100	General Electric	177½	178¾	177¼	178	+ ½
387	395	20	General Motors	390	390	390	390	...
71⅜	71⅞	5,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71⅜	72⅜	71⅜	72½	+ ⅛
125¼	125⅝	2,000	Great Northern pf	125⅜	125⅝	125⅛	125⅝	− ⅛
49½	49⅝	14,100	Gt. N. Ore ctf. prop	49⅝	50	48⅝	49⅝	+1
41½	42¼	1,200	Greene-Cananea	41	42¼	41	42¼	+1⅛
73½	73⅝	12,825	Guggenheim Explor	73½	74	73	73½	+ ⅛
43½	43⅝	42,200	Inspiration Copper	43¼	44⅝	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	23	50	Inter.-Met. s. 15 f	22¼	22¼	22½	22½	...
22⅝	22⅞	1,800	Interboro Consol	22¼	22¼	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
79⅝	79⅝	800	Interboro Con. pf	80	80	79½	79¾	+ ⅛
27	28	2,200	Int. Agricultural	27¾	28¼	27	27	− ⅛
64	65	3,400	Int. Agricultural pf	66	66¼	65	65¾	+1⅛
109	109½	300	Int. Harvester, N.J	109	109	108½	109	...
69	75	200	Int. Harv. Corp	71	71	70	70	...
58¼	58⅝	11,600	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	57½	59⅝	57	58⅞	+1⅝
194	195	1,450	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	190	195	190	193	+5½
11⅜	12	1,000	Int. Paper	12	12¼	11⅜	11⅜	− ¼
44	46	700	Int. Paper pf	45¾	46	45¾	46	+1
32⅞	33	1,300	Kansas City South	32⅞	33	32⅜	33	+ ⅛
63½	64¼	600	Kan. City, South. pf	64⅛	64½	62⅝	63½	− ½
129	129½	11	Kings Co. El.L.& P	129	129⅝	129	129¾	...
76½	76⅝	4,400	Lackawanna Steel	76¼	77	75½	76⅞	+ ½
81	81½	600	Lehigh Valley	81	81¼	81	81	+ ¼
248	249	250	Liggett & Myers	248	248	248	248	+1
184½	185	300	Lorillard (P.) Co	183¼	184¼	183¼	183½	−1½
128¼	129½	200	Manhattan Elev	129	129	128¼	128½	−1¼
73⅜	73⅝	8,000	Maxwell Motors	73	74	72	73½	+⅜
100½	101	2,700	Max. Motors 1st pf	100	101½	100	101¼	+1¼
58⅝	59½	1,600	Max. Motors 2d pf	59½	59½	58¼	58½	+1
50	52	100	May Dept. Stores	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅞
89⅝	90	16,300	Mexican Petroleum	90	91	89⅝	90	− ⅝
34⅜	34½	3,500	Mineral Copper	34	34½	33⅞	34⅜	...
17	17¼	200	Minn. & St. Louis	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	+1
36½	37½	150	Minn. & St. L. pf	37	37	37	37	+1⅞
7¼	7½	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
7¼	7⅝	1,000	Missouri Pacific	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
		500	Mo. Pacific t. r	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
60	62½	400	Montana Power	62	62	62	62	+2
110	...	100	Montana Power pf	111	111	111	111	+ ½
78⅛	79½	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	79	79	79	79	+ ⅛
108	111	50	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	112	112	112	112	...
30⅞	31	1,500	Nat. En. & St. Co	30⅜	31	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅛
93	94	200	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅛
65½	66	1,700	Nat. Lead Co	66⅛	66⅝	66	66	+ ⅛
112	115	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	+1½
...	...	2,200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ½
15⅞	16	1,200	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	...
143½	144	3,210	N. Y. Air Brake	139	145	139	143½	+6½
102⅞	103	1,100	N. Y. Central	102½	103	102½	102⅞	+ ⅜
		400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	45	45½	45	45½	+1⅝
		50	do., odd lot	44	44	44	44	...
80¼	80½	700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	80¼	80½	80¼	80¼	...
31⅛	31⅜	700	N. Y. Ont. & West	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	− ⅛
118½	119¼	1,100	Norfolk & Western	119	119½	118½	118⅞	+ ⅛
71⅞	72	200	North American	71⅞	71½	71⅞	71½	− ⅜
115⅝	115⅞	2,700	Northern Pacific	115⅝	116	115⅛	115⅞	+ ⅛
33⅛	33½	500	Pacific Mail	33⅛	33½	33	33⅛	+1⅛
43	44	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	43	43½	43	43½	+1
59⅞	60	4,800	Penn. R. R	60	60¼	59⅝	60	+ ¼
117⅛	118	300	People's Gas, Chi	117¼	118	117¼	118	+1
43½	44	500	Philadelphia Co	44	44	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
83	86	100	P. C. C. & St. L	83	83	83	83	...
37⅞	38	15,750	Pittsburgh Coal	35½	38	35	38	+3
108½	109	2,600	Pittsburgh Coal pf	106½	108½	106	108½	+2½
97⅛	98	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¾	− ⅝
65⅜	66⅛	3,050	Pressed Steel Car	64⅜	66⅝	64⅜	65⅝	+1⅝
104⅛	104¼	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ⅛
		65	do., odd lot	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	...
114	116	300	Public Service N. J	114	115	114	115	+1½
163	166	100	Pullman Co	165⅞	165⅞	165⅞	165⅞	...
		300	Quicksilver	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
		400	Quicksilver pf	5	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
		1,500	Railway Steel Sp	45⅜	47	45¼	46½	+1
		100	Railway Steel S. pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¾
		6,800	Ray Con. Copper	26¼	26½	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
		5,700	Reading	82½	83	82½	82¾	+ ¼
		3,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	50⅞	52	50⅞	51⅞	+1½
		1,200	Rock Island Co. pf	⅝	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
		200	Rumely, (M.,) Co	3¼	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅜
		4,400	St. Louis & San F.	7	7⅜	6⅝	6⅞	− ⅛
		2,800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	10	10⅜	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
		100	St. Louis Southw	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
		300	Seaboard Air Line	19⅜	19⅜	19	19	−1
		400	Seab. Air Line pf	41¾	41¾	41	41	−1
		1,400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	58	58¼	58	58¼	+ ⅜
		100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+2½
		14,500	Southern Pacific	103⅜	103⅝	102¾	102⅞	...
		100	So. Porto Rico Sug	118	118	118	118	+3
		3,000	Southern Railway	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
		1,000	So. Railway pf	63	64½	63	64½	+2½
		30	Standard Milling	79	79	79	79	...
		100	Standard Mill. pf	81	81	81	81	...
		8,100	Studebaker Co	153	158⅜	153	157½	+3½
		5,700	Tennessee Copper	56½	59	56½	58	+2
		1,400	Texas Co	170	172	170	170	+1⅜
		200	Texas & Pacific	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	+1
		3,700	Third Avenue	62	63½	62	63½	+1½
		200	Tobacco Prod. pf	101½	101⅞	101½	101⅞	− ⅛
		800	Tol., St. L. & West.	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
		100	Union B. & P. Co	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
		12,900	Union Pacific	137⅞	138½	137½	138½	+1
		2,800	United Cigar Stores	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
		100	Un. Dry Goods pf	88	88	88	88	−2
		500	United Rys. Inv	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅜
		200	United Rys. Inv. pf	40	40½	40	40½	+ ⅛
		3,050	U. S. C. P. & F	27⅞	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+1¼
		100	U. S. Indus. Alco	111	117	111	116	+6
		6,500	U. S. Red. & Ref	3⅜	5¼	3⅜	4½	+1⅛
		1,800	U. S. Red. & R. pf	4⅜	5½	4⅜	4⅝	+ ½
		1,600	U. S. Rubber	55	55	54⅜	55	+ ½
		50	do., odd lot	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	...
		100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
		134,800	U. S. Steel	87⅜	88⅜	87⅜	87½	+ ⅛
		2,330	U. S. Steel pf	116¼	116⅝	116¼	116½	+ ⅛
		12,500	Utah Copper	74⅜	75⅞	74¼	74⅝	+ ⅛
		1,900	Va.-Car. Chemical	48½	48½	47½	47⅝	− ⅛
		200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	65½	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
		2,400	Wabash w. i	16¼	17	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅜
		5,100	Wabash pf. A w. i	47⅞	48¼	47⅞	48	+ ⅛
		4,500	Wabash pf. B w. i	30	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅜
		100	Wells Fargo Exp	130	130	130	130	−3
		1,800	Western Maryland	33½	34½	33½	34¼	+1½
		400	West. Maryland pf	40	40½	40	40½	...
		1,000	Western Union Tel	87⅝	88¼	87½	87½	− ⅛
		27,600	Westingh. E. & M

LIVERPOOL ADVANCE LIFTS COTTON HERE

Prices Open 12 Points Up, Fall 20 on Heavy Selling, and Close Nearly Unchanged.

CROP REPORTS BEARISH

Estimate of 12,000,000 Bales Hold Bulls in Check—Spot Market Off 5 Points.

Yesterday's irregular and puzzling fluctuations in cotton futures left prices practically unchanged, the net result being a decline of one to three points, although the extreme of fluctuations covered a range of twenty-two points.

Liverpool was surprisingly strong and some of those who sold short on Thursday were given a rude shock when they came down and found the English market the equivalent of about twenty American points higher than due. Liverpool, however, lost part of this gain before the opening of the local market. First prices here represented an advance of 10 to 12 points. Around 11.90 for January selling was quite heavy and before the end of the first hour the market had declined about twenty points.

Liverpool cabled that the sharp advance there was due to buying, supposedly for the account of India. This is believed to have been based on apprehension over the possible closing of the Suez Canal.

Sentiment continues quite bearish on big crop estimates. R. Larmour Neill estimates the crop at 12,000,000 bales, exclusive of linters. Nordon & Co. issued an estimate placing the yield, including linters, at 11,950,000 bales.

In order to equal the estimate of F. M. Cordill, both Oklahoma and North Carolina will have to gin more after Nov. 1 than they ever have done before. Georgia and North Carolina will have to break all records, except one, for the same period, while Mississippi will have to break all records, except two.

The visible supply for the first time this season is not larger than it has been at any similar date. The visible supply at this stage in 1912 exceeded present figures.

The "intonight" for the week, according to the New York Cotton Exchange was 451,993 bales, against 691,686 last year. Total for the season 4,418,000, against 3,830,000 last year. Spinners' takings for the week 385,000, against 320,000 last year.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported were unchanged, except at Augusta, where there was a six point decline. The local market for spot cotton was steady, with a 5c. decline, to 11.80 cents a pound for middling. Futures closed steady as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	11.77	11.57	11.64@11.65	11.65@11.66
Jan.	11.91	11.69	11.78@11.79	11.80@11.81
March	12.12	11.91	11.98@11.99	12.01@12.02
May	12.31	12.05	12.11@12.12	12.13@12.14
July	12.27	12.10	12.18@12.19	12.19@12.20

Total port receipts were 46,736 bales. Last week, 86,829. Last year, 67,025.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	10,324	10,720	8,292
Galveston	8,221	9,955	11,747
Mobile	115	1,136	803
Savannah	3,706	3,357	11,150
Charleston	1,201	1,601	3,298
Wilmington	1,393	1,581	1,586
Norfolk	3,027	2,447	2,695

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,001	3,084	5,033
Memphis	6,772	15,207	16,625
St. Louis	9,500	9,969	10,009
Houston	8,158	8,498	17,915

Exports were 20,026 bales. Total thus far this season, 1,536,484. Total last season, 836,-167.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
200 Galveston	11.50	288,988	358,436
2,578 New Orleans	11.38	281,408	161,269
100 Mobile	11.12	20,044	35,197
2,255 Savannah	11¾	103,477	124,944
— Charleston	11¾	80,958	63,586
— Wilmington	11¾	37,107	33,422
609 Norfolk	11.31	99,849	48,077
786 Augusta	11.80	127,398	173,310
3,150 Memphis	11.50	231,299	210,531
— St. Louis	11¾	11,395	20,940
1,642 Houston	11.35	183,004	132,869

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points up to 7.01d. Sales were 9,000 bales. Receipts were 6,000 bales, all American. The market closed steady.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼
Atlantic Refining	620	625	620	625
Berne-Herpmeier	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	109	111	109	111
Chesebrough Mfg	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	160	170	160	170
Continental Oil	257	263	257	263
Crescent Pipe Line	44	46	44	46
Cumberland Pipe Line	63	67	63	67
Eureka Pipe Line	245	255	245	255
Galena Signal Oil	150	155	150	155
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	155	157	153	156
Indiana Pipe Line	108	110	108	111
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	9¾	9¾	10¼	9¾
National Transit	30	31	30	31
N. Y. Transit	220	228	220	225
Northern Pipe Line	105	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	160	162	158	161
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas	408	413	410	416
Prairie Pipe Line	208	212	208	208
Solar Refining	280	290	280	290
Southern Pipe Line	235	237	234	237
South Penn Oil	838	842	837	840
South. West. Penn	125	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal	312	315	310	313
Standard Oil of Ind	450	455	450	455
Standard Oil of Kan	430	435	430	435
Standard Oil of Ky	325	330	320	325
Standard Oil of Neb	340	345	340	345
Standard Oil of N. J	485	487	481	484
Standard Oil of N. Y	201	204	201	204
Standard Oil of Ohio	500	510	495	505
Swan & Finch	125	130	125	130
Union Tank	85	87	85	86
Vacuum Oil	215	218	216	220
Washington Oil	42	46	42	46

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Justice	.06
Alpha Con.	.02	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.08	Mexican	.32
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con.	.75
Caledonia	.55	Ophir	.24
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Overman	.09
Con. Imperial	.01	Savage	.06
Gould & Curry	.03	Seg. Belcher	.03
Hale & Norcross	.04	Sierra Nevada	.40
Jacket Con.	.10	Union Con.	.51
Julia	.01	Utah Con.	.03

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.70	C. O. D.	.04
Halifax	.06	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.77	D'field B. B.	.04
McNamara	.02	Florence	.43
Midway	.11	G'field Consol.	1.25
Mispah Exten.	.26	G'field Kewanaa	.80
Montana	.29	G'field Merger	.10
North Star	.11	Lone Star	.03
Rescue Eula	.06	Silver Pick	.07
Tonopah Exten.	2.82½	Simmerone	.14
Tonopah Merger	.80	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Victor	.30	Man. Big Four	.05
West End	.64	Nevada Hills	.16
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.09
Atlanta	.24	Round Mountain	.42
Booth	.35		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9¾	9¾	Gold Sov	01	03
Elkton	83	84	Jackpot	6¾	7¼
El Paso	77	78	McKinney	44	45
Findlay	3¾	4¼	Portland	171	175
Golden C.	183¾	186	Vindicator	166½	168
Gold Dol.	2¾	3	Rav. B. H.	3¾	4
Isabella	18¾	19¾			

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$7,060,090	$70,058,744
Ordinary internal rev.	12,519,154	135,298,790
Income tax	474,371	12,845,340
Miscellaneous	1,282,105	18,428,066
Total receipts	$21,337,722	$236,298,942
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	9,728,789	46,102,428
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	9,530,862	45,420,547
Expenditures	$1,066,511	$279,401,370

TO CUT $5,600,000 MELON.

Hyatt Roller Bearing Company to Increase Capital Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISON, N. J., Nov. 12.—Directors of the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company will meet here tomorrow afternoon to vote to increase the capital stock from $400,000 to $6,000,000. The new stock will be distributed among the present stockholders according to the amount of their holdings. The shares, which five years ago sold at $50, are now quoted at $850, with no offerings.

The truth of this intended action was vouched for by Edward A. Day of the firm of Day & Day of Newark, a Director. A. P. Sloan is President and Treasurer of the company, and his son, A. P. Sloan, Jr., is Secretary and General Manager. Both live in Brooklyn. J. W. Hyatt of Newark is Vice President. The Directors include the four men mentioned and William T. Day of Elizabeth, brother and law partner of Edward A. Day.

The natural growth of the automobile industry as well as the special conditions caused by the war, while imports have been reduced, have caused the unusual prosperity of the Hyatt Company. When the concern first started a one-story frame shop housed its business. Now four city blocks are covered with factories. Two eight-story structures and one sixteen-story building are now under construction. The factories have recently been operated on a three-shift schedule. The company paid a dividend of 11¾ per cent. last month. A report that it had engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war was denied last night by one of the officers.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of November show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Ten roads	$7,091,855	+$1,613,267
One road	639,121	— 35,205
Total, (11 roads)	7,730,976	+ 1,578,062

GREAT NORTHERN for October—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$8,872,454	$7,789,500	$1,082,954
4 mos. gross	28,755,242	29,627,885	*872,643

*Decrease.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for October—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	120,855	110,496	138,670
Net	32,790	13,214	20,768
Sur. aft. chgs.	11,304	†14,480	†1,697
4 mos. gross	435,451	480,661	502,787
Net	77,745	70,546	65,008
Def. aft. chgs.	17,313	27,836	25,115

†Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

NEW YORK DOCK CO. for the year ended June 30—

Gross	2,085,234	1,722,380	1,648,269
Expenses	908,377	725,514	707,914
Net	1,181,857	997,815	940,345
Net def. R. R. Depts.	51,054	38,068	*2,452
Total income	1,130,808	959,748	942,797
Int. & taxes	905,097	880,660	847,590
Surplus	224,806	79,088	95,207

*Credit.

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION (consolidated statement of subsidiaries) for October—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	342,601	599,000	38,511
Net aft. taxes	237,087	194,426	42,361
10 mos. gross	3,934,282	3,881,102	108,180
Net aft. taxes	2,050,224	1,863,254	186,970
12 mos. gross	4,703,796	4,610,191	93,605
Net aft. taxes	2,427,448	2,283,019	144,426

GOULD AND RAMSEY LOSE.

Referee Decides They Must Pay $84,322 Advanced by Trust Co.

Walter C. Noyes, referee in the suit of Edward Neary against George J. Gould, Joseph Ramsey, and others, to compel them to pay a loss suffered by the American Trust Company of Pittsburgh, reported to the Supreme Court yesterday that Gould and Ramsey should pay $84,322.

The suit was begun two years ago. The complaint alleged that on Feb. 1, 1901, the two defendants, together with the late Louis Fitzgerald, organized the Pittsburgh and Toledo Syndicate, for the purpose of building a railroad through various Western States.

Later, the Pittsburgh, Carnegie & Western Railroad was incorporated in Pennsylvania, the Cross Creek Railroad Company in West Virginia, and the Pittsburgh, Toledo & Western Company in Ohio. All of these lines were controlled by the syndicate. Condemnation proceedings were begun on Oct. 4, 1902, the finances being handled by the American Trust Company, the defendants agreeing to indemnify it for any loss. In August, 1903, the trust company was consolidated with the Colonial Trust Company.

The complaint said that the American Trust Company had paid out the amount claimed and had not been reimbursed. The defendants answered the complaint by saying that the syndicate was not to be responsible for any payments made by the trust company in excess of the amount they had on deposit with the company.

All the other defendants mentioned in the complaint were relieved, in the report, of any responsibility.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	119	120
American Light & Traction	360	370
American Light & Traction pf	108¾	110¾
Adirondack Electric Power	16	18
Adirondack Electric Power pf	60	64
*American Gas & Electric	115	120
*American Gas & Electric pf	49	50
American Power & Light	59	62
American Power & Light pf	79	81
American Public Utilities	35	38
American Public Utilities pf	65	68
American Waterworks & Electric	7¾	9
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	20
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	50	60
Atlantic Power & Lt. 7% cum. pf.	90	96
Cities Service	90	94
Cities Service pf	79	82
Colorado Power	24½	25¼
Colorado Power pf	95	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	57
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	82	84
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	92½	93¼
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s	92½	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf	69	70
Electric Bond & Share	99	100
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	99
Empire District Electric 5s	78	82
Empire District Electric 5s pf	65	75
Federal Light & Traction	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf	45	55
Gas & Electric Securities	60	75
Gas & Electric securities pf	60	65
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	82	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10¾	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	20	30
Northern States Power	86	88
Northern States Power pf	15	25
Ozark Power & Water	58¾	64¾
Pacific Gas & Electric	84	86
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	21	24
Republic Railway & Light Co	70	74
Republic Railway & Light Co. pf	70	74
Southern California Edison	75	76
Southern California Edison pf	94	96
*Standard Gas & Electric	5¾	6¾
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	27	28¾
Southwestern Power & Lt. pf	97½	100
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10¾	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	30	43
United Light & Rys.	38	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	72	75
Utah Securities	10	12
Western Power	16	19
Western Power pf	48	52

*Par value $50.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
105	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
6,314	Alaska	29¾	30¼	29¼	29¾
535	Algomah	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
940	Arcadian	57	58	57	58
5,353	Am. Zinc	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾
455	Anaconda	87¾	88	87¼	87¾
225	Arizona Com'l.	8	8¼	7¾	7¾
10	Bingham Mal.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
3,400	Butte & Sup.	69¼	69¾	68¾	68¾
835	Cal. & A.	68½	69	68	68¼
70	Cal. & Hecla	560	560	560	560
85	Centennial	18	18	18	18
145	Chino	34¼	34¾	34¼	34¾
1,572	Copper Range	61¼	61¾	61	61
5	Daly-West	3	3	3	3
1,570	East Butte	14¾	15	14¾	14¾
470	Franklin	10	10¼	10	10¼
310	Granby	85	85¼	85	85¼
140	Hancock	17	17	17	17
200	Helvetia	50c	50c	50c	50c
70	Inspiration	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾
25	Island Creek	43¼	43¾	43¼	43¾
915	Isle Royale	28	28¼	27¾	28¼
100	Lake Copper	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Mason Valley	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
805	Mass Con.	13¾	13¾	13	13
555	Mohawk	86	87	85¾	86¾
320	New Arcadian	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
278	New Idria	11¼	11¼	11	11
225	Nipissing	7	7	7	7
800	North Butte	57½	58¼	57¾	58¼
175	Osceola	85¼	85¾	85	85¾
310	Pond Creek	16	16¼	16	16
10	Quincy	88	88	87¾	88
280	Ray Con.	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾
1,110	Santa Fe	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8	8¼
33,400	Shattuck	34½	35¾	34¾	35
100	South Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
103	South Lake rts	20	20	20	20
100	St. Mary's L.	58¼	60	58¼	58¾
175	Sup. & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
65	Superior	20	20	20	20
165	Tamarack	56¼	57	56¼	57
1,042	Trinity	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾
16,365	U. S. Smelting	48	48¾	47¾	48¼
1,000	U. S. Smelt. pf	47½	47½	47½	47½
210	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Utah Con.	13¾	13¾	13½	13¾
716	Utah Copper	74¾	75	74¼	74¾
110	Wolverine	60	61	60	60

RAILROADS.

21	Boston & Alb.	185	186	185	186
31	Boston Elev.	84¼	84¼	84	84
5	Bost. & Lowell	135	135	135	135
125	Bost. & Maine	85¼	85¼	84¼	85¼
5	Fitchburg pf.	107	107	107	107
15	Maine Central	102	102	102	102
10	Nor. New H.	94	94	94	94
5	Nor & W. pf.	141	141	141	141
90	N. Y., N. H. & H.	80¼	80¾	80	80
4	Old Colony	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾
40	Union Pacific	138	138	138	138
85	West End	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
25	West End pf.	84	84	84	84

MISCELLANEOUS.

72	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	98¼	99	98¼	98¾
20	Am. Pneu. Ser.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
30	Am. Sugar	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
10	Am. Sugar pf.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
40	Am. T. & T.	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼
10	Am. Woolen	52¾	52¾	51¾	52
281	Am. Woolen pf.	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾
557	A. G. & W.	81¼	81¾	80¾	80¾
339	A.G.& W.I.pf.	44¼	45	44	44
24	Edison	208	208	208	208
51	General Elec.	177	177¼	177	177¼
7	Mass. Gas	88	88	87¾	88
80	Mass. Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
2	McElwain pf.	98	98	98	98
12	Mergenthaler	182	182	182	182
5	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	50	50	50	50
100	N. E. Tel.	131	132	131	132
55	Reece Button	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
175	Swift	120¾	120¾	120	120¾
4	Torrington	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
5	Torrington pf.	80	80	80	80
214	United Fruit	143	144	143	143¾
100	United Shoe	50	50	49¾	50
80	United Shoe pf.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼
614	U. S. Steel	87¾	88¼	87¾	87¾
20	U. S. Steel pf.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
1,785	Ventura Oil	13¾	13¾	11¾	11¾
195	Western Union	87¼	88	87¼	88
150	Wol'ston Land	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	90	90	90	90
20,500	A. G. & W. I. 5s	77¼	78¼	77¼	78¼
3,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	98¼	98¼	98	98
2,000	C. J. & S. Y. 4s	85	85	85	85
6,000	Swift 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	Un. Fr. Gas 5s	98	98	98	98
2,000	West. Tel. 5s	99	99	99	99

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.80	1¼	Iron Blos.	.77	.85
B S Cas.	.22	.26	La Rose	.50	.69
Bingham	7¼	8¼	Majestic	.06	.78
Bohemia	3¼	3¾	Mok-D	.27	.30
Begole	.80	1.00	Mex Met	.50	.51
Bost Ely	.21	.24	M of Am	2¼	2¾
Butte & L.	.40	.43	New Balt	3¼	3¾
Calaveras	1¾	1¾	N Cornelia	8¼	9
Chief Con.	.96	.97	Nev-Doug	.01	.05
Cons Ariz	1¾	1¾	Old D r	.50	.75
Cons Cop.	¾	1	Ohio Cop	.12	.18
Cortez	.50	.60	Ohio Gas	1¼	1¾
Crown Res	.50	.60	S W M	.50	1.00
Cal Corbin	.07	.10	Stew't M	.60	.70
Davis-D	1¾	1¾	Tom Reed ext	8¾	9¾
Engr & P	1¾	2	Utah Metal	2¾	3¼
Ex			Ton Bel	2¾	3
1st N Con	5¾	5¾	Ton Min	6¼	6¾
Goldfield	1¼	1¾	Yukon G	2¾	2¾
Houghton	8	8¼			

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf	98	99	98	100
Conley Foil	850	900	850	900
Johnston Tin F. & M.	120	140	120	140
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf	97	100	97	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	188	195	188	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	450	460	450	460
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118	122	118	122

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
41	Am. Gas. N.J.	120	121	120	121
110	Am. Railways	81½	81¾	81½	81¾
10	Am. Rys. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½
171	Buf. & S. L.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
8	Cambria Iror.	43½	43½	43½	43½
226	Cam. Steel	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
82,073	Cambria Steel	69½	70¾	69¾	69¾
1,250	Elec. Storage	65¼	66¼	65¼	66¼
100	Hunt.&H.T. pf	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
112	Inn. Co. N. Am.	25	25	24¾	25
95	J. G. Brill	56¼	60	56¼	60
1,085	Lake Superior	9¾	10¾	9¾	10¾
20	Lehigh Nav.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
38	Leh. Val. R.R.	87	87	87	87
200	Leh. Val. Tr.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
808	L. V. Tr. pf.	38	38	37¾	38
140	Penn. Salt M.	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
377	Penn. R.R.	55	55¼	55	55¼
40	Penn. Steel	50	50	50	50
100	Penn. Steel pf.	79¼	80	79¼	80
100	Phila. Co.	44	44	44	44
25	Ph. Co. cum. pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
355	Phila. Elec.	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾
300	Ph. Rap. Tr.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
13,745	Ph. R. T. t. c.	17	17¾	16¾	17¾
60	Reading	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
491	Union Trac.	43¾	44¾	43¾	44¾
298	United G. Imp.	86¾	87	86¾	87
5	War. I. & S.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
2	W. J. & S. S.	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¾
100	York Rys. pf.	6	6	6	6
100	York Rys. pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼

BONDS.

$6,000	Bath. Steel 6s.	119	119	119	119
8,000	City 4s, 1941	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	Elec. & P. cfs.	81	81	81	81
5,000	Int. Rys. 4s	50	50	50	50
1,000	Key. Ry. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
3,000	L. Nav.cn.4½s	100½	100½	100½	100¾
1,000	Ph. Elec. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
35,000	Penn. cn. 4½s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
34,000	Penn. gen. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
4,000	Peo. Pas. R. 4s	82	82	81¾	81¾
2,000	Ph. Elec. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
2,000	P. C. gold 5s	103	103	103	103
1,000	Un. R. L. 5s	74	74	74	74
1,500	Welsbach 5s	94	94	94	94

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Ala Co. 2d pf.	20	20	20	20
150	Cons. Coal	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
50	Cons. Pow.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
200	Coaden	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,000	Elkhorn Fuel	18¾	19	18¾	19
96	Mt. Vernon	141	141	141	141
28	Md. Steel	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾
5	Penn. W. & P.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
5	P. Serv. B. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼

BONDS.

$2,000	Chic. Rys. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
2,000	City Balt. 4s, 'dl. S. L.	90	90	90	90
2,000	Cr'dit Gas 5s	90	90	90	90
1,000	Cons. Coal 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Cons. Gas 4½s	93½	93½	93½	93½
500	Con. Pow. n's	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Davison Ch. 6s	101	101	101	101
2,000	Det. U. 4½s	90	90	90	90
1,000	Fairm't C'l 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000	Ga., S. & F. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
5,000	Ga., C. & N. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	Knox Trac. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
7,000	Un. R. L. & E. 4½s	92	92	92	92
8,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 5s	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
5,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Ship Bg.	36	36	34¼	35
140	do pf	78¼	78¼	78	78
140	Cal. Pet.	82	82	81	82
5	Edison	143¼	144	143¼	144
103	Diam'd M'tch.	107	107¼	107	107¼
92	Ill. Brick	71	72	71	72
200	Lind. Light	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Nat. Bis.	125	125	125	125
110	Nat. Carbon	155	155	155	155
10	do pf	120	120	120	120
105	Peoples Gas	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
10	Pub. Serv. pf.	100	100	100	100
87	Sears R'bk	156½	156½	156	156
3,981	Stwt W'ner	79¼	83¾	79¼	83¾
217	Swift & Co.	120¼	120¼	120	120¼
92	Un. Carbide	161	161¼	161	161¼
100	U. S. Steel	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾

BONDS.

$15,000	Armour 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
5

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—85 Kansas City Southern Ry. v. Guardian Trust Co.—Passed temporarily.

86—The U. S. v. Louis Hemmer.—Passed temporarily.

79—Ethel C. MacKenzie v. John P. Hare.—Argument continued.

78—Guerini Stone Co. v. P. J. Carlin Construction Co.—Argued.

81—Dayton Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., v. Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Ry. Co.—Argued.

Adjourned until Monday next.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION, FIRST DEPARTMENT—DECISIONS.

By Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, JJ.

Re G. Vossler, decd.—Decree reversed so far as appealed from, with separate bills of costs to appls., appearing separately, and decree modified as stated in opinion. Opinion by Laughlin, J.; Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting and voting for affirmance on the opinion of the Surrogate.) Settle order on notice.

D. F. Chatillon, respt., v. Co-operative Apt. Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

M. Harrington, applt., v. E. K. Stalls, respt.—Judgment and order reversed and judgment directed as stated in opinion, with costs. Opinions by Scott and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

The A. H. Andrews Co., respt., v. C. D. Morgan, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

C. Futoransky, an inft., respt., v. Nassau Electric RR. Co., appelt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Clarke, J., and Ingraham, P. J. Order filed.

L. Stern et al., respts., v. H. Katz, impl., &c., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

By Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, JJ.:

Re G. W. Crossman, decd.—Decree modified as stated in opinion, with costs to all parties appearing on this appeal, payable out of the estate. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Material Men's Mercantile Assn., Ltd., applt., v. N. Y. Material Men's Mercantile Assn., Inc., et al., respts.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment ordered for plaintiff as stated in opinion, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

B. L. Ostro, respt., v. L. E. Ostro, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

By Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, JJ.:

A. Nelden, applt., v. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific RR. Co., respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

M. L. H. Watson, applt., v. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific RR. Co., respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Clarke, J., and Ingraham, P. J. Order filed.

F. L. Graham, respt., v. T. Ricketts et al., applts.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to Johnsons and Flake as against the appellant Dunn, but without costs as between them. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

V. Kolb et al., respts., v. M. L. Mortimer et al., applts.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Mayor, Lane & Co., respt., v. Commercial Casualty Ins. Co., applt.—Determination and judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce recovery as stated in opinion, in which event judgment as so modified and determination affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Laughlin, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Clarke, J., votes to reverse and dismiss complaint.) Settle order on notice.

G. Krotosky, respt., v. F. Krotosky, applt.—Order reversed and motion granted, without costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

By Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, JJ.:

Passaic Falls Throwing Co., respt., v. The Villeneuve-Pohl Co. et al., applts.—As to defendant de Villeneuve, judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. As to the remaining defendants, judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Clarke, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting in part.) Settle order on notice.

City of N. Y., applt., v. N. Y. Railways Co. et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

A. D. Norden et al., respts., v. Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., applt.—Order modified by allowing the examination of Max May, Vice President, and John Bolinger, Assistant Manager, &c., without prejudice to an application of other officers of the defendant if necessary, and as so modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Same v. Same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; the date of the examination to be fixed in the order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

H. Grieme, on behalf of himself, &c., applt.-respt., v. Grove Hill Realty Co. et al., respts.-appts.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

P. H. Sullivan et al., as exors., &c., applts., v. D. Kraus et al., as exrs., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on the opinion of Shearn, J.; and matter remitted to referee to proceed with accounting under interlocutory judgment. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

H. Leerburger, applt., v. H. R. O. Watson, as exr., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

McCreery Realty Corp., respt., v. Associated Merchants Co. et al., applts.—Order affirmed; with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting, on the ground that the court has no power to authorize a lease for a period beyond the date of entry of final judgment in this action.) Order filed.

L. Blumberg, an infa., applt., v. J. Sternecker et al., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

S. Marks, respt., v. D. Magid et al., applt.—Determination reversed, with costs in this court and in the Appellate Term, and order of Municipal Court affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Cohen, applt., v. A. Walker & Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

R. H. W. Baker et al., respts., v. S. H. Couch et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Mertens the tract of land on the west side of Afterglow Avenue, opposite Afterglow Way. The property has a frontage of 200 feet on Afterglow Avenue and extends to a depth of over 350 feet. Mr. Flanagan contemplates the improvement of the property by the erection of several houses. F. M. Crowley & Bros. were the broker in the transaction.

Activity in Old Dry Goods Centre.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for M. B. Brandegee of Boston the seven-story building, 75 by 100, 85-9 Thomas Street, for a term of years. This building has been leased in conjunction with 20 and 22 Worth Street to a large mercantile concern, the combined buildings containing 75,000 feet of floor space.

Several months ago there were vacant in Leonard, Worth, and Thomas Streets twelve to fifteen storage buildings, which during the past two months have been leased for long terms.

Commercial Leases.

Ames & Co. have leased the store 311 Fifth Avenue to Stern & Canton; also the store 130 West Thirty-fourth Street to Sulken & Simon.

The M. Rosenthal Company has leased for the Altavista Holding Company, P. Grassi, President, the store and basement, for a long term of years, to Porges & Levy, at 141-3 West Twenty-eighth Street.

William A. White & Sons, in conjunction with J. G. White & Co., have leased the store and basement at 483-485 Greenwich Street to Joseph Tetley & Co.

Duff & Conger have leased the store 1,165 Madison Avenue in the Duff & Conger Building, to Adolph F. Nacht. Mr. Stewart occupied the estate during the Summer of this year under a lease. Mr. Corbin is at present residing at Eagle Point, Ore. L'Ecluse Washburn & Co. negotiated the sale.

Deal on West Thirty-fifth Street.

The old three-story dwelling 34 West Thirty-fifth Street, flanked on either side by tall structures, has been sold to an investor by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. It occupies a lot, 20 by 75.8, located between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

Madison Avenue Dwelling Sold.

George H. Creasey has purchased from Theresa Saxe 1,281 Madison Avenue, a private dwelling on a lot, 17 by 62, located between Ninety-first and Ninety-second Streets. Duff & Conger negotiated the sale.

Buyers for Two West Side Apartment Houses.

Contracts have been drawn for the sale of the Hillchester Apartment House, a six-story structure at 547 West 157th Street, by the Edgar Holding Company. The building occupies a plot 95 by 99.11, located 200 feet East of Broadway, and has been held at $225,000.

John L. Dunlop sold to Frederick Brown 224-26 West 113th Street, a six-story apartment house, known as the Kensington, on plot 50 by 100. In part payment Mr. Brown gave 120 Fourteenth Street, Flushing, L. I., a seven-room residence, on plot 50 by 100, and also an abutting vacant parcel, 75 by 100, on Fifteenth Street.

Resale of the Gainsboro.

The Baron de Hirsch Fund, which purchased the Gainsboro Apartment House, southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 120th Street, under foreclosure last week through M. Morgenthau Jr. Company, has resold this property to the Hardwick Realty Company, Inc. The property was purchased by the Baron de Hirsch Fund on a bid of $237,500. In connection with the transfer of the property to the Hardwick Realty Company a first mortgage of $210,000 is taken back by the Baron de Hirsch Fund.

Tenement Property Sales.

Robert F. Bonsall has sold for Robert L. Shepard to William D. Kilpatrick the four-story front and rear building at 15 Leonard Street, on a lot 25 by 92.6.

George G. Hallock, Jr.'s Sons have sold for Rose Tenzer 138 Norfolk Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100, about 125 feet north of Rivington Street, to Charles W. Hunter.

Bronx Sales.

Weiss and Barken, operators, purchased from the Leona Holding Company 1,301, 1,303, and 1,305 Brook Avenue, three four-story flats, each on a plot 28 by 100, located between 169th and 170th Streets.

Brooklyn.

The Crescent Hill Improvement Company has sold to George L. Knight, a plot of ground on the north side of Eighty-second Street, just West of Colonial Road, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. Mr. Knight intends to build a home on the property.

The Westwood Realty Company has sold 41 Midwood Street, a three-story house for the F. B. Norris Company to a client for occupancy, and 801 East Nineteenth Street, a detached cottage on plot 50 by 100 for P. H. Corrigan to a client for occupancy.

Lease Site for New Warehouse.

A. H. Howe & Son have leased for the Estate of Sarah A. Hadley for a term of years the northwest corner of Amity and Columbia Streets, Brooklyn, a plot 50 by 230 feet, to J. W. Gastelger & Son. The property will be improved with a large warehouse.

George Arents, Jr., Pays $125,000 for Westchester Acreage.

Continued activity is shown in the section back of Rye, Westchester County, by the sale to George Arents, Jr., of two parcels of land, one a triangular piece on Lincoln Avenue, consisting of 25 acres, owned by Hobart J. Park, and the other immediately adjoining, consisting of 54 acres, owned by the Merritt Estate, at an aggregate price of $125,000.

This property is bounded on one side by Lincoln Avenue and on the other by Blind Brook. Mr. Arents has engaged Lewis Albro to prepare plans for a residence to cost about $250,000 and contemplates turning the property into an English park. Heckscher & de Saulles were the brokers in the transaction.

Westchester County.

Burke Stone, Inc., has sold for L. D. Garrett, three one-family houses, on Lake Avenue, Tuckahoe, N. Y. Also sold for Alfred B. Stone, 483 Gramatan Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., to a New York client.

Staten Island.

Max Bache has purchased from Mary Jane Collins a tract of six and one-quarter acres, including two dwellings, fronting for a distance of 350 feet on the Amboy Road, at Ettingville, Staten Island.

$800,000 Deal in Newark, N. J.

The S. S. Kresge Company has purchased the leasehold on the Jackson property at 151 to 155 Market Street, between Broad and Halsey Streets, Newark, N. J. The property fronts 60 feet on Market Street and has a depth of 133 feet. The sale was made for the Goerke Company, which three years ago erected a six-story fireproof store and loft building on the site for the S. S. Kresge Company. The transaction, which was negotiated by Louis Kamm, Inc., is said to involve about $800,000.

New Jersey.

Martin T. Flanagan of Montclair has purchased from the estate of William

MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½% MONEY

for choice Mortgage

New York Title Insurance Co.

135 Broadway, New York.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Henry C. Frick Protects His Fifth Avenue Property by Purchase on Seventy-first Street—Austin Corbin Estate Sold to a Chicago Manufacturer—Buyers for West Side Apartment Houses.

Henry C. Frick proves to be the buyer of the two lots on the south side of Seventy-first Street adjoining the art gallery of his new house on the Fifth Avenue frontage. The plot, 50 by 100, was purchased a short time ago by Harold B. Thorne of the Bankers Trust Company, from Samuel A. Herzog, who had previously acquired them from William Ziegler, Jr.

The property was transferred to Mr. Thorne on Oct. 8, and it has just been learned that Mr. Thorne transferred the plot to Mr. Frick for a nominal consideration on Oct. 26, but the deed, although recorded in the Register's Office, did not appear in the daily records. The plot is assessed for 1916 at $218,000. Mr. Frick's frontage on Seventy-first Street is now 175 feet and on Seventieth Street it is 125 feet.

Chicago Manufacturer Buys Austin Corbin Estate.

John K. Stewart of Chicago, a manufacturer of speed motors, has purchased the country estate of Austin Corbin, Jr., whose father, now deceased, was at one time President of the Long Island Railroad.

The estate is situated on the west shore of Northport Harbor, Long Island, and consists of sixteen and one-half acres, with a large residence and extensive shore frontage. It is situated near the residence of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. The reported purchase price is $75,000, and the purchase is made subject to a mortgage of $35,000.

Mr. Stewart occupied the estate during the Summer of this year under a lease. Mr. Corbin is at present residing at Eagle Point, Ore. L'Ecluse Washburn & Co. negotiated the sale.

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B. and E. Gordon Co., Inc., to Eugenia Gordon, 1,851 Madison Av, one-half right, title, and interest in all liens, Nov. 9.....$100
CLINTON ST, 80, W s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Chas. Greines to Fanny, his wife, 193 Rivington St, ½ part, (mtg $80,000.) Nov. 12; attorney, Wm. C. Orr, 31 Chambers St.....$1
DEY ST, 96, n s, 35.4 ft e of Washington St, 22.1x88.5x22.6x39.1; Washington St, 183, e s, 30.10 ft n of Dey St, 30.5x49x19.1x40.6; Sherwood B. Ferris to Isabel S. and Mary D. Ferris, his daughters, Lakewood, N. J., C A G, June 2; attorney, William H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row.....Gift
LUDLOW ST, 20, e s, 151.7 ft s of Hester St, 25.1x87x25.8x87; Berri Asch to Maurice Rosenfeld, Dorchester, Mass., (mtg $23,500,) Nov. 10; attorney, M. W. Solomon, 115 Broadway.....$1
WALKER ST, 9 to 15, s s, 100 ft e of West Broadway, 60x106; 111th Street Construction Corporation to John McCarthy, 254 West 118th St., Nov. 9; attorneys, Greensheing, U. & M., 37 Wall St.....$1
52D ST, 34 East, s s, 300 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.5; Oliver Harriman to Grace C., his wife, White Plains, N. Y., (mtg $75,000,) all liens, Nov. 10; attorneys, Stewart & S, 45 Wall St.....$1
55TH ST, 538 West, s s, 250 ft e of 1st Av, 24.11x100.5; Annie M. Christie to Silas Downing, 38 West 48th St, Dec. 18, 1914; attorney John M. Rider, 44 Cedar St.....$100
74TH ST, 134 West, s s, 340 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Sabina Sterna to Nason Realty Co., 170 Broadway, (mtg $22,000,) Sept. 30; attorney, H. S. Mansfield, 27 Cedar St.....$1
70TH ST, 335 East, s s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Louisa, wife of Louis Gewirtz or Gewirs, to Berri Asch, 20 Ludlow St, all title, quitclaim; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; L. Gewirtz Co., Inc., 11 Division St, to same, (mtg $10,000,) Nov. 10; address, 341 South 4th St, Brooklyn..$1
70TH ST, 333 East, s s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Beni Asch, 274 Broadway, Brooklyn, to Gwendolyn Cohan, 454 Hopkinson Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $10,000,) Nov. 12; attorney, S. N. Buchman, 32 Broadway.....$1
78TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 25x102.2; Cara L., wife of Urban H. Bouton, London, England, to Kurnal R. Babbitt, 777 Madison Av, all liens, Nov. 9.....$100
94TH ST, 179 East, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x100.8; Augusta Fichtner to Anna M. Lehmann, Palisade, N. J., all liens; attorney, Cornelius Doremus, 06 Broadway.....$1
98TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.9; Harrison E. Gawtry to Lewis B. Gawtry, 70 East 85th St, Nov. 1; attorneys, Sherman & Sterling, 55 Wall St.....$100
113TH ST, 41 West, n s, 468.4 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.10x100.11, (foreclosure Nov. 12;) Fowell Crichton, referee, to the Germania Life Ins. Co., 50 Union Square, Nov. 8; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row.$7,500
118TH ST, s s, 70 ft e Madison Av, 25x100.11; Minnie and Aaron Cottek, daughter and son of Herman Cottek, to Lillian Levine, 1,100 East 12th St, Brooklyn, executor Mary Cottek, June 15, (mtg $18,000;) attorneys, Ferrier & Maass, 100 Broadway.....$1
125TH ST, 504 East, n s, 175 ft e of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11; 99th St, 6 West, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Dora, wife of John C. Fayen, to Contingent Realty Corporation, Wyllis Av, (mtg $12,000,) Nov. 10; attorneys, Hildreth, Palmer, 3d Av and 148th St.....$100
119TH ST, 128 West, s s, 385 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Lizzie L. Ball to Eda C. Fleming, 121 West 119th St, Nov. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
120TH ST, 2 West, s w corner 5th Av, 123x irr x 130x100, (foreclosure, Nov. 5;) Augustin Derley, referee, to Hardwick Realty Co., Nov. 12; attorney, M. S. and I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$237,500
123RD ST, 351 West, n s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; Mack Realty Corporation to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, (mtg $25,000,) Nov. 1; attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway.....$1
124TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; Rebecca Granett to Anna Gotlieb, 1,100 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $345,000,) April 26.....$1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 134.2 ft s of 177th St, 10.10x irregular; Mount Hope Building Co. to University Building Co., Inc., 130 West 180th St, Nov. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
ARTHUR AV, e s, 144.8 ft s of 177th St, 55.10x irregular; William C. Bergen to same, Nov. 10; same attorney.....$100
CRESTON AV, w s, 444.6 ft w of 196th St, 50x100.4; Ellen H. Edgar to Theodore Gutman, 1,075 Eastern Boulevard, Brooklyn, Nov. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000
CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, corner of 178th St, 39.5x116.8; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Annie Deutsch, 1,339 5th Av, (mtg $39,000,) Nov. 10; attorney, Benjamin Rich, 230 Broadway.....$100
ELIZABETH ST, s s, 100 ft n w of Bronx Boulevard, 25x100; Matthew Creegan to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, Nov. 11; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1,071
FAILE ST, 1,026, e s, 20x100; also Prospect Av, e s, 32.8 ft s of 182d St, 37.8x90; Dora Fayen to Contingent Realty Co., 309 Willis Av, (mtgs $30,000,) Nov. 10; attorneys, Hildreth, R. & P., 5d Av and 148th St.....$100
FULTON AV, s w corner of 171st St, 25x81; Chas. L. Kelly et al. to John J. Goff, 355 East 19th St, Oct. 31; attorney, John J. Goff, 355 East 19th St.....$100
HOME ST, 1,525; Benjamin F. Levy to David Scott, 28½ Windsor Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $4,500,) Nov. 4; attorney, C. H. Buechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$100
HUGHES AV, 2,493, w s, 48x irregular; Morris Leiman to Ernest Hall, 1,087 Boston Road, (mtg $3,000,) Nov. 1; attorney, Ernest A. Hall, 64 William St.....$1
KEPLER AV, e s, 64 ft n of 237th St, 24x100; Sophie L. Hubbell to Thomas Corrigan, 4,314 Kepler Av, Nov. 11; attorneys, Meyers & C., 51 East 42d St.....$100
LOT 1, Map Joseph Husson, 25x111.6; Susan D. Rudd to Herman P. Kurth, 401 East 138th St, Nov. 11; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 34 Pine and 1480 St.....$100
LOTS 221 and 222, map of Gleason property; Samuel R. Waldron to River Realty Co., June 23; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St.....$1
MORRIS AV, 1,055, w s, 25x101.7; Rose Grunberg to Esther Elstein, 1,055 Morris Av, and another, (mtg $4,500,) Nov. 10; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
OAKLEY AV, w s, at line between New York and Yonkers, 50.8x irregular; Mattie Hegt to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, Nov. 10; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1
PLOT begins at n s of land conveyed by N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. to Mary O'Neil by deed dated Jan. 2, 1902, distant 25 ft from centre line of Putnam Branch of said railroad, 28.6x52.9; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. to Thos. J. Totten, 27 Tyndale Av, Nov. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$500
STEBBINS AV, 1,094, e s, 79.11x irregular; also Stebbins Av, e s, 838.4 ft n of 165th St, 25x irregular; Morrisania Heights Holding to Louis E. Kleban Co., Inc., (mtg $9,000,) Nov. 11; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, being Lot 152, map of Mapes estate; Josephine Mosse to William J. Gilon, 1,053 Westchester Av, Sept. 22; attorney, J. T. Judge, Bergen Building.....$100
TEE TAW AV, e s, 275 ft n of Park View Place, 25x100; Annie C. Collins to Louis Eickwort, 29 Fletcher Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., (mtg $48,000,) Nov. 10; attorneys, Meyers & C., 51 East 42d St.....$1
TINTON AV, e s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 31.4x100; Joseph P. Hennessy, referee, to Caeser Munch, 2,118 Madison Av, (mtg $10,000,) Nov. 9; attorney, E. A. Acker, 770 Forest Av.....$500
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 53 ft s of 180th St, 25x100.10; Washington Avenue Holding Corporation to Julia Capobianco, 775 East 185th St, (mtg $12,000,) Nov. 9; attorney, Julia Capobianco, 775 East 185th St.....$1
WASHINGTON AV, 1,475, w s, 37.6x140.2; Theodore Eberle to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....Corr
WASHINGTON AV, 1,477, w s, 37.6x100; Halcyon Real Estate Corporation to Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, Nov. 10; attorney, Halcyon Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

HESTER ST, s s, 44.2 ft e of Orchard St, 20.9x—; Moses Mann to Ella R. Mann, 137 West 110th St, Nov. 8, 3 years.....$10,000
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 60.11 ft s of 120th St, 20x64.10; Wm. F. McManus to Maurice Cohen, Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 10, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edw. A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St.....$2,000
5TH AV, s w corner of 120th St, 100.11x136x —x123; Hardwick Realty Co. to Baron de Hirsch Fund, 50 Maiden Lane, Nov. 12, due Dec. 1, 1920; attorneys, M. S. & I. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$210,000
9TH ST, 411 East, n s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 25x92.3; Benjamin Oshrin to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Nov. 12, 5 years.....$12,500
38TH ST, 343 West, n s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Peter J. Eichele et al. to Franklin Savings Bank, Nov. 12, 3 years; attorney W. M. Powell.....$3,000
50TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; George Weisensee to Barbara Trinks, 600 West 183d St, Nov. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Louis Wendel, 277 Broadway.....$1
76TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Gwendolyn Cohan to Miriam Tuckman, 601 West 168th St, Nov. 12, prior mtg $10,000, due as per bond; attorney, S. N. Buckman, 320 Broadway.....$500
78TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 25x102.2; Kurna R. Babbitt to Cara L., wife of Urban H. Broughton, London, Eng., Nov. 12, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Simpson, T. & B., 62 Cedar St.....$75,000
119TH ST, s s, 385 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Eda C. Fleming to Lizzie L. Ball, 267 West 89th St, Nov. 12, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,600
141ST ST, 221 West, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 100x99.11, prior mtg $90,000; Henry J. Klappert to Margaret Walz, at Morris Park, L. I., Nov. 9, due May 9, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, T. J. Meehan, 115 Broadway.....$3,500

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, e s, 48.1 ft s 199th St, 48x107.5; Daniel Houlihan to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., Nov. 12, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$82,000
BRIGGS AV, s e corner 199th St, 48.1x108.5; same to same, Nov. 12, due as per bond; attorney same.....$38,000
CRESTON AV, w s, 444.5 ft n of 196th St, 50x100.4; Theodore Gutman to Ellen M. Edgar, 140 Hayward Av, Orange, N. J., Nov. 11, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000
CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, corner of 178th St, 39.5x116.8; Annie Deutsch to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 11, installments; attorney, 176 Broadway.....$99,000
KEPLER AV, e s, 64 ft n of 237th St, 24x100; Thomas Corrigan to Caroline A. Martin, Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 11, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Meyers & C., 51 East 42d St.....$3,500
LOT 128, Block C, amended map of Mapes estate; John Hattrick to Herman F. Eppie, 2,516 Grand Av, Nov. 11, 3 years at 6½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000
LOT 41, Block 45, Map of Morris Park; James Dunnigan et al. to Zeno Richly, 1,107 Lebanon St, Nov. 11, 4 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$3,000
LOT 6, Block 25, Map of Pelham Park; John C. Fisher to Claire J. Forshew, 526 West 169th St, Nov. 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Thomas J. Meehan, 115 Broadway.....$600
LOT 77, Map Laconia Park, 25x100; Carmela Fontecchio to Paolo Meli, 1,410 Oakley Av, Nov. 10, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Cianchetti, 162 Broadway.....$426
MORRIS AV, 1,055, w s, 25x101.7; Esther Elstein and another to Rosa Grienberg, 1,969 7th Av, Nov. 10, due July 15, 1917; 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,000
STEBBINS AV, 1,094, e s, 27.8x80; also Stebbins Av, e s, 838.5 ft n 165th St, 25x irregular; Louis E. Kleban Co., Inc., to Harrisetta Building Co., 40 East 23d St, Nov. 11, due July 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$8,500
TINTON AV, 1,245, w s, 28.6x86.11; Daniel Roke to Bleanor Thornton, 356 West 146th St, Oct. 30, due as per bond; attorney, E. V. Daly, 32 Nassau St.....$3,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 185th St, theatre; Wayside Realty Co. to Wallingford Amusement Co., 1,538 Broadway, 1 year from Nov. 1, 1915; attorneys, Slawson & H., 162 West 72d St.....$20,000
BROADWAY, 2,045, store; Sherman Apartment Holding Co. to Morris G. Cohan, 147 West 66th St, 4 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, Morris A. Altschul, Inc., 171 East Broadway.....$2,050
DIVISION ST, 267, all; Kath. Klenck to Wolf Rabinowitz, 269 Division St, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1915.....$540
HOUSTON ST, 161 and 163 West, store and basement; Michael Hirardi to Joseph Casanova, 163 West Houston St, 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1916; attorneys, B. & S. P. Brew Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av.....$1,020
NORFOLK ST, 61, all; Gruenstein & Mayer to Abraham Lippman, 189 Vernon Av, Brooklyn, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1914..$2,400
PARK AV, 1,697, store; Abe Lipshitz to Morris Biolos, 1,697 Park Av, 4 7-12 years, from Oct. 20, 1915; attorney, F. Krevoruck, 220 Broadway.....$780
2D AV, 115, all; Bernard Cohen to Brown's Buffet Luncheon Co., 10 years, from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, T. L. Margulies, 2 East 118th St.....$2,700
4TH AV, 403, all; Alfred S. Pitt to Edward F. Lankman, 56 Waldorf Court, Brooklyn, 10 5-12 years from Dec. 1, 1915; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$6,000
8TH AV, 2,202, south store floor; Jacob Mertens to Zalmon Gormchoff, 75 West 101st St, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, Morris A. Altschul, Inc., 171 East Broadway.....$780
8TH AV, 2,169, booth outside store; Carl H. Richardson to Andrew J. Leary, 306 West 116th St, Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, B. & S. P. B. Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av.....$2,400
9TH ST, s s, 198 ft w of

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Want loan of $1,000 from private party on second mortgage for one year on house situated in Hackensack. Will pay 10 per cent bonus and 6 per cent interest. Address Loan, 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Want $1,000 for six months. Will pay 10 per cent bonus and 6 per cent interest; also deed of Brooklyn house as security. Address C. D., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

$100,000 AT 4½ PER CENT. TO LOAN on well located properties.
JOHN FINCK, 198 BROADWAY.

Will buy 3d and 2d mortgages; money advanced on rents. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 158 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate, 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $6,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K., Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Small old-fashioned cottage, with garden plot, near trolley; only 45 minutes from city; price $1,800; $75 down; $12 a month. Call or write, B. Colt, 1,218 Broadway, Bklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Experienced lessee desires to lease property; references; security. Roberts, 95 Amsterdam Av.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

House, 169 East 93d St., near Lexington Av.; 10 rooms, bath; hot and cold water on every floor; newly decorated; $55.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Factory to Let.—Brick, new building 50x100; 8 blocks from Cortlandt St. ferry; all improvements; low rent, with boiler, engine, elevator. Inquire Mathias Last, 347 Grove St., Jersey City.

Desirable single office to sublet. 424 Street Building. Telephone Murray Hill 5829.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

$40.00, large, light store, good dressmaker, tailor. Nurses Supply, 1,461 Madison Av.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SACRIFICE SALE,
NEW ROCHELLE.
Modern, completely equipped ten-room residence; directly accessible cars, station, and water; specially good location in best street in the town; owner compelled to live in city; will sell $12,500 property for $9,500. M 91 Times.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

White Plains.—Forty acres of rustic land, about two miles from station; no buildings; $10,000. James S. Myer, Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Chatsworth Heights, Larchmont Manor. 30 E. 42d St. Phone 7327 Murray Hill.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

At Laurelton—30 minutes by frequent electric trains to Manhattan or Brooklyn; artistic homes for sale or to rent; reasonable prices. Purdy, 405 Lexington Av., Tel. 6307 Murray Hill.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers to builders and prospective homeseekers a large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Meadowmere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at prices which are less than one-half of former owners' prices; these properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations; special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a large number of lots; for further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

Do you want a sure profit? Will sell you a finely located building lot, five minutes' walk from railroad station, at beautiful Fanwood, N. J., for $250. Easy terms if desired. Write or call for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1701, 141 B'way.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate Wanted.

MEDIUM sized house, Montclair or vicinity; suitable for four adults; within easy distance of depots and in good order. Advertiser offers in exchange a fine 25-foot, 4-story house near Central Park West. C. S., Room 1108, 156 5th Av., Manhattan.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV, 1,461.—$20 apartments; 5 large rooms, steam-heated; hot water supply; dining room; bath; near school, park, cars, elevated; modern. Janitor.

Concourse, 2,028, at Burnside Av.—Choicest section in Bronx, 6 rooms, all improvements; southern exposure; moderate rent.

81st, 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

West Side.

113TH, 315 WEST.—$35 and $45 Georgette Court apartment; 5 splendid rooms; latest improvements, steam heat, hot water, plenty electric light domes, phone, elevator service day and night; subway, bus cars and parks within one block.

327 CENTRAL PARK WEST, COR. 93D ST., ONE APARTMENT, CONSISTING OF 8 LARGE ROOMS; ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES; RENT $1,200. SHARP & CO., BROADWAY AND 99TH ST.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.
21 West 8th St.
Three and four rooms, with bath, $35-$50 a month. Janitor, on premises.

Choice apartments, 4 rooms, modern improvements, refined neighborhood, two blocks west of Broadway. Address 68 Seaman Ave., near 207th.

Sublet, 6-room apartment; greatly reduced rent; must leave city. See Superintendent, 110 Morningside Drive, northwest corner 121st.

A very attractive 10-room modern apartment, at 128 West 59th, facing Central Park. Apply to janitor, on premises.

Sublet high-class elevator, five-room apartment; very light; moderate rent. Apply Superintendent, 614 West 157th St.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

98th, 53 West.—Six large, light rooms; improvements; hot water; rent, $20-$21.

180th St., 660 West.—Sublet beautiful 4-room apartment; most reasonable rent.

56TH, 63 WEST.—2-3 rooms, bath; electricity; steam heat.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

IF YOU WISH TO SUB-LET
your handsomely furnished apartment to refined people, call on
H. de FLOREZ,
601 Fifth Av., Murray Hill 8850.
Park Av. and east side a specialty.

Refined apartment, 90th to 111th St., near Broadway, one month, $60 to $65, immediately; 4 rooms; piano; furnished. S 178 Times.

Wanted—5, 6, or 7 room apartment, completely furnished, to June 1; prefer new building. Send full particulars to Box S 52 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, long or short leases, Park Av. section.
R. de FLOREZ,
501 Fifth Av., Murray Hill 8850.
East side a specialty.

Apartments. —Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

Bachelor apartment or studio to sublet, gorgeously furnished; full hotel service; bargain. 35 East 27th.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy; rents $15, $25, and $40 weekly, or $60, $75, and $175 monthly; immediate possession; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

With 95 per cent. of all West Side furnished and unfurnished apartments to sublet in my files, five to nine rooms, $100 to $350 upward, many in new buildings, I can save you most of the unrewarded labor of Winter home-hunting. Phone, call, or write Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d; Columbus 3974 and 2790.

High class, furnished apartments, some in new buildings, for the Winter season or longer; call for particulars, &c.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

Attractively furnished, sunny, seven rooms; elevator; piano. Apartment 6B, 243 West 98th.

70th, Near Broadway.—Beautiful light, sunny apartment, 6 rooms, bath; sacrifice, $110.
FREDERICK L. HURT, 30 East 42d.

High-class elevator apartment; seven large rooms, well furnished; reasonable rental. Millard, 129 West 107th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
FREDERICK L. HURT, 30 East 42d, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single rooms; steam heat; private baths.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D, 37 EAST.—Two rooms, private bath; also large room; references; table board.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; references.

MADISON AV, 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class rooms; private baths, electric light; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms in first-class boarding house; references.

58TH ST., 46 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated reasonable.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

72D, 52 WEST. — Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, 120 WEST.—Offers large rooms; private bath. M. Luez.

72D, 248 WEST, (The Greystone;) 'phone 1894 Columbus.—Furnished rooms; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Well-furnished single and double rooms; superior table; $10 up.

72D, 261 WEST.—Few rooms in refined home, with, without bath; excellent cuisine.

73D, 260 WEST.—Excellent table d'hote, 50c.; table boarders accommodated; home cooking, the kind you like; one flight; line of parlor dining room; separate tables; quiet and homelike; highly recommended by present patrons; central location; inspection invited.

73D, 112 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable basement room, with board; reasonable; references.

78, 256 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; delicious home cooking; table guests.

75TH, 159-161 WEST. — Large and single rooms; newly decorated; adjoining baths; parlor dining; social surroundings; table guests.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, with or without bath; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room; steam; first-class board; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive small room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; high-class private residence; newly furnished and well heated; excellent home table; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Superior accommodations, suite, south front room, bath; single; running water; unsurpassed table; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST. — Elegant large, small rooms; electric light, baths; gentleman; private family.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, ten room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—NEW ANNEX to Norece Hall and Graycourt; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Cozy rooms, refined home, parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated room; excellent table; parlor dining room; references.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Desirable, warm, medium-sized room; bath adjoining; suitable couple; reasonable.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—Double front room; also single sunny room, for man.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-story room; private bath; excellent board.

85TH ST., 252 WEST.—Room with breakfast in luxurious apartment for gentlemen; references required. Apt. 8C.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Large room, bath, electricity; excellent table; reasonable rate; references.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; private family; breakfast, dinner, $10; gentlemen; references.

94TH, 73 WEST.—Large and small connecting sunny rooms; family; references.

94th, 142 West.—Desirable rooms, double and single; excellent meals; table guests.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Handsome front room, superior table, refined house; couple, single. Chauranne.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Couple or gentlemen can secure comfortable, attractive rooms, with superior home cooking; American family; references.

101ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Private bath; table boarders; home cooking. Maslin.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with southern exposure; private house; excellent table.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; private bath; handsomely furnished; Jewish house. Avenue.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; mighty good "eats" at our house; right prices for the right people; references.

105TH, 100 WEST.—Attractive suite; excellent home cooking; choice location; homelike. 3423 Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 227 WEST.—Refined Jewish family offers comfortable room and board; reasonable.

126TH, 174 WEST.—THE NORWOOD.
Corner 7th Av. Family hotel. No cold rooms; steam heat; reasonable rates.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; Southern family; home comforts; reasonable; private; subway; references. Apply Leonard.

143D, 469 WEST.—Desirable rooms, double, single; excellent home meals; table guests.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Newly furnished; running water; telephone, subway; breakfast if desired.

152D, 545 WEST.
Lady has superior accommodations in private house for couple or business party.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

156TH, 558 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; steam heat.

157TH, (944 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, sunny room; heated; bath adjoining; excellent table.

227TH ST., Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.—Country, city limits; 24 minutes Grand Central; 9 cents commutation; 231st subway. Lesley.

ARE YOU LOOKING for a conveniently located, well furnished room in quiet street? Running water, steam heat, telephone; excellent table; music; reasonable. 544 West 113th.

BACHELORS.
Group of congenial gentlemen have space for two more accustomed to living well; extra large room; good cooking; fine residence, near Riverside Drive, 321 West 89th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (two blocks north 157th subway.)—The Woodbury. Wonderful grounds.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE SECOR.
74th, 102 West.—Exceptional rooms; fine cuisine; moderate; table boarders.

WEST END AV., 871, (near 103d.)—Cozy, sunny, front room, suitable two gentlemen, in refined Jewish family; references exchanged.

WEST END AV., 279, (cor. 73d.)—Handsome private home; large room, second floor; also single room.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH. — Splendid rooms; detached house; opposite park; hot water heat, supply; home cooking; block Brighton Beach "L," Church Av. station. 1,622 Caton Av. Flatbush 8819-J.

GREENE AV., 815, (Pouch Annex.)—Two rooms and bath; unfurnished; also single room; table board.

PROSPECT PLACE, 131, (Park Slope, near subway.)—Pleasant rooms, double, single; running water; adjoining bath; table guests; reasonable.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Gentleman (33) desires board with distinguished private family; no other boarders; must be real home and offer good cooking and all modern comforts, besides agreeable social atmosphere; if possible, private bath; permanent; price no object, provided its equivalent is offered. Advertiser is refined, intelligent, traveled, linguist; references given and required; write fullest possible details to "Real Home," 149, care of Times, Times Square. No boarding houses or agencies.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

LAWRENCE PARK, Bronxville. — For one who would appreciate a real home in a convenient suburb; golf and tennis; terms reasonable. Telephone 575-W Bronxville.

New Jersey.

AT RUTHERFORD, N. J.
One large, sunny room, in beautiful cottage, finely furnished in good taste, to let, with or without board; private family; particulars telephone Chelsea 5115.

Pennsylvania.

Woodleigh, Towanda, Pa.—Refined home for persons needing rest, good food or trained nurse's care; fine rooms; private baths, steam heat, open fires; automobiles, horses. Booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Board, (year round,) wanted with some extra attention by elderly gentleman; farm or country place on high ground desired; not too far from N. Y. City; must be moderate monthly rate; write fully. D., 1,047 Clay Ave., New York City.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

111TH, 28 EAST.—Large, medium front rooms; clean, quiet, heated; telephone; select house.

117TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

43TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; breakfast optional; telephone; references; service.

45TH, 140 EAST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; running water; heat; telephone.

51ST, (586 Lexington Av.)—Elegant, sunny rooms, private house; absolute cleanliness; all conveniences; breakfast, telephone; references.

58D, 58 EAST.—Two large rooms; southern exposure; electricity; references; gentlemen.

85TH, 104 EAST.—Cozy, newly furnished room; kitchen privilege; business woman. Buchholz.

85TH, 38 EAST, (Madison Av.)—Large, sunny corner front room; conveniences. Donough.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,273.—Large heated front parlor sleeping room; call Sunday. Moers.

MADISON AV., 220.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; musical studios subrented by hour.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with or without private bath; phone; electricity.

West Side

9TH ST., 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished double rooms; twin beds if desired; southern exposure; steam; telephone; electricity.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming accommodations, such as you would enjoy home; bachelors; hot water plant; electricity; references.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

48TH, 101 WEST.—Hall room, light, sunny; phone; bath; hot water; $3. Caretti.

58D, 62 WEST.—Large sunny rooms, private bath; electricity; also desirable single rooms.

55TH, 841 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms with running water, home conveniences, telephone; references.

61ST, 27 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, sunny front parlor; $7; back parlor, $6; steam heat; kitchen privileges.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Gentlemen or couple tired of hotel life will find attractive rooms, ensuite or single, private bath, elegantly kept. Apt. 7.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor floor, three rooms and bath, suitable for two or three; light housekeeping. Phone 10083 Columbus.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Charming, sunny, large room (or floor;) perfectly kept house; owner.

118 WEST 69TH STREET.
WEST HALL.
Large, sunny room, with private bath, suitable for two; also smaller room.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautiful room with lavatory, suitable for business gentlemen; Christian family; fifth floor east. 6314 Columbus.

70TH, 309 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms, bath, telephone; private home; references.

70TH, 309 WEST.—First floor to rent; fine neighborhood; suitable doctor or dentist; close Subway, L; telephone. 8082 Columbus.

70TH, 137 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; running water; phone.

71ST, 220 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Medium sized, comfortable room, with alcove; moderate.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Clean, attractive back and front parlor; suitable for professional.

71ST, 241 WEST.—Large, front room; near bath; private residence; electricity; subway; references.

72D, 23 WEST.—Elegant, spacious room, 2d floor; private bath; electric light, telephone; location unexcelled; quiet, refinement; references.

72D, 240 WEST.—Handsome suite; also room with bath; maid service.

73D, 118 WEST.—Large room; private bath; running water; exceptionally furnished; single room.

73D, 269 WEST.—Second floor; spacious, sunny, single, en suite, medium room, next bath.

73D, 175 WEST.—Large, light, cheerful room; also one small. Telephone Columbus 6936.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large, second-floor room; in entirely new house; references.

73D, 258 WEST.—FURNISHED ROOM, PRIVATE BATHS; REFERENCES.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small, medium rooms, same floor bath; gentlemen; private house; references.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large and medium front room; southern exposure; breakfast optional.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

74TH, 149 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water, with, without; private bath.

74TH, 264 WEST.—Well-furnished room; private house; references required.

24 WEST 75TH.
Suite; physician; studio, or bachelors; references.

111 WEST 76TH.
Attractive large, private bath, electricity; references.

76TH ST., 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single, en suite; electric lights; parquet floors; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Elegant, large, small rooms; private baths; library, piano, phone; subway, "L."

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium rooms, adjoining baths; all conveniences.

75TH, 140 WEST.—Select private house; back parlor; 2 flights; others $2.50 up.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Beautifuly furnished room, adoining bath; suitable two; telephone; references.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive small and large rooms; private baths; electricity; private residence.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms in exclusive neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; all conveniences; private house; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant rooms; all conveniences; references.

79TH, 211 WEST.—Large, attractive room; bath; also small room for gentleman; subway.

79TH, 204 WEST.—Front back parlor; gentleman or business couple. Robertson, Schuyler 8184.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Exceptionally large room; southern exposure; private bath; electricity, steam; subway.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive small room, adjoining bath; near subway, "L."

80TH ST., 136 WEST.—Back parlor, well furnished; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

80TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large front parlor bedroom, studio or private use; telephone; reasonable.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, facing Broadway; high-class elevator apartment. HOLTON.

81ST ST., 3 WEST.—Double rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; steam; home comforts.

82D, 33 WEST. — Rent, beautifully large, small front room; newly furnished; references.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT.
Rooms, furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

83D, 22 WEST.—Large hallroom, bath same floor; gentleman.

83TH, 207 WEST.—Large room; immaculate bath; elevator; breakfast optional; $6. Sharples.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Two rooms; bath; private residence; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Very comfortable, large room in select house; all conveniences; breakfast.

88TH, 309 WEST.—Medium sized room; newly renovated house; transportation facilities; references.

812 WEST 90TH.
Two attractive rooms, overlooking Riverside; suitable two gentlemen; each room electricity, well appointed house; breakfast; Riverside 3034.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable large room; also medium; private house; gentlemen; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house, sunny rooms, with baths; electricity; $10-$12.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large alcove room, with dressing room; nicely furnished; reasonable.

93D, 263 WEST.—Double room with private washroom, adjoining bath; southern exposure; every convenience. Phone 8091 Riverside.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Large front living room, bedroom adoining; piano; electricity; bath; maid service; transits; one, two gentlemen. Garrett.

94TH, 34 WEST. — Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 250 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Apartments to north; pleasant, homelike rooms; high class.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Comfortable room in private home of owner; bath convenient.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive rooms; conveniences; references.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room, bath adjoining. Riverside 8489. Apt. 41.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator apartment; reasonable. Smith.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Nice room; southern exposure; running water; board optional.

97TH, 149 WEST.—Two large, nicely furnished rooms, dressing room; quiet house; phone.

97TH, 316 WEST, (Next Drive.)—Cozy, choice surroundings; subway; electricity; references; Apt. 1B.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large and medium, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; telephone; owner.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant large room; near subway express; all conveniences. Apt. 4D.

97TH, 128 WEST.—Large front room, two gentlemen; small room; private house.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room; twin beds; reasonable; references. Apt. 2D.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with bath; private, American home; breakfast.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room for gentlemen; telephone.

102D, 311 WEST.—Delightfully located private home, modern in every particular; board optional; references.

102D, 202 WEST.—Outside room; gentleman; one block subway; references exchanged. Halsted.

103D, 205 WEST.—Comfortable single room; elevator, telephone, electricity; gentleman; reasonable. Apt. 25.

104TH, 240, (corner Broadway.)—Comfortably furnished, large, sunny, steam heated room, lavatory, bath; facing Broadway; suitable refined bachelor. Apply elevator boy.

104TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive southern rooms; electricity; board optional. Riverside 2985. Morse.

104TH, 2 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; park view; private; first flight. Riverside 6989R.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Lady has exclusive apartment, wishes paying guest; references; Apt. 6G.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room; running water; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

107TH, 300 WEST.—High-class rooms; excellent location; telephone; near subway. Smith.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

109TH, 100 WEST.—Sitting and bed room, overlooking Park; lady or gentleman. Tucker.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2,)—Attractive room adjoining bath; private family; reasonable.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Sunny front rooms, single, double; lavatory; conveniences; reasonable. Towner.

114TH ST., 417 WEST.—Fifth-floor rooms, single, en suite; business woman; terms moderate.

115TH, 415 WEST.—Large room for two young men; private family; conveniences. Apt. 3.

116TH, 401 WEST, (corner Morningside Heights, near Columbia.) — South rooms, with lavatory; magnificent view; all transits; $6.

117TH, 420 WEST.—Two large front rooms; handsomely furnished; kitchen privileges; $15 and $16.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny outside room, bath adjoining, $4. Apartment 21.

121ST, 421 WEST.—Cozy, light room; view Hudson; kitchen privileges; $3.50. Overbury.

122D ST, (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite, overlooking Hudson and Park. Apt. 62.

123D, 27 WEST.—Three rooms and bath; steam, electricity, piano, phone; accommodate five. MacKenzie.

123D, 541 WEST.—Two square rooms; kitchen; phone; near Columbia, Riverside. Duncan.

125TH ST., (3,136 Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished bedroom and living room, front; elevator apartment; private family; $8. Palmer.

126TH ST., 139 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms in quiet, respectable house.

128TH, 608 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms; beautifully furnished; bath adjoining; private residence. Phone 4914 Audubon.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Medium; Hudson view; convenient location; elevator; also evenings. 4-B.

BEAUTIFUL room, $5; also small one, $3.50. 128 West 106d.

BROADWAY, 1818T, (21 Bennett Av.)—Large, cheerful outside room; new elevator building; private family; $4. Phone Apt. 6E.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TRUCKS TRUCKS

Can start you on profitable contract with 1, 3, or 5 ton truck. Contract provides for payment of truck on easy terms; only small cash investment required. See me at once.

E. F. TWYMAN.
427 West 42d Street.
'Phone Bryant 8530.

TRUCKS To be a bargain a truck, TRUCKS though second hand, must TRUCKS be serviceable and reliable TRUCKS AND THE PRICE AT- TRUCKS TRACTIVE. We sell no TRUCKS other kind—all capacities TRUCKS. —easy terms.

A. C. WHITEFIELD—Used Car Dept.
Bryant 8530. 427 W. 42d St.

TRUCKS TRUCKS TRUCKS

Wanted—Contracts by day, week, month, or year. Will supply truck equipped with suitable body. Get our rates.

R. J. WILLOUGHBY,
163 West 87th Street.
Schuyler 5637.

PIERCE-ARROW FOR SALE.
BARGAIN.—Six-cylinder, 7-passenger, 1909 model, limousine and touring bodies of late date; cylinders recently ground; never been negiected; compares very favorably with many high-grade 1915 models in hill-climbing and speed ability; Gruder carburetter, has been traveling 9 to 11 miles per gallon of gas. Address the owner, J. Klaw, 214 West 42d St.

LOCOMOBILES
1912—5 passenger, shaft drive—also 1910—6 passenger, chain drive. Both cars are in perfect condition.
Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc.,
18 Halsey Street. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dodge Brothers' Touring Car, perfect condition, driven less than 4,000 miles.
Bishop, McCormick & Bishop,
Distributors of Cole & Dodge Bros. Motor Cars.
18 Halsey Street. Brooklyn, N. Y.

TIMES SQUARE AUTO COMPANY.
World's largest dealers in autos and accessories. Write for our money-saving "Price Wrecker." Southwest corner 58th St. and Broadway, New York.

CADILLAC 1913.
Seven passenger touring; electric lighting and starting; fine condition throughout; must sell at once; make offer. Tel. 1015 Worth. Address S 138 Times.

Automobiles to rent, five and seven passenger, touring or closed, $3 per hour. Thoroughfare, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d. Phone Bryant 963.

Hupmobile, 1915, five-passenger touring, newly painted, seat covers, &c., same as new, sacrifice price. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1,090 Broadway.

1914 Oakland motor car, runabout; traveled 5,000 miles; in good condition; can be bought very reasonable. Call 3700 Plaza, Room 501.

Hupmobile, 1914, touring, electrical equipment, perfect condition, bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,096 Broadway.

Simplex—38 H. P. limousine; run 9,400 miles; recently painted; $3,500. B 369 Times Downtown.

Elegant limousine Pierce-Arrow cars for sale or rent. Fentie, 127 E. 88d St. Phone 6073 Lenox.

Automobiles for Rent.

FOR HIRE.
Packard 6-cylinder, seven-passenger landaulet; also Pierce-Arrow, seven-passenger limousine; highest class service by day, week, or month; must be seen to be appreciated; reasonable rates. Hess Bros., 212 West 48d St. Tel. 3650 Bryant.

PRIVATE AUTOMOBILE SERVICE
for opera or theatre; Pierce-Arrow and Simplex limousines, seating six persons inside; expert drivers; moderate prices. Apply Ferguson & Nelson, 110 West 74th.

Packards—Imperial Berlin Limousine, a swell car; also Packard Landaulet, just out of shop, newly painted; best of services; prices reasonable; hour, day, monthly. Phone Lenox 8282. Acme Service Co., 57 East 88th St., New York.

1915 Packards, Rolls Royce or Packard bodies for monthly rental.
RIDINGTON & HAWKINS,
7565 Columbus.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Packard limousine cars for theatres and operas; rates very reasonable. O'Conner, Phone Circle 8177, 236 West 50th.

Renault landaulet, excellent condition; very reasonable. Plaza 8604, or Bernard, 118 East 66th St.

Packard limousine or touring cars, very reasonable, hour, month. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Morningside 8838.

ELEGANT Packard limousine, landaulet, for hire; day, week, monthly. Christy, 1160 Schuyler.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 E. 30th. Tel. 886 Madison.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St., Col. 8440.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in
WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and
Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920
302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our
AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect
SCHOOL. our plant and be convinced.
225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Write about special course for owners; book free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424, (102d St.)—Desirable room; every convenience; private family. Johnstone.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 56, (FACING PARK.)—LARGE SUNNY DESIRABLE ROOM; PRIVATE FAMILY; $5. LE ROY.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson; Park. Apt. 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588, Apt. 46.—Large, nicely furnished room; all conveniences; near subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive, comfortable outside room; eastern exposure. Apartment 36.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 116TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $8 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderate priced.

SUNNY ROOM; private family; Central Park; opportunity learn English. Phone 4164 Riverside, Apartment 64.

TWO ROOMS AND BATH; all conveniences; private family. Phone 186

OUST SCHOOL HEAD IN BAYONNE CLASH

Members of Board of Education Thus Answer Dr. Carr's Charges of Graft.

MAYOR GARVEN IN THE CASE

Row Over Selection of Architect Will Be Carried to New Jersey State Board.

Most of the 68,000 or so residents of Bayonne, N. J., who, for the past week, had been awaiting the outcome of a row in the Board of Education, were stunned yesterday when the board, by a vote of six to three, decided to remove from office Dr. John W. Carr, Superintendent of Schools for the last six years. His dismissal was the outcome of charges he made in a statement at a meeting of the Board of School Estimate, in which he alleged some members of the board were implicated in a scheme to get $30,000 in connection with the naming of a school architect. He had charges preferred against him by Aaron A. Melniker, President of the board, who drew resolutions which the board adopted by a vote of seven to two.

The trial was begun Monday night and ended at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning. It was held in the Recorder's courtroom in the Municipal Building. Five hundred persons jammed the room and corridors, and hundreds stood in the street. The crowd generally sympathized with the Superintendent, and frequently cheered him. His friends arranged last night to hold an indignation meeting Monday night, and said they would ask the Board of Education for permission to hold it in the High School. They also said they would appeal to the State Board of Education.

The trial was marked by several sensations. Trustee Benjamin F. Conner testified that Henry J. Pelton, an architect of 8 West Twenty-eighth Street, Manhattan, told him Mayor Pierre P. Garven, counsel for Dr. Carr, Trustee Ignatius J. Hatton and Dr. Carr were each to get $2,000 providing he, Mr. Pelton, was named architect. Mr. Pelton swore he never made any such statement and that none of the three mentioned had ever spoken to him about money. He swore that Conner had told him he ought to give $10,000 if he got the appointment and $50,000 more by having the specifications changed. He said Conner told him he had only a few persons to deal with. Mr. Pelton said he told Mr. Conner he would not consider any such proposition.

Mayor Garven emphatically denied Conner's statement and accused him of perjury. Mr. Hatton swore Mr. Melniker had suggested that a commission be got from the successful architect and had added the money would come from the architect's fees and not from any public fund. Mr. Melniker declared Mr. Hatton had misinterpreted his remarks.

Yesterday afternoon Mayor Garven visited County Prosecutor Robert S. Hudspeth's office and directed his attention to the Conner charge, and it probably will be taken up by the Grand Jury.

STALLO MUST PAY EX-WIFE.

Counterclaim Tells of $5,000 Repairs on $30,000 Sable Coat.

The Appellate Division yesterday, in reversing a judgment of the Supreme Court, decided in favor of Mae Harrington of Cleveland in a suit which she started here against her former husband, Edmund K. Stallo, on a note for $7,000 made out by Stallo. Mae Harrington obtained a divorce from Dan R. Hanna of Cleveland in 1898. In 1912 she obtained a decree against Stallo.

Stallo, in his defense, set up that he had paid out upward of $11,000 on account of his wife, and for this reason felt he did not owe her anything. One item in his counterclaim, upon which the court ruled against him, was the payment of more than $5,000 to a furrier for lengthening her $30,000 sable coat. The account in the store was in Mrs. Stallo's name, and when payment was demanded the wife had no immediate funds, and asked him to pay the bill, which he did.

Justice Scott, in the prevailing opinion, says:

"In effect, what the defendant did was to make his wife a present of the money, which he paid without legal compulsion, for her adornment."

Justice Laughlin, in a dissenting opinion, recites the facts that the then Mrs. Stallo owned the coat before her marriage to Stallo, had an income of $2,500 yearly from her father, $9,000 a year for the support and maintenance of her three children by Hanna, from the latter's estate, and was allowed about $10,000 a year for personal expenses by Stallo. The Justice recites that in view of these circumstances, the plaintiff gave an implied promise to reimburse Stallo when she asked him to pay the furrier's bill.

BONDHOLDER LOSES APPEAL

Sued Rock Island, but Central Trust Had Already Recovered.

The Appellate Division yesterday decided unanimously against Mrs. Marie Louise K. Watson in her efforts to collect $1,045, the value, with interest, of a $1,000 bond of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. The decision was in favor of the Central Trust Company of this city, which is trustee under a trust agreement by which $71,355,000 worth of stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, owned by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, was placed in its keeping.

There were bonds issued against this stock, one of which was owned by Mrs. Watson, and upon which she sued the railroad company because payment of interest was overdue. She obtained a verdict in the City Court, but lost on her appeal to the Appellate Term, and the latter court's ruling was affirmed yesterday.

The Central Trust Company, as trustee for the full amount of the $71,355,000 bond issue, had sued the railroad company in the Federal Court, and obtained a foreclosure decree permitting the trust company to sell the securities for the purpose of paying all expenses and the amount of the bonds and interest due on them.

Justice Clarke, who wrote the opinion, said in part:

"Her trustee, acting for and on her behalf, has already obtained a judgment of record for the amount of her coupon, for which she claimed she is entitled to another judgment in this court. She may not have two judgments for the same debts against the same defendant."

CITY BREVITIES.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Leland Stanford, Jr. University, will deliver the principal address at a peace dinner under the auspices of the Brotherhood Bible Class of the St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17, at 8:30 o'clock.

A French lecture on "Lafayette" will be given tonight at 8 o'clock in the French Y. M. C. A. Building, 109 West Fifty-fourth Street, by Professor D. Jordan of Columbia University.

Professor J. P. Xerides will speak in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Professor Xerides has just come from Armenia and will talk on conditions there.

The Chrysanthemum Show now being held in the greenhouses at Forest Park has been so successful that Park Commissioner Weier has decided to allow the exhibition to stay open on Sunday night. Electric lights have been installed so that the flowers may be viewed after dark.

CONFESS BLACK HAND PLOT.

Prisoners Say Youth Planned to Kidnap Girl.

Pasquale Piccerillo of 325 East Twenty-eight Street and his wife, Gaetana, who own the Broadway Transfer Express Company, with an office at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, got a Black Hand letter on Oct. 25, ordering them to carry $500 to the New Rochelle station of the New Haven Railroad that midnight and give it to a man leading a black dog if he should respond to Piccerillo's request for a match. The Piccerillos told Inspector Faurot and said the letter had contained threats to kill Pasquale, injure Mrs. Piccerillo, and kidnap their seventeen-year-old daughter, Catherine.

Sergeant Riordan, with Detectives Hoolahan, McElligitt, and Greco, loitered about the station dressed as baggagemen, and Piccerillo and his wife brought a package to represent a roll of bills, but no man with a black dog appeared. Instead other letters were received by the Piccerillos, and at last Mrs. Piccerillo was directed to visit Mrs. Lizzie Liorboddi, a fortune teller of 407 First Avenue. According to Mrs. Piccerillo, Mrs. Liorboddi told her she was threatened with great misfortunes and then repeated the threats contained in the letters.

At last came a letter telling Mrs. Piccerillo to give $500 to Giovanni Cusamas, whom she would find at First Avenue and Twenty-first Street, yesterday afternoon. She handed him a parcel of paper wrapped in a marked twenty-dollar bill, and the detectives followed him to Twenty-ninth Street, where he met Santore Liorboddi, husband of the fortune teller, and Vincenzo Inglesso of 409 East Fifteenth Street. The detectives arrested all three, and later Biaggio Cassesa, who lives in Twenty-first Street, but said he didn't know the number, and who had been seen much in the company of the others.

According to the detectives, some of the prisoners confessed Cusamas, who is only 20 years old and lives at 220 East Twenty-ninth Street, had conceived the plot, and had promised Liorboddi and Inglesso $50 each to kidnap Catherine and bring her to him if the Piccerillos failed to pay.

ONE POET A BLACKSMITH.

Writers of Verse Testify Against Music Publisher.

Particulars of the advertising of John T. Newcomer or Hall in his search for persons willing to pay him money for the setting of their songs to music were given yesterday in the trial of Newcomer in the Federal District Court before Judge Foster on the charge of using the mails to defraud. Newcomer ran the John T. Hall Music Publishing Company of 2 Columbus Circle, and, according to the Government, swindled the would-be poets by flattering their songs when submitted to him in his competition and advising that they be set to music for a fee.

George H. Budd, proprietor of the Opera House Record of Easterville, Iowa, which circulates in the Middle West, stated that he had received from Newcomer on one occasion $19.50 for a full-page advertisement of his scheme and on another $15 for a three-quarter page. Samuel H. Rous, manager of the Record Department of the Victor Talking Machine Company at Camden, N. J., said all the doggerel verse he received from Newcomer's concern was at once consigned to the waste paper basket.

Among the witnesses yesterday were Robert James Caskey, a blacksmith of the Municipal Hospital at Philadelphia, who had written "The Boy Scouts Song"; Georgiana Hixson of Dayton, Ohio, who, at the age of 65, produced "You Can't Buy a Woman's Love"; Howard C. Wright, a train dispatcher of the Lackawanna at Factoryville, Penn., who sang "Wish for a Christmas Card from You", and Charles W. Townsend, who teaches school in Brooklyn and who wrote "I Love You Just the Same."

George Gordon Battle is defending Newcomer, and the trial will continue on Monday.

URGES BUSINESS MEN'S AID.

President Butler Seeks Their Advice in College Work.

The work in the research laboratories of the country, and particularly in the laboratories of the great universities, while fruitful of many good results, is conducted on the whole in a haphazard way and is not sufficiently well enough in hand to aid in a national crisis, according to President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, who with three members of the faculty of Columbia spoke last night on "University and Industry," at a meeting of the American Chemical Society, Rumford Hall, 50 East Forty-first Street.

Dr. Butler said in recent years we had begun to hear the voice calling this country to the conservation of its natural resources, but it was not until the United States received the shock of the European war that it began to realize the importance of organizing its forces, scientific and natural, for the combined strength of the nation.

The President of Columbia spoke for closer co-operation between the universities and the industries of the country. He said what Columbia needed more than anything else was co-operation with men who were at the head of industries. He was quite convinced that every great university should have with it a body of men from active life to be associated with its instructors, and described how this had been brought about at Columbia, particularly in the School of Architecture. He said three groups of architects each had selected three architects to visit the school one after another and help to relate more closely the work in the School of Architecture with the needs of the city. The aim is to have things done for academic ends done for the needs of the moment.

Other speakers were M. C. Whitaker, Professor of Chemical Engineering; W. J. Gies, Professor of Biological Chemistry, and Charles E. Lucke, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, all of Columbia.

BARNEY CORN GOES FREE.

Jury Refuses First Degree Verdict on Accomplice's Evidence.

Barney Corn, the west side gangster who was tried for the murder of Charles Miller in the Hotel Atlan at 159 West Thirty-fourth Street, was acquitted by a jury before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday. The jurors remained out for more than twenty-four hours, having retired to their deliberations on Thursday afternoon at 4:10 o'clock with a charge from Judge Malone that they either find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree or acquit him.

Abe Levy, the lawyer who defended Corn, was certain that his client would go free, despite the testimony of Joseph Bourret, who turned State's evidence, that Corn was his accomplice in the killing of Miller on March 14 last. Bourret was allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree.

The acquittal of Corn was a surprise to Judge Malone, who, on hearing the verdict of not guilty, abruptly discharged the jury, remarking:

"I am glad I do not share your responsibility."

To the defendant, who received the verdict with a quiet smile of confidence, the Judge declared:

"You, Sir, are turned loose."

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Fred Schoverling, one of the jurors in the case, became seriously ill, and a surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital was called into the jury room. After taking treatment Schoverling found himself well enough to remain in the jury room until the verdict was reached.

Frederick P. Morris Very Ill.

Frederick P. Morris, head of the Long Island News Company, is seriously ill at his home in Garden City, L. I. He has been connected with the company, which distributes practically all the newspapers read on Long Island and of which he is the proprietor, for more than forty-five years. Mr. Morris is a prominent Mason and a former President of Flushing.

Stock Losses Cause Suicide.

George L. Hart, 27 years old, a cotton expert, of Sherman Street, Morris Park, Queens Borough, was found dead in the bath room of his home by his wife last night, with a bullet wound in the right temple. According to the police he left a letter, in which he said his losses in gambling in stocks was the cause of his act.

MRS. LURATI WINS POINT.

Surrogate Indicates She Is Entitled to Accounting in Guggenheim Suit.

Surrogate Fowler announced yesterday that it was his opinion that Mrs. Amy G. Lurati, once known as Amy G. Tuska, is entitled to ask for an accounting of the executors of the estate of Benjamin Guggenheim, who was lost with the Titanic. The executors, Daniel, Isaac and Murry Guggenheim, have objected to rendering an accounting at this time, saying that they are paying Mrs. Lurati, who resides in San Remo, Italy, $7,500 yearly in accordance with the written agreement between her and Benjamin Guggenheim.

Reeve Schley, of the law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, who appeared in behalf of the executors, had proceeded to say that the annuity to Mrs. Lurati was because of her giving Mr. Guggenheim $150,000 worth of stock, when the court interrupted him, and the lawyer continued no further with that explanation.

There is an affidavit by Mr. Schley to the effect that there are many claims against persons in Paris that have been compromised, and that about 25,000 francs are still unpaid as a result of the compromises. It is also stated that payments are expected on these compromises as soon as the financial market, now upset by the war, returns to a more settled condition.

Mr. Schley further alleged that Mrs. Lurati was paid her last installment in July and no other payment is due until the last of December, and, therefore, she has no right to ask for an accounting at this time.

John S. Wise, Jr., attorney for Mrs. Lurati, told the court that he wanted to know all about the estate in order that he might be sure that his client's annuity is adequately secured. The Surrogate reserved decision.

BARNARD SEES '18 SANDWICH

Sophomores Win High Praise with Their Annual Show.

Barnard 1918 offered for approval its sophomore show, called "A Sophomore Sandwich," yesterday, and the college approved vociferously. It was advertised by "sandwich girls" with clever posters back and front, the ushers distributed sandwiches an inch square wrapped in oiled paper, and the program had two brown leaves and a white insert.

The "top slice" was a clever sketch by Hildegrade Diechmann, representing the woes of a wealthy householder in a small town, whose butler was elected Mayor. The "filling" was nuts, cream cheese, and more nuts. The first was a hit at the emphasis on "individualitee" at Barnard, and the everlasting "I." Eight young ladies stuck black-ened faces through holes in an enormous clef, and responded, each with her particular note to the vigorous leading of Sophie Amson. The highest note, Helen Stevens, always came out in a remarkably cracked shriek on the "tee" of "individualitee," and delighted the audience.

The cream cheese was a scene in the Milky Way, where a sophomore, Katharine Stewart, is trying to decide on what career she shall choose to enlighten and improve the world. The various stars of journalism, medicine, law, &c., come and plead their causes.

The "bottom slice" was brown bread, a take-off on college affairs.

GETS LINEN FROM BELGIUM.

New York Man Procures First Shipment Since War Began.

Frank Culley, a linen importer, returned yesterday from Europe, having succeeded, after a four months' struggle, in getting 900 cases of linen out of Belgium. He said that he began negotiations first with the State Department in June, and then went to Berlin to the War Department. Afterward Mr. Culley went to London and saw the United States and Belgian Ambassadors and Consul General Skinner.

Finally he got in touch with the Foreign Office, and then crossed over to Rotterdam and spent four weeks in negotiations with the Dutch authorities, waiting for the linens to leave Belgium. He applied for a permit to go to Brussels to the mills, but his application was refused by the German military authorities. No one but those connected with the American Relief Fund are allowed to go into Belgium now, he says.

Before the linens could be shipped from Rotterdam Mr. Culley had to show the British authorities that the goods were made by Belgian workmen in a Belgian-owned mill, and that there was no German interest in the concern.

Mr. Culley said that this was the first big shipment of manufactured goods out of Belgium since the war. Linen had gone up in price very much in England on account of the demand made by the Government on the manufacturers, and several of the heavy grades could not be obtained now because the mill owners could not get the necessary yarn.

ACCUSED INNOCENT WOMAN.

Mrs. Cimiotti Withdraws Divorce Suit Due to Mixed Identities.

The marked resemblance between Walter E. Cimiotti, an automobile dealer, and the husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Crammond, caused Mr. Cimiotti to be sued for a divorce and Mrs. Crammond to be named as the co-respondent after detectives had trailed Mr. Crammond for a month, according to evidence before Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday. Mrs. Etta Cimiotti obtained permission to withdraw her complaint, because of the error of her detectives. Mrs. Crammond demanded costs and was completely exonerated by the Justice.

"It must be admitted," Justice Giegerich said, "that the name of an innocent woman has been dragged into the case through the gross neglect of the plaintiff and her alleged detectives."

Mr. Cimiotti, who lives at 251 West 113th Street, was made defendant on July 3 of this year. When he demanded a bill of particulars, his wife named Mrs. Elizabeth Crammond. Mr. Cimiotti soon established that Mr. Crammond closely resembled him. He reported the fact to his wife's attorneys in asserting his innocence. It was arranged that Mr. Crammond should stand on a street corner while the witnesses for Mrs. Cimiotti be requested to identify him as Mr. Cimiotti. Later the two men were seen by the witnesses together, with the result that apologies were made by Mrs. Cimiotti and a request was made to withdraw the action.

CLARK MAY NAME WILSON.

President Will Be Unopposed, Missouri Committeeman Avers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—According to Edward F. Goltra, member of the Democratic National Committee from Missouri, Champ Clark will make the speech in the convention of 1916 putting President Wilson in renomination.

"President Wilson will have no opponent in the convention," Mr. Goltra said today. "It will be a united party. All the groups are cohering. Champ Clark, I believe, will be the man who will nominate Wilson for re-election.

"Everywhere I go I find everybody eager for preparedness. In the country the farmers are talking for it; in the cities the response is almost universal. And everywhere the sentiment seems to be exceedingly strong for Wilson.

"Who of the Republican candidates can compare with him? That is what one hears everywhere. St. Louis is working energetically for both conventions. A $200,000 fund has been raised and it looks as if St. Louis will be favored."

Mr. Goltra, who has visited many cities, sounding sentiment, said that the attacks of Mr. Bryan upon the Administration's preparedness program had not been endorsed.

Express Drivers on Strike.

The drivers of the local express companies running between Newark, N. J., and New York struck yesterday. Ten companies were affected and the transportation of goods between the two cities was interrupted considerably.

ENTIRE POST ESTATE GOES TO DAUGHTER

Fortune of $32,000,000 Gained Through Evidence Given by Testator When Bankrupt.

DETROIT, Nov. 12.—Despite the carefully prepared will of C. W. Post, it now seems likely that the entire estate of the cereal manufacturer, estimated at $32,000,000, will go to his daughter, Marjorie, now Mrs. Edward Close of Greenwich, Conn.

Several years ago Post went through the Bankruptcy Court, and in the testimony given at the time Post stated that the Postum Cereal Company was founded and built up out of a small fund of $750 which was saved up by the original Mrs. Post and placed to the credit of their daughter Marjorie.

As part of the same testimony, it is a matter of record that Mr. Post swore that the company was the property of Marjorie and that he was her agent. This has never been corrected, according to the record, and Mrs. Close will become sole owner of the company.

An attempt has been made to straighten out the legal tangle, but it is understood that Mrs. Close will ask for all moneys coming to her, and aside from a small share which was given outright to the present Mrs. Post during the life of the deceased, she will get nothing of the fortune, which she was to have inherited.

KILLS GIRL FIRING AT MAN.

Police Find Young Woman Dead After Quarrel Between Suitors.

Nellie Khatoolian, 14 years old, was shot at 1:30 o'clock this morning in her home on the third floor of 428 West 125th Street, when Michael Dicuccio, 21 years old, a tailor, said to be betrothed to her, quarreled with Carlo Tadvtein, 25 years old, a carpenter, of 305 East Twenty-eighth Street, who wished to enter the flat to call on the girl.

Lieutenant Miller of the 126th Street Police Station, which is four doors from the tenement, heard two shots this morning and sent Policemen McGann and Huber to investigate. When they entered the third floor apartment, they found the girl dead on a mattress on the floor of the front room and Dicuccio kneeling beside her praying. On the floor was the revolver with two cartridges exploded.

The police arrested Dicuccio on a charge of homicide and Tadvtein as a material witness and both were locked up in the 125th Street Station. According to the story told to the police, Tadvtein came to the apartment and asked Dicuccio to admit him. Dicuccio told Tadvtein that he was going to marry the girl, and refused to let him in. In the quarrel that followed, the police say that Dicuccio shot twice at Tadvtein, missing him both times, but one bullet struck the girl in the back of the head, killing her.

HOLD AMERICAN CAPTIVE.

Mexicans Demand Ransom—One Killed—Americans to the Rescue.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 12.—After the killing here tonight of Manuel Ynigo, a Mexican, by Sidney Simpson, a cattleman whom Ynigo had accompanied to the border to obtain ransom money, a band of Americans was organized for the purpose of rescuing J. H. Haas, an American cattle buyer, and another American whose name could not be learned, who have been held for several days by the Mexicans at Sasabo, Sonora, twenty-five miles southwest of here.

Ynigo came with Simpson to receive $3,000, which had been demanded as ransom for the other Americans. Simpson left the Mexican near the Nogales electric light plant, telling him he would get the money.

Instead he returned a few minutes later with a revolver and opened fire on the Mexican. Six bullets took effect.

Persons organizing the rescue party declared they would endeavor to rescue Haas an dthe other American tomorrow before the Mexicans at Sasabo learned of the death of Ynigo.

PART OF SALARY TO WIDOW.

Indiana Official Fulfils Promise to Dying Predecessor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 12.—Governor Samuel M. Ralston tonight announced the appointment of Evan B. Stotsenburg of New Albany as successor to Attorney General Richard M. Milburn, who died on Tuesday. Mr. Stotsenburg agreed to give $2,500 of his annual salary of $7,500 to Mr. Milburn's widow. Governor Ralston promised Mr. Milburn on his deathbed that he would endeavor to make some provision for Mrs. Milburn.

Dr. Charles A. Church Dead.

Dr. Charles A. Church, President of the American Association of Orificial Surgeons, died yesterday at his home in Passaic, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Norwich, N. Y., and was a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and of the New York Homeopathic College. Dr. Church was a member of the staff of the Passaic General Hospital, and was chief surgeon of the staff of St. Mary's Hospital of Passaic at the time of his death. He was a former President of the New Jersey Medical Club and the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society. His wife and one son survive him.

25,000 More Rockefeller's Guests.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 12.—A second section of school children, numbering 25,000, were the guests of John D. Rockefeller at the Cleveland flower show today. Ample arrangements for handling the big crowd were made and the children had more chance to enjoy the show than yesterday, when a like throng jammed the big collseum to overflowing.

Aged Sisters' Wills Charred.

Partly burned and charred, two wills made by Mrs. Mary Kehoe and Miss Susan Little, sisters, who were burned to death on Oct. 3 in their home in Newton Street, Newark, were offered for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. Surrogate Stickel certified them to the Orphans' Court for a ruling as to their relevancy in disposing of the estates. Mrs. Kehoe, who was 70 years old, left $2,500, and Miss Little, who was 68, was worth $4,000.

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A distinguished hat of a quality that you can't equal for less than double the price

$5 Style $5 Quality $2.75

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There's no better way to preserve peaceful relations between yourself and the weather this Winter than by buying one of our

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Varsity Six Hundred Overcoats.

In single and double breasted models.

For $18 you can get wonderful value. For $30, $40 and $50—the finest materials with rich silk linings.

But—

At $25 we make extra effort to give highest possible value.

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Broadway, below Chambers St.
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Open Evenings.

Now Playing Geraldine Farrar

In the Lasky Paramount Feature Production,

"Carmen"

By arrangement with Morris Gest, at the

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THEATRE, 39th St., near Broadway.

Continuous Daily (Including Sunday)

NOON TO 11 P. M.

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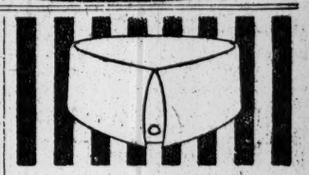
Goal! Scoring on every point for smart style and assured service—YOUNG Derbies & Soft Hats.

Exclusive shapes and correct colorings $3 and $4
Silk Hats $6

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

CARNEGIE HALL, 57 ST.
Elmendorf
Sunday Night at 8:30
Monday Mat. at 2:45
"HOLLAND"
Colored Views and Motion Pictures by Mr. Elmendorf.
Prices 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50.



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Daily Mats., 10c, 15c.
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MEN OF GOOD TASTE AND REFINEMENT WILL WEAR
THIS NEW
E&W
RED-MAN
2 FOR 25¢
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

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Mgmt. Charles Dillingham.
Mat. Today 25c. to $1.50.
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GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN! Hip Hip Hooray
10 Musical Comedies in One—1000 People
SOUSA and His BAND
Sensational ICE BALLET and 100 NOVELTIES
Staged by B. H. Burnside.
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT SOUSA AND HIS BAND
ALL NOVELTY PROGRAM, "HIP" STARS and Features. Entire Skating Ballet of 300.

44 ST. THEATRE, W. of Broadway. Adm. 25c.
LAST 2 DAYS
TWILIGHT SLEEP
Motion Pictures and Lecture on
Women Only 2:30, 4 & 8. Men Only 9:15 P. M.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av.
Every Eve. at 8:15
IMPERIAL MANCHU TROUPE. ALL SEATS RESERVED
Brown & Lill, Anthony & Mack, 10 others.
Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. 25c. 35c. 50c.

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Tonight at 8:15, HOHEIT TANZT WALZER.

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Those Soft, Warm Overcoats—

No weight, yet warm—"fur beaver" is the trade name because they feel like a beaver's pelt. I made them, that's why they are $20 and $32. Buy of the maker, better value comes to you.

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From twelve to two thirty P. M.
Seven delicious courses—75c. (Music)

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EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:15.
Wm. Gillette Secret Service
For 2 Weeks Only

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:30.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy.
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Tel. 3093 Bryant.
Matinees TODAY and Wednesday 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT
AROUND THE MAP
Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

ZIEGFELD Midnight FROLIC After the Play Visit Danse de Follies. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. "MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD"

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. M. LAST MAT. TODAY 2:15.
ELSIE JANIS LAST TIME TONIGHT IN "MISS INFORMATION"
MONDAY, NOV. 15—Seats Now.
BAYARD VEILLER'S
"Back Home"
FROM IRVIN COBB'S "JUDGE PRIEST" STORIES.

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
"Young America"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
Under Fire

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:15.
ROLLING STONES

FULTON West 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
ARNOLD DALY in "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
"FAIR AND WARMER"
A Farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.

BIRTH OF A NATION
LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. At 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE DAILY, INCL. SUNS.
LAST 3 WEEKS OF D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2
Other Mats. 25c, 50c & $1.00

LONGACRE West 48th Street. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. MAT. TODAY 2:20.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
In the Romantic "THE GREAT LOVER"
Comedy.

CANDLER West 42d St. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2, $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

CANDLER THEATRE..... SPECIAL MATINEE NextTuesday in PLASTOMIMIC
Aft. at 3. DANCES, assisted by
Seats Now. LADA SYMPHONY ORCH.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:29. Bryant 287. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
GEO. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce,
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:30.
The Boomerang

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
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PARK THEATRE, 59th St., Columbus Circle. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. 10c and 25c.
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"A Pair of Sixes"
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STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1
"POTASH & PERLMUTTER"
Mat. Today, 25c to 75c.
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JAPANESE ART PRODUCT SHOW
Next Monday, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
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Rose Sydell (Herself) and The London Belles

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Opening Night, Mon., Nov. 15, at 8.
Samson et Dalila, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8, Boris Godunow. Ober, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 7:45. Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Matzenauer, Heinrich (debut); Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Bodanzky (debut).
Fri. at 8:15, Boheme. Akla, Cajati (debut); Caruso, Scotti. Cond., Bavagnoli (debut).
Sat. Mat. at 2, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Matzenauer (debut); Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3), Aida. Rappold, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Scott. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25, PARSIFAL
Special Mat. at 1.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues. Evg., Nov. 16, at 8, Il Trovatore. Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Seats Now Sale.
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AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT at 8:15. Piano Recital HUNTER WELSH
AEOLIAN HALL, TOMORROW AFT. at 3. ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
EVAN WILLIAMS
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A Programme devoted entirely to ORCHESTRAL MUSIC.
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Piano Recital. Seats now 50c to $2.
Mgt. Max Eiser, Jr. Steinway Piano.

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First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Twelfth Street. Next Monday, Nov. Fifteenth, at eight fifteen.
FREE ORGAN CONCERT.
WM. C. CARL, Organist.
Soloist: ANDREA SARTO, BARITONE, Lately of Metropolitan Opera.

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Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 3.
ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM
Popular Prices, 50 cts. to $1.50, on sale at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Evg., Nov. 16, at 8:15. FIRST VIOLIN RECITAL
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Tickets at Box Office. Management Antonia Sawyer.

Maxine Elliott Theatre, Sun., Nov. 14, at 3. PIANO RECITAL—CHARLES
MacMICHAEL

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. Beethoven RECITAL by OSSIP
Gabrilowitsch
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 15, at 3. SONG RECITAL by CAROLINE
HUDSON-ALEXANDER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Bandbox, 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45; Mat. Sat. M., Tu., W., Th. Evs., Comparative Comedies $1 & Fr. Ev., Sat. Mt